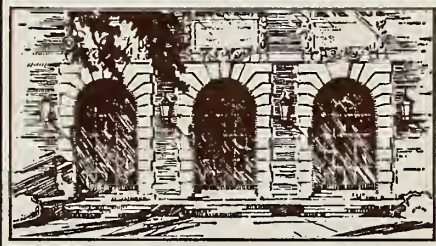


LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

C
Y12Ek
v.2
pt.2




NOTICE: Return or renew all Library Materials! The *Minimum Fee* for each Lost Book is \$50.00.

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.
To renew call Telephone Center, 333-8400

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEC 2 1991
NOV 02 1991



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

<http://archive.org/details/yalecollegesketc22king>



H. C. Kingsley.

YALE COLLEGE.

VOL. II.

C
Y12 Ek
V.2
pt. 2

TREASURER.

HENRY COIT KINGSLEY.

HENRY C. KINGSLEY, the second son of Professor James L. Kingsley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 11, 1815; was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and at the Public Latin School in Boston, Massachusetts; was graduated with the Class of 1834 at Yale College, and received the degree of M.A. in course; studied law at the Yale Law School and in Columbus, Ohio; established himself in the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio, in the autumn of 1837, in connection with his elder brother, George T. Kingsley; in 1853, he removed to New Haven; in 1854, was elected a director in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and, for some years after the failure of this company, acted as its financial agent. In 1862, Mr. Kingsley was appointed Treasurer of Yale College, which office he still holds.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

BY PROFESSOR O. C. MARSH.

MR. PEABODY'S LETTER, AND THE INSTRUMENT OF GIFT.—HIS VISIT TO NEW HAVEN.—SITE OF THE MUSEUM.—DESCRIPTION OF ITS INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.—BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—CURATORS.

IN October, 1866, Mr. George Peabody, of London, gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to found, "in connection with Yale College," a Museum of Natural History, especially of the departments of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy.

Mr. Peabody placed his benefaction in the hands of a board of trustees, to be held by them and their successors for objects which he specified; and one condition of the gift was that the Corporation of the college should furnish land for the proposed museum, free of cost or rental.

His letter to the trustees, and the instrument of gift, are as follows:

MR. PEABODY'S LETTER.

"NEW YORK, October 22, 1866.

"To Professor James D. Dana, Hon. James Dixon, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Professor Benjamin Silliman, Professor George J. Brush, Professor Othniel C. Marsh, and George Peabody Wetmore, Esq.

"*Gentlemen:* With this letter I inclose an instrument giving to you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), in trust, for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History, especially of the departments of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy, in connection with Yale College.

"I some years ago expressed my intention of making a donation to this distinguished institution, and, convinced as I am of the importance of the Natural Sciences, and of the increasing interest taken in their study, it now affords me great pleasure to aid in advancing these departments of knowledge.

"The rapid advance which Natural Science is now making renders it necessary to provide for the future requirements of such a Museum, as well as its present wants, and I trust that the portion of the fund designed for this purpose will be found sufficient.

"On learning of your acceptance of this trust, and of the assent of the President and Fellows of Yale College to its conditions, I shall be prepared to pay over to you the sum I have named, and I may then have some additional suggestions to make, in regard to the general management of the trust.

"Confident that, under your direction, this trust will be faithfully and successfully administered,

"I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE PEABODY."



PEABODY MUSEUM: NORTH WING.

"THE INSTRUMENT OF GIFT.

"I hereby give to James Dwight Dana, of New Haven, Connecticut ; James Dixon, of Hartford, Connecticut ; Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, Massachusetts ; Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Connecticut ; George Jarvis Brush, of New Haven, Connecticut ; Othniel Charles Marsh, of New Haven, Connecticut ; and George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, Rhode Island, on his attaining his majority, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be by them or their successors held in trust, to found and maintain a Museum of Natural History, especially of the departments of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy, in connection with Yale College, in the city of New Haven, State of Connecticut.

"Of this sum I direct that my said trustees devote a part, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to the erection, upon land to be given for that purpose, free of cost or rental, by the President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven, of a fire-proof museum building, adapted to the present requirements of these three departments of science, but planned with especial reference to its subsequent enlargement ; the building, when completed, to become the property of said college for the uses of this trust, and none other.

"I further direct that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be invested, and accumulate as a building fund until it shall amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars, when it may be employed by my said trustees, or their successors, in the erection of one or more additions to the museum building, or in its final completion ; the land for the same also to be provided free of cost or rental by the President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven, and the entire structure, when completed, to be the property of Yale College, for the uses of this trust, and none other.

"I further direct that thirty thousand dollars, the remaining portion of this donation, be invested, and the income from it be expended by my said trustees, or their successors, for the care of the Museum, increase of its collections, and general interests of the departments of science already named ; the part of the income remaining, after providing for the general care of the Museum, to be apportioned in the following manner : three-sevenths to zoology, three-sevenths to geology, and one-seventh to mineralogy ; the said collections, as well as the Museum building, to be exclusively for the benefit of the various departments of said college.

"The Board of Trustees I have thus constituted shall always be composed of seven persons, of whom not more than four shall, at any one time, be members of the Faculty of Yale College. They shall have the general management of the Museum, keep a record of their doings, and annually prepare a report setting forth the condition of the trust and funds, and the amount of income received and paid out by them during the previous year. This report, signed by the trustees, shall be presented to the President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven, at their annual summer session, and be by them filed in the archives of said college.

"In the event of the death or resignation of either of my said trustees, I direct that his successor be the Governor of Connecticut, who, *ex officio*, shall forever afterward be a member of the Board. Any other vacancy that may occur in the Board of Trustees, either by resignation or by death, shall be filled by the remaining trustees within a reasonable time after such vacancy shall have occurred.

"I give to my said trustees, and their successors, the liberty to appoint a treasurer, and to enter into any agreements with the President and Fellows of Yale College, not inconsistent with the terms of this trust, which may, in their opinion, be expedient.

"GEORGE PEABODY.

"NEW YORK, October 22, 1866."

It will be seen that of the \$150,000 thus given, the sum of \$100,000 was to be devoted to the erection of a fire-proof museum, adapted to the wants of the different departments of science which he mentioned, and planned with especial reference to its subsequent enlargement. The sum of \$20,000 was to be invested and to accumulate as a building fund until it should amount to at least \$100,000, when it might be employed in the erection of one or more additions to the museum ; and the remaining portion of the donation, amounting to \$30,000, was also to be invested, and the income from it expended for the care of the museum and the increase of its collections.

Mr. Peabody, before making his gift, visited New Haven, and it was arranged to his satisfaction that the Corporation should furnish a site for the museum on the south front of the College Green, on Chapel Street, between the Art Building and College Street. In 1874, when the museum was about to be commenced, the Corporation, at the request of the trustees, exchanged the land which had been originally promised for what was then considered a more suitable location, on the west side of High Street. The land thus appropriated extends from Elm Street to Library Street, and is four hundred and fourteen feet in length, and one hundred and forty-five in depth.

The north wing of the museum, the only part of it now completed, was begun in 1874, and was finished in 1876, at a cost, including the cases, of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. It has a frontage on High Street of one hundred and fifteen feet, and on Elm Street of one hundred feet; and stands back thirty-three feet from High Street, and thirty-five from Elm Street. It is built of brick, with cut-stone trimmings, and has three stories of eighteen feet each, with a high basement and attic, making virtually five stories.

The basement is occupied by work rooms, and contains also two large rooms, which are assigned for the collection of fossil "foot-prints." The first story contains a large lecture-room, the mineralogical collections of the college, Professor Brush's private collection of minerals, and the mineralogical laboratory. The second story is devoted to the geological and palæontological collections, and working rooms connected with these departments. The third story is occupied with the collections in Zoology and Osteology, and the appropriate laboratories of the Departments of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. The upper story contains the collection in Archæology, besides a photographic room and store rooms.

Some features of the building which are deserving of special notice, are as follows:

The interior is subdivided, by massive brick walls, from foundation to roof, into three main sections, with double iron doors between; and the main hall is separated from all the rest of the building by fire-proof walls. All the floors, except in the attic, are protected above and below with blocks of fire-proof material, and the secondary division walls are of the same material, or of brick. The somewhat isolated position of the building, the method of heating it by steam brought from across the street, and the presence of water-cocks with hose attached ready for use, on each floor, are additional safeguards against fire.

The building is thoroughly lighted, heated, ventilated, and provided with water. The excellence of the lighting is due to the peculiar arrangement of the several parts of the building around the central hall, and to the number and large size of the windows. The heating is very thorough, even in the exhibition rooms. The floors are solid, and are made as firm as possible, to prevent the jarring, which so seriously interferes with microscopic work. The laboratories and work rooms are large and well furnished, and those of each department are in close proximity to the collections. They are on the north side of the building, where the light is most favorable. The museum is provided with store rooms, which are large and well lighted.

The interior arrangements of the building were planned by the Yale members of the

board of trustees. The ground plans, thus prepared by those who knew what was needed, were then given to the architect, Mr. J. C. Cady, of New York, with the request that he give them an exterior. His eminent success in this is a sufficient proof of his skill.

The board of trustees consists at present of Professors J. D. Dana, B. Silliman, G. J. Brush, O. C. Marsh, His Excellency R. D. Hubbard, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and Mr. G. Peabody Wetmore.

The present curators of the museum are Dr. E. S. Dana, of the Mineralogical Department, Professor O. C. Marsh, of the Geological Department, and Professor A. E. Verrill, of the Zoological Department.

GEORGE PEABODY.

GEORGE PEABODY was born at South Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18, 1795, and, after a long and honorable life, died in London, November 10, 1869.

Although the benefactions of Mr. Peabody are widely known, his many gifts to charity, and especially that to the poor of London, have attracted more attention than those to education ; and it will be of interest to all who are anxious for the wider spread of knowledge to learn what he has done for the cause of education in this country.

One of Mr. Peabody's earliest movements in this direction was the founding, during a visit to the United States in 1852, of the Peabody Institute, in his native town of Danvers. His gifts to this institution were subsequently increased, from time to time, until they amounted to \$200,000. In 1857 he gave the sum of \$300,000 for the establishment at Baltimore of an institution for the encouragement of science, literature, and the fine arts, and, in 1869, added to his previous donation to this institution the further sum of \$700,000, making the total endowment one million dollars.

In 1866, while on a visit to the United States, he gave to Harvard College \$150,000 for the establishment of a Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, and at the same time gave \$150,000 to found the Peabody Museum of Natural History, at Yale. He also, at this time, established a "Southern Educational Fund" of \$2,100,000. In 1869, besides increasing his gifts to the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, as already mentioned, he endowed the Peabody Academy of Sciences at Salem, Massachusetts, with \$140,000 ; gave \$60,000 to Washington College, in Virginia ; \$50,000 to a Peabody Institute at North Danvers, Massachusetts ; \$30,000 to Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. He also gave \$25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio, and \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society, and the same amount for a public library in Georgetown, Massachusetts.

These various gifts, with others less known to the public, amount, in all, to over four millions of dollars—a noble benefaction for the increase of knowledge.



GEORGE PEABODY.



MINERALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY EDWARD S. DANA.

BEGINNINGS OF THE COLLECTION.—PURCHASE OF THE CABINET OF MR. B. D. PERKINS.—THE CABINET OF COLONEL GIBBS.—THE BARON LEDERER COLLECTION.—THE BLUM COLLECTION OF PSEUDOMORPHS.—METEORITES.

THE department of the museum devoted to Mineralogy possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that this branch of science was the first in which extensive collections were made by the college. For upwards of fifty years the "Mineral Cabinet" has been one of the chief attractions connected with the town, which every friend of the college from abroad felt bound to visit. The collection now exhibited in the west room on the first floor of the museum—notwithstanding the improvement in location and in arrangement, as also the many additions recently made to it—is still essentially the same as that which, until within two years, occupied the second story of the old Commons Hall. The mineralogical cabinet is thus, in a certain sense, the nucleus about which the other scientific collections have grouped themselves.

The history of the collection, being a partial record of the growth of science in the university, deserves a passing notice. Its beginning may well date from the traditional candle-box of specimens which Professor Silliman, as he was fond of relating, took with him to Philadelphia in the winter of 1802-3, to be named by Dr. Seybert. Professor Silliman had just been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History, and took active measures to increase the mineralogical collection; his personal journal records, in detail, the efforts that he made and the results that were accomplished.

The first important acquisition in the department was a cabinet of specimens collected by Mr. B. D. Perkins, in England. This was bought in 1807, by the Corporation, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and formed a starting-point from which progress was rapidly made.

The real foundation of the cabinet, however, was the collection of Colonel George Gibbs. By active personal labors, and by extensive purchases, during his life of some years abroad, he had brought together a collection which, at that time, was of unequalled magnitude and beauty in the country, comprising upwards of twelve thousand specimens. This collection he unsolicited proposed to loan to the college, on the condition that a place should be provided for its exhibition; this was in the winter of 1809-10. The offer was accepted, and a room in South Middle College was prepared for its reception. This room was at the north end of the building, on the second floor, and "was well

lighted by two windows at each end"! The collection was finally arranged in 1815, and was regarded with much satisfaction by all who had a part in placing it on exhibition. It is, perhaps, not easy for us, at the present time, to appreciate the profound impression which the collection made, as we are told, upon the many visitors who came from near and far to see it. It was a time when scientific collections were few, and when specimens from Europe were rarely seen. The influence which it exerted, we are assured, was very great, both upon the students of the college, and, in fact, upon all who visited it.

In 1825, Colonel Gibbs, who had allowed his cabinet to remain on exhibition for more than ten years, and had himself liberally insured it during that time, offered to sell it to the college for twenty thousand dollars. This was a large sum, but it was deemed a rare opportunity to retain possession of an invaluable collection, and finally, after systematic and vigorous efforts, the money was raised, and the cabinet became the property of the college. A large number of the friends of the college, both in New Haven and elsewhere, came forward and subscribed most liberally.

Another very important addition to the department was made in 1843, when the cabinet of Baron Lederer, Austrian Consul-General in the United States, was purchased for the sum of about three thousand dollars. The cabinet contained, exclusively, American minerals, and included a large number of specimens well arranged and catalogued. Other smaller collections have also been added from time to time, including several of rocks and fossils: one from Robert Bakewell, of England, and another French collection, from Brongniart, may be mentioned.

Besides these conspicuous additions, comprising, in each case, a considerable number of specimens, the collection has grown steadily in a less marked way, many individual specimens of value having been added from year to year, sometimes by gift, and sometimes by purchase. Of the successful labors in this direction of those in whose charge the department has successively fallen, this is hardly the place to speak.

In the summer of 1820, the collection of Colonel Gibbs, previous to its purchase by the college, was moved to the upper story of the new Commons Hall. At the urgent solicitation of Professor Silliman, the original plans for this building had been altered and a second story added, expressly designed for the mineralogical collection. After Commons were given up, in 1842, this building was known, for a time, as the "Cabinet Building;" it is now called the Philosophical Building. In 1853, the cases were enlarged, the amount of exhibition room increased, and the whole collection rearranged.

On the completion of the Peabody Museum, in 1876, the former cabinet room was dismantled, and all the specimens transferred to the new rooms arranged for them. The collections of minerals proper, of rocks, and of meteorites, have been placed in the room of the first floor of the museum which has already been designated. The arrangement of these collections, the mounting of the individual specimens, as well as the labeling, numbering, and cataloguing of them, is now (1878) well advanced toward completion.

The mineral collection contains many specimens of particular value and beauty, but it

is hardly necessary to do more here than to allude to some of them. The Gibbs cabinet, brought together so early in the century, included, in many cases, specimens from localities which are now exhausted and almost forgotten, and these hence possess a peculiar interest: the crystallized stibnite, or antimony glance, from Auvergne; the tetrahedrite, from Baygorry, in the Pyrenees; the quartz and calcite, from Dauphiny; and the large specimens of Fontainebleau limestone, may well be mentioned.

Some other striking points among the minerals are: the suite of Sicilian sulphurs, presented by Mr. Pliny Jewell, Jr., of Hartford; the brilliant green amazonstone, from Colorado; the Siberian aquamarines; the Mexican opals; the chondrodite, from Brewster, New York; the wulfenite, from Utah. Among the larger specimens, attention may be called to the gigantic beryls from New Hampshire; the large cubes of fluor spar, from Muscolonge Lake, New York; the gigantic crystal of calcite from Rossie, New York, weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds; as also the crystallized masses of barite, or heavy spar, from Connecticut.

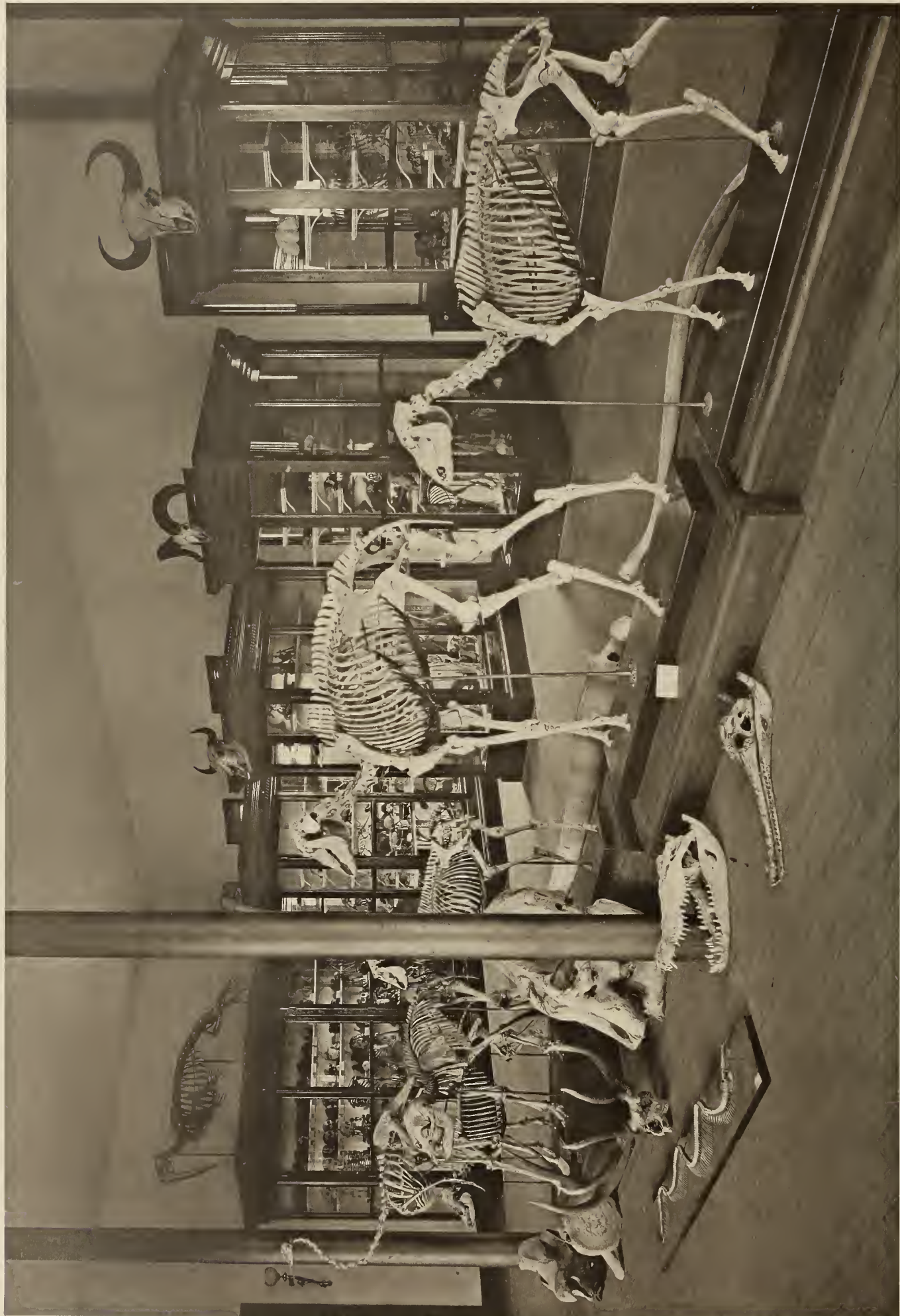
The Blum collection of pseudomorphs is one of the most important recent acquisitions of the department. It represents an especially interesting branch of mineralogy, and, as it includes all the specimens upon which Professor Blum, of Heidelberg—the highest authority in the subject—based his numerous writings, its value can hardly be overestimated. The collection was purchased, in 1872, for three thousand dollars, the money being given by the late Mr. Joseph Sampson, of New York.

The collection of meteorites is one of the largest in the country, and contains specimens representing about one hundred and twenty-five distinct falls. The largest specimen of this collection, and, in fact, the most prominent feature of this department, is the Gibbs meteorite, from Texas. This great mass of meteoric iron weighs about three-fourths of a ton (sixteen hundred and thirty-five pounds), and ranks as one of the three or four largest masses ever placed in a scientific museum. It was brought, in 1810, to New Orleans from the Red River region in Texas, a company having been formed for the especial purpose, the belief being that it was a mass of platinum. From New Orleans it was shipped to New York; but the extravagant expectations as to its commercial value were not realized, and it was finally bought by Colonel Gibbs, for five hundred dollars. He presented it, in trust, to the museum of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York. On the removal of the Lyceum from the Park it was left at the doorway, apparently forgotten. Mrs. Gibbs, the widow of Colonel Gibbs, happening to pass the spot one day, saw some workmen on the point of burying the iron in a hole they had dug for the purpose, "to get it out of the way." She rescued it from its threatened burial and sent it to New Haven, presenting it to the college in memory of her husband. It now stands in the centre of the exhibition room, and, with its inscription cut on a polished surface, is a fitting memorial to the man whose cabinet forms so large a part of the specimens in the surrounding cases.

Of the stony meteorites, the largest individual mass is that from Weston, Connecticut, which weighs thirty-six and a half pounds. It is the largest of a considerable number of stones which were seen to fall in Fairfield County, on the morning of December 14, 1807. The meteor from which the fragments came was described as being

two-thirds as large as the moon, and its fall created a profound sensation throughout the whole State.

Of the other stony meteorites the most worthy of mention are those of Iowa County, Iowa, which fell on the 12th of February, 1875. A special case is devoted to these specimens, which have a peculiar interest in that they have a common origin. There are twenty-one stones in this collection, and they weigh, in the aggregate, about seventy pounds. They were obtained through the active efforts of Professor Newton, and were presented by him, together with Mr. R. S. Fellowes, of New Haven, and other friends of the college. The fall, of which these stones were a part, was one of the largest which has ever been recorded. The earliest fall represented in the collection is that of Ensisheim, France, which happened on November 7, 1492.



OSTEOLOGICAL COLLECTION, PEABODY MUSEUM.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

RESULTS OF PROFESSOR MARSH'S RESEARCHES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—EXTINCT ANIMALS DISCOVERED, AND NOW IN THE MUSEUM.—COLLECTION OF FOSSIL FOOT-PRINTS FROM THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—OSTEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

THE very large collections of fossil remains which have been gathered together in the Peabody Museum within the past twelve years, are, in the main, the result of the constant and energetic labors of Professor O. C. Marsh. After having spent several years in bringing together, from the cretaceous and tertiary of the Atlantic coast, a very considerable mass of material, he came to the conclusion that this field was essentially exhausted; and that it was to the West, to the unexplored territory beyond the Missouri River, that the paleontologist must look for the facts which would lead him to an intelligent comprehension of the progress of vertebrate life in the past. This conclusion was confirmed by his own observations made during a short trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1868, during which he obtained much information which proved of the greatest value in his subsequent visits. Accordingly, in 1870, the first of the Yale Scientific Expeditions was organized, and, after spending five months in the field, returned well laden with fossil treasures from the cretaceous and tertiary formations. The success of this experiment was so marked that the four succeeding years witnessed the departure of as many expeditions, all of which were successful, and the results may be briefly summed up in the statement that, altogether, within six years from the time that the first one started out, these expeditions under Professor Marsh had brought to light no less than four hundred species of vertebrate fossils new to science, of which only about two-thirds have as yet been described. At the time these explorations began, the far West was almost wholly unknown, and the investigators were exposed to great hardships, and to no little danger from hostile Indians.

Among the numerous extinct animals discovered during the progress of these explorations, were many new groups which differ widely from any forms of life known up to that time. Prominent among these, and extremely interesting from their bearing on the question of evolution, are the toothed birds of the cretaceous formation, the *Odontornithes*, all the known specimens of which are in the Yale Museum. These constitute a new subclass, and have been divided into two well-marked orders: the *Odontolæ*, which have the teeth implanted in grooves, and the *Odontotormæ*, with the teeth in distinct sockets. The *Odontolæ* were large swimming birds, somewhat resembling the

Divers of the present day, but with rudimentary wings, of no possible use to their possessor. The vertebræ were as in modern birds. The typical genus is *Hesperornis*, and at least three species are known. The second order includes small birds, very different in appearance and characters from the preceding group, with large and powerful wings and biconcave vertebræ. Two genera and several species are known, which belong to this order. The type genus is *Ichthyornis*. All the toothed birds known at present come from the middle cretaceous of Kansas, and more than one hundred individuals are represented in the museum. A memoir on this group, with forty quarto plates, by Professor Marsh, is now in press.

In the same formation were discovered Pterodactyles, or flying reptiles, the first detected on this continent. These animals are extremely interesting, not only on account of their enormous size—for some of them have a spread of wings of nearly twenty-five feet—but more especially from the fact that they were destitute of teeth; in this respect resembling modern birds. They represent a new order, *Pteranodontia*, named from the type genus, *Pteranodon*, of which several species are now known. Numerous anatomical points of much importance will, no doubt, be brought to light by a close study of this remarkable aberrant group, and the ample material now in the museum, representing more than six hundred individuals, will render their elucidation comparatively easy.

With the toothed birds and the Pterodactyls, have been found great numbers of Mosasauroids, a group of reptiles, which, in this country, during the cretaceous, attained an enormous development both as to its numbers and the variety of forms represented. Several new families appeared, and flourished abundantly. These include a number of new genera and many species. The *Tylosauridæ* were very large, some of them being more than sixty feet in length, while the *Edestosauridæ* were much smaller. The very abundant material secured, representing not less than twelve hundred individuals belonging to this order, has enabled Professor Marsh to settle many doubtful points with regard to the structure of these reptiles, and to determine that they possessed hind paddles, and were covered in part with bony dermal scutes.

Besides the animals already mentioned, the cretaceous formation of the West has yielded numerous turtles and other reptiles, and many fishes, some of them of great interest; and very full series of specimens of all of these, representing more than five thousand individuals, are at present in the museum.

While the discoveries made by Professor Marsh and his parties in the cretaceous of the West were extremely important, the results of his investigations in the tertiary of the Rocky Mountains were no less so. During the summer of 1870, the two Eocene lake-basins between the Rocky Mountains and the Wahsatch Range were discovered and explored with most interesting results, and their Eocene age was fully determined and announced. A careful exploration of this region has resulted in the discovery of many remarkable forms of life, most of them very different from anything previously known. Of all these, none are more extraordinary than the gigantic *Dinocerata*, a new order established by Professor Marsh. These animals nearly equaled the elephant in size, but their limbs were shorter. The skull was furnished with two or

more pairs of horn cores, and with enormous canine tusks similar to those of the walrus. The brain was proportionally smaller than in any other land mammal. Three genera and several species are known. These great creatures seemed to have lived in considerable numbers about the borders of the old Eocene lakes, and their remains are found quite abundantly, buried in the dirt that once formed its muddy bottom. Remains of more than two hundred different individuals were obtained, and are now in the Peabody Museum. A volume on this subject, by Professor Marsh, is now in course of preparation.

Another new order of mammals, discovered by Professor Marsh in these same deposits, are the *Tillodontia*. These animals are in many respects very remarkable, and present characters which seem to indicate affinities with several widely different groups. Thus the skull, feet, and vertebræ resemble those of some carnivores; the anterior incisors forcibly remind one of the corresponding teeth in the rodents; while the lower molars are of the *Paleotherium* type. The *Tillodontia* thus seem to present some points of agreement with the carnivores, ungulates, and rodents. Two families of this order are known; the *Tillotheridæ*, in which only the incisors, and the *Stylindontidæ*, in which all the teeth grew from persistent pulps. The largest specimens of this order were about the size of a tapir.

It was in these Eocene deposits, too, that Professor Marsh discovered the first remains of fossil *Quadrumanâ* known from American strata. These early primates seem to have relationships both with the lemurs of the Old World, and with the South American monkeys. Two families have been discovered: the *Lemuravidæ*, named from the principal genus, *Lemuravus*, which have forty-four teeth, and the *Limnotheridæ*, which have not more than forty. The large number of genera and species by which this group is represented in these Eocene deposits, shows that, even at this early period, the American primates had reached a high degree of development, and indicate, up to that time at least, very favorable conditions for their existence. All these Eocene primates, however, are low generalized forms, and the characters of their teeth and other portions of the skeleton bear considerable resemblance to the corresponding parts in the ungulates and carnivores.

Besides the groups already mentioned, Professor Marsh found in these Eocene lake-basins the remains of marsupials and bats, neither of which had before been discovered in a fossil state in this country. Many species of birds, serpents, lizards, and fishes were also obtained from these deposits.

From the Eocene of New Mexico and Wyoming, have come two very important ungulates which have helped to complete the history of the descent of the horse, as worked out by Professor Marsh, and which carry back his ancestry to the earliest tertiary time. The oldest of these, *Eohippus*, was about the size of a fox, and had forty-four teeth, the molars having short crowns, and being quite different in form from the premolars. There were four well-developed toes and a rudiment of another on the fore-foot, and three toes behind. The structure of the feet and of the teeth in *Eohippus* indicates, beyond question, that the direct ancestral line to the modern horse had already separated from the Perissodactyls. The second of these ungulates, *Orohippus*, is from

the Wyoming Eocene, and is evidently next to *Eohippus*, which it now replaces in the line of descent. In size, it about equaled its predecessor, but the rudimentary digit of the forefoot has disappeared, and the last premolar has gone over to the molar series. Another Eocene equine, discovered in Utah, is *Epihippus*.

The discoveries made by the Yale expeditions in the Miocene and Pliocene formations of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast, were scarcely less numerous and interesting. From these deposits were obtained the large series of specimens which served to complete the genealogical line of the horse from the four-toed *Orohippus* of the Eocene to the large *Equus fraternus* of the later Pliocene, which does not differ, appreciably, from the horse of to-day. From the lower Miocene comes *Mesohippus*, which was about the size of a sheep, and had three usable toes of nearly equal size, and a long splint, or rudiment of another, corresponding to the second digit of a five-toed foot. *Miohippus*, a somewhat later form, bears a close resemblance to *Mesohippus*, but the side toes are smaller, and the splint is very short. In *Protohippus* from the lower Pliocene, there is a considerable increase in size: the splint has disappeared, and the two side toes have become so small that they no longer reach the ground, but are merely dew claws, like those of the deer or ox. *Pliohippus*, which is found in a still higher horizon of the Pliocene, is as large as a donkey, has lost the dew claws, but has the splints much longer than the same bones in the modern equines. Finally, at the top of the Pliocene comes a true *Equus*, which completes the line. Besides the forms mentioned, there are many intermediate ones, which show that the transition has taken place in the order indicated. Many additional characters of the skull, brain, and teeth, add weight to, and confirm, the evidence furnished by the feet.

Mammals allied to the modern rhinoceros were abundant in the Miocene both of Oregon and of the Rocky Mountains, and the numerous specimens collected by the different Yale parties have furnished evidence which enabled Professor Marsh to trace their descent through the upper Eocene to the close of the Pliocene, when they appear to have become extinct.

A strange group of ungulates, found in the lower Miocene of the plains, were the huge *Brontotheridae*, which appear to have been allied to the *Dinocerata*, and also to *Rhinoceros*. In size they equaled the *Dinocerata*, and, like them, had an elevated pair of horn cores on the maxillary bones. An immense quantity of the remains of these animals, representing several genera and over two hundred individuals, were collected, and are now in the museum.

Until within a year or two, no tertiary edentates were known from America, although their remains were found in abundance in the superficial deposits of the post-tertiary. Recently, however, the museum has received, from the lower Miocene of Oregon, the remains of two species belonging to this group and to the genus *Moropus*. These are of large size, and were, essentially, huge sloths. From the Pliocene of Idaho and California, and from the same formation east of the Rocky Mountains, other large species have been discovered belonging to the genera *Moropus* and *Morotherium*. Many other groups of mammals, including primates, carnivores, suillines, camels, rodents, etc., were collected in these formations, which also yielded numerous birds, reptiles, and fishes.

Although some observations had been made by previous investigators on the size of the brain in tertiary mammals, Professor Marsh was the first to make any systematic inquiry into the laws which govern, and the causes which act upon, brain-growth in these ancient animals. Some of his conclusions, based on specimens now in the museum, are as follows :

First: All tertiary mammals had small brains.

Second: There was a gradual increase in the size of the brain during this period.

Third: This increase was mainly confined to the cerebral hemispheres, or higher portion of the brain.

Fourth: In some groups, the convolutions of the brain have gradually become more complicated.

Fifth: In some, the cerebellum and olfactory lobes have even diminished in size.

Some of the additional conclusions already reached in regard to American tertiary mammals, so far as they are now known, are stated as follows: *First*, all the *Ungulata* from the Eocene and Miocene had upper and lower incisors; *Second*, all Eocene and Miocene mammals had separate scaphoid and lunar bones; *Third*, all mammals from these formations had separate metapodial bones.

Although the cretaceous and tertiary fossils make up a large part of the geological collections of the Peabody Museum, the other formations are well represented in its store rooms. This is especially true of the recently discovered Jurassic of the Rocky Mountains, which has yielded, since the summer of 1877, a great number of interesting forms. The parties which have been collecting for Professor Marsh have been more than usually successful, and a study of the strange animals, many of them new to science, which have been sent to the museum, has resulted in several discoveries of great interest. These Jurassic fossils are chiefly dinosaurs, crocodiles, turtles, and fishes. The first of these are extremely abundant, and the horizon from which they come has been named by Professor Marsh, from one of the genera there discovered, the *Atlantosaurus* Beds. These dinosaurs varied widely in size and structure, for while some of them, e. g., *Nanosaurus*, were no larger than a cat, others were, by far, the largest land animals of which we have any knowledge. Among the remains of *Atlantosaurus immanis* in the museum is a femur over eight feet in length. A comparison of this specimen with the same bone in living reptiles indicates that *Atlantosaurus*, if similar in proportions to the crocodiles, would have been more than one hundred feet in length. The new dinosaurs found in these beds were of great interest, but the anatomical points cleared up by the discovery of the bones of the limbs in position, were hardly less so. From these same *Atlantosaurus* Beds come the strange *Stegosauria*, recently described by Professor Marsh: a new order of reptiles whose affinities are, as yet, but imperfectly understood, but which appear to have relationships with the dinosaurs, and, more remotely, with other groups.

The *Atlantosaurus* Beds have also furnished the first and only Jurassic mammal (*Dryolestes priscus*) yet found in America. It was apparently a marsupial, allied to the existing opossums. More recently a single Pterodactyle (*Pterodactylus montanus*) has been discovered.

Much more might be said with regard to the treasures gathered here, but the foregoing remarks will indicate to the reader their extent and importance. When in this country, in the summer of 1876, Professor Huxley spent some time in New Haven, and examined with care this collection of vertebrate fossils. Of it, he says: "I can truly and emphatically say that, so far as my knowledge extends, there is nothing in any way comparable for extent, or for the care with which the remains have been got together, or for their scientific importance, to the series of fossils which Professor Marsh has brought together."

Beside the collection of vertebrate fossils, now so famous, the Peabody Museum will contain the best collection yet made of fossil foot-prints from the Connecticut Valley. Many of these impressions, formerly supposed to have been made by birds, are now known to be the tracks of Dinosaurian reptiles.

The collection of invertebrate fossils and fossil plants, from various parts of the world, is also very extensive, and when fully arranged, will show to good advantage in the museum.

The collection in Osteology brought together by Professor Marsh, to aid in the investigation of his vertebrate fossils, is believed to be the largest and most complete in this country. Only about one-fourth of this collection is now on exhibition in the south room of the third story.

ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY PROFESSOR ADDISON E. VERRILL.

THE third floor of the museum is devoted to the Zoological Department, including the osteological collection. Two large rooms (Nos. 12 and 16) contain the specimens that are arranged for public exhibition; No. 13 is the private office of Professors A. E. Verrill and S. I. Smith. No. 14 is a large and well-furnished room, occupied by Professor Smith as a laboratory of Comparative Anatomy, for the instruction of students in the biological section of the Sheffield Scientific School. No. 15 is used as a zoological laboratory by Professor Verrill, with his assistants and students, and also contains collections used to illustrate the instruction in zoology.

Of the exhibition rooms, No. 12 is devoted to the vertebrata. It contains, on the eastern side, an extensive osteological collection, systematically arranged. Professor Marsh has charge of this collection, and has contributed the greater part of the specimens. On the western side of the room the cases are devoted partly to a general collection of vertebrata, including both stuffed and alcoholic specimens, systematically arranged; partly to a special collection of New England fishes, reptiles, and birds, including the beautiful collection of birds prepared and presented by Professor W. D. Whitney, and now arranged in a special case. The very limited amount of space at present available for the exhibition of stuffed specimens, and the want of funds to pay for the mounting, renders it impossible to display but a small portion of the vertebrates already on hand. It has, therefore, been the aim of the curator to complete, as soon as possible, the New England collection, rather than to increase the miscellaneous foreign series.

It has always been the aim of the curator of this department to make the fauna of the United States, and especially of New England, one of the special features of the museum. Already the marine faunæ, both of the east and west coasts of North America, are probably better illustrated in our museum than in any other. The invertebrata of New England are arranged in special cases in Room 16. This large collection, which is one of the most valuable in the museum, is almost wholly the result of the dredging expeditions made along our coast during the last fourteen years by the curator, aided by Professor Smith and others. He made private expeditions nearly every vacation up to 1871, when the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries was organized, with Professor S. F. Baird as commissioner. Since that time the curator has had charge of the dredgings carried on in connection with the Commission, and the large collections of invertebrates have been sent to him for study and distribution, with

the privilege of retaining here a complete series of them. These are now deposited in the museum, and many of them are on exhibition in the cases. In this room there is also a fine special collection of the mollusca, corals, and Gorgoniæ of the west coast of North America; a special collection of the corals of Bermuda; a special collection of the mollusca of the Gulf of Mexico; and a systematic general collection of invertebrata. Of the latter the corals and echinoderms are the most complete and valuable. Among the corals are large numbers of the original or type specimens, described by Professor Dana, from the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, and many others described by the curator, in various works.

The amount of space is insufficient for the exhibition of a large part of the shells, crustacea, and insects. The latter are represented by a synoptical collection, illustrating the classification by examples of all the principal groups. These are all arranged in one case, in tight boxes having plate-glass fronts, while the mass of the collection of insects is safely stored in tight cases in the store rooms and laboratories.

In the zoological collection many novelties in the modes of mounting the specimens of corals, shells, and echinoderms have been introduced by the curator, while Professor Smith has mounted many of the crustacea in a novel way, and in exceedingly natural postures. These improvements, upon which much time and thought has been spent, add very much to the appearance of the collection. The cases upon this floor were also planned with immediate reference to the needs of the collection, by the curator and Professor Smith, and have some novel features worthy of special notice. One of these peculiarities is the introduction of large panes of thick glass, ground on both sides, and so set in light, removable sashes, that four panes form the entire central partition of each alcove case. This gives an admirable background to the specimens, and allows more diffused light than would otherwise be possible. The backs and ends of cases next to the walls are of sheet zinc throughout, to keep out moisture as well as insects.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY CHARLES H. FARNAM.

IN the original plans of the Peabody Museum no provision was made for an Archæological Department, but through the interest taken in this subject by Professor Marsh, one of the rooms in the fourth story of the building has been fitted up for its collections.

Up to within fifteen years, these collections consisted only of occasional stone implements from the vicinity of New Haven, and even these, for the most part, were without labels or history ; but upon Professor Marsh's return from Europe, in 1866, he realized the importance of securing at once a nucleus about which might be gathered a representative collection of American antiquities, and took steps to get together, from all parts of the country, Indian remains, implements, and weapons. Instructions were issued to all collectors who were employed in searching for fossils, to secure, if possible, specimens for this department. The result was that numbers of antiquities from the various States soon found their way to New Haven. The Western expeditions under Professor Marsh gave great attention to the subject, and large contributions of stone implements, together with several fine series of Indian skulls, were obtained from the portions of the country visited by them.

At the same time Professor Marsh secured, by purchases from collectors in Ohio, several hundred specimens from the river counties of Ohio and Indiana, comprising many relics of the so-called Mound-builders, which are of great interest. From Professor Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, have been purchased, at various times, collections of implements from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina. From Europe were obtained, through the kindness of Professor Lartet, who, at Professor Marsh's request, presented them directly to the museum, a fine series of one hundred specimens from the bone caves of Southern France. Since the opening of the museum, through the liberality of some New Haven gentlemen, a collection of pottery and implements from Scott County, Missouri, numbering nearly one thousand specimens, has been purchased, and is now on exhibition. Professor Marsh also

obtained from the late Rev. E. O. Dunning a large number of Mound-builders' remains from Kentucky and Tennessee, and from other sources a few fine specimens of Aztec, Mexican, and Peruvian pottery. Dr. Jared Linsly, of New York, has presented, in the name of his son, a collection of casts of pipes, the originals being among the finds of Messrs. Squier and Davis, now in the Blackmore Museum, England.

Besides the collections already mentioned, there are several others of great value which are still the property of Professor Marsh, but which he has kindly deposited in the museum, and thus made available for instruction. Among these is a fine series of several hundred stone and bone implements from Scandinavia, which, for purposes of comparison with similar articles from this country, are extremely useful, as is also a collection of animal remains from the Swiss lake dwellings, and many specimens of the bronze age. There is also a fine collection of Mound-builders' pottery, nearly three hundred pieces in all, of which about one hundred are from Perry County, Missouri; a considerable number of Mexican antiquities, and a superb and unique series of stone implements from the Columbia River, Oregon. From Chiriqui, Central America, Professor Marsh has obtained rich contributions to archæology, consisting of about two thousand pieces of pottery, and several hundred stone implements, and many gold ornaments, which together form the most complete collection of the kind ever made.

From this brief statement it will be seen that it is purposed to make this an American collection, and the number of specimens already brought together is sufficiently great to enable the student to intelligently investigate this subject.

The Archæological Department of the Museum was first recognized by the Corporation in the summer of 1877, when an assistant in archæology was appointed.

WINCHESTER OBSERVATORY.

BY PROFESSOR HUBERT A. NEWTON.

IN the year 1858, Mrs. James A. Hillhouse and her daughters gave to Yale College a tract of six acres of land, including the high ground directly north of the residence of Hon. O. F. Winchester, as a site for an astronomical observatory.

In the year 1871, Mr. Winchester addressed to the President and Fellows a letter expressing his desire to make a contribution to aid in the advancement of science. He proposed to purchase the adjoining tract of thirty-two acres, and, with the assent of the Corporation, to constitute the whole thirty-eight acres a foundation for an observatory in connection with Yale College, for astronomical and physical researches. The offer was accepted, and the tract was soon after deeded to the "Trustees of the Winchester Observatory." The cost of the land purchased by Mr. Winchester was nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

The purpose of the trustees has been to improve the land and sell it in building lots. The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the erection and maintenance of the Observatory. The depression in the business of the country, and consequently in the values of real estate, has made it unwise to hasten the sale of the land. Its situation is such that it is sure in time to become of great value.

The trustees have received a flint-glass disk of twenty-nine inches diameter, and four disks of ten inches diameter; the former presented by Mr. Winchester, and the latter by Mr. Jacob Campbell, of New York City, one of the trustees of the Observatory.

This most generous endowment by Mr. Winchester differs from most of the benefactions of Yale College in that its direct object is to endow scientific research rather than to furnish educational facilities. The trustees of the Observatory are:

Hon. O. F. WINCHESTER, New Haven.	President D. C. GILMAN, Baltimore.
Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN, Brooklyn.	Professor E. LOOMIS, New Haven.
Mr. J. CAMPBELL, New York City.	Professor C. S. LYMAN, New Haven.
Mr. H. FARNAM, New Haven.	Professor W. P. TROWBRIDGE, New Haven.
Professor H. A. NEWTON, New Haven.	

YALE IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1776.

BY HENRY P. JOHNSTON, NEW YORK CITY.

YALE MEN AT BUNKER HILL.—THE STUDENTS REVIEWED BY WASHINGTON ON THE COLLEGE GREEN.
—NATHAN HALE.—ROLL OF GRADUATES WHO SERVED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE Yale soldier of 1776 is a somewhat shadowy figure to us living a century after him. Do we associate any of our graduates, for instance, with Washington's "undisciplined yeomanry," or the tattered Continentals of the Revolution? Have we ever pictured them as standing on Bunker Hill with clubbed muskets beating back the British, or shivering and starving at Valley Forge, or lying for months in prison, or rushing on Burgoyne at Saratoga, or following Wayne over Stony Point, or storming the redoubts at Yorktown, and sharing in the final victory over Cornwallis? But certainly they were engaged in all those famous struggles, and if the part they took in them is now an almost forgotten chapter, perhaps it will become us to-day to revive it and perpetuate their memory.

The record is much of it fragmentary, but enough can be traced to make a connected though brief historical sketch of the career of these graduates.

Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, were the alarm guns of the war. How many of the alumni took down their muskets and hurried, immediately after, with the New England militiamen to Boston, the record does not show; but we know that not a few gathered there and joined the army in the long siege that followed. In action we meet them first at Bunker Hill, June 17, four or five of them at least, with Stark and Knowlton at the rail and grass fence, where the longest stand was made. Here were ranged, among the rest, the two Yale captains, John Chester and William Coit, of Connecticut, with the two lieutenants, Thomas Grosvenor and Ebenezer Gray, and Jonathan Heart, as tradition says, firing as a private soldier. All accounts agree that the Americans at this point made a most soldierly resistance, and endured the fiery ordeal with the highest display of courage. Grosvenor, who lost one-third of his little company, was slightly wounded, and Trumbull, in his painting of the scene, puts this

officer conspicuously in the front. Chester and his men reached the field late, and they were obliged to march under a heavy fire, which many others could not be brought to face, and took their places behind the fence, "every man loading and firing as fast as he could," but a short time before the retreat. For their bravery they were justly praised. The fight seems to have been a good school for nerves, for all the graduates named rose afterward to positions of honor in the service.

Satisfied by this engagement that the Provincials were no weak-kneed opponents, the British remained less demonstrative in Boston, and Washington drew his lines tight around the place. The troops took up permanent stations, and on the completed rolls we find the names of Yale men scattered among the regiments, all the way around, from Roxbury to Winter Hill. In the Massachusetts quota were Colonels John Patterson and Timothy Danielson, Captain Ebenezer Craft, and Chaplains John Cleaveland and Rev. David Avery. Of the two Rhode Island colonels, one was Varnum, of Brown, and the other Daniel Hitchcock, of Yale; while from Connecticut went Colonel Samuel Wyllys, Lieutenant-Colonels Experience Storrs and Fisher Gay, Captain afterward Major John Chester, Captains Isaac Sherman (son of Roger Sherman, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence), William Hull, and Nathan Hale, together in the same regiment; Lieutenants Jesse Leavenworth, Andrew Hillyer, Richard Sill, Ebenezer Huntington, Thomas Grosvenor, Ebenezer Gray, Sergeant Ezra Selden, and doubtless quite a number more. Captain William Coit, of Norwich, left the army to command a privateer, and he signalized his first capture of British merchantmen at sea by landing his prisoners on Plymouth Rock, and giving three cheers for the Continental cause. In one of his manuscript letters still preserved, he humorously describes his schooner as being armed with "four 4-pounders, brought into this country by the company of the Lords Say and Seal to Saybrook, when they first came; a pair of colorns that Noah had in the Ark, one of which lacks a touch-hole, having hardened steel drove therein, that she might not be of service to Sir Edmund Andros; and six swivels, the first that were ever landed at Plymouth, and never fired since." "But," adds the captain, "while I can keep the sea and light only on unarmed vessels, she will do very well; but, if obliged to fire both guns of a side at a time, it would split her open from her gunwale to her keelson."

One incident we must not forget at this point, and that is Washington's visit to the college grounds while hurrying on to Cambridge, in 1775. An allusion made to this in the Connecticut journals of the day is too indefinite to establish the fact; but, happily, Noah Webster has left a bit of record in the case, which is quite satisfactory, and highly interesting. It is published from the original as follows:

"In the year 1775, General Washington passed through New Haven on his way to Cambridge, in Massachusetts, to take command of the American army. He was accompanied by General Charles Lee, who had been an officer in the British service. These gentlemen lodged in New Haven, at the house of the late Isaac Beers, and in the morning they were invited to see a military company of students of Yale College perform their manual exercises. They expressed their surprise and gratification at the precision with which the students performed the customary exercises then in use. This company then escorted the generals as far as Neck Bridge, and this was the first instance of that honor conferred on General Washington in New England. It fell to my humble lot to lead this company with music.

"I was then a Freshman in Yale College. * * * So impoverished was the country, at one time, that the steward of the college could not supply the necessary provisions of the table, and the students were compelled to return and spend several months at home. At one time goods were so scarce that the farmers cut corn stalks and crushed them in cider mills and then boiled the juice down to a syrup, as a substitute for sugar."

So the college had its company of young Continentals early in the war, and perhaps it was the patriotic and martial enthusiasm excited by joining it that prompted young Huntington to leave his class without permission and go to the army around Boston, soon after the first alarm. The Corporation, unwilling first to give him his diploma for his breach of discipline, finally yielded, and Huntington's name graces both the College Catalogue and the roll of officers who signalized themselves during the war.

In 1776, we find a new base of operations—Boston evacuated, and the war now transferred to New York. Here the "quota" of Yale soldiers was very considerably increased. Besides nearly all those who were at Boston, we have now Brigadier-General John Morin Scott, one of New York's most patriotic sons, commanding four regiments of New York State troops. Connecticut sent down a brigade of seven additional regiments of levies to re-enforce Washington, four of which were commanded by graduates of the college, and the whole commanded by Brigadier-General James Wadsworth, of the class of 1748, the colonels being Gold Selleck Silliman, of Fairfield; Philip Burr Bradley, of Ridgefield; John Chester, of Wethersfield, promoted; and Fisher Gay, of Farmington. With them, as subordinate officers, were Adjutants Benjamin Tallmadge and William Peck, who, with John Palsgrave Wyllys, soon became brigade majors or assistant adjutant-generals; and, among others, Captains Hezekiah Wyllys, Roger Welles, and Ensign James Morris.

These graduates all shared, in a greater or less degree, the hardships, anxieties, and dangers of this trying and critical campaign. At the disastrous battle of Long Island, fought August 27, 1776, Colonels Wyllys, Chester, Hitchcock, and Silliman, Captains Grosvenor and Wyllys, Lieutenants Tallmadge and Selden, and others, were engaged. Hitchcock, who had been on the Brooklyn side all summer, and whose regiment helped build the fortifications there, was one of General Greene's favorite officers, and from the few letters of his which still exist, we catch a glimpse of the earnestness which sustained him through the contest as long as he lived. Being confined to his bed with the prevalent fever a short time before this battle, he wrote to Washington that he hoped to be up in time to give "those mercenary sons of tyranny [the Hessians] a good drubbing." At another time, having been ordered to some other post, he writes to his friend Colonel Little, on Long Island, in anticipation of an engagement there, "I know you will all play the man. The critical hour of America is come. Beat them once, and they are gone." He had command of Fort Putnam, now Washington Park, Brooklyn, and from one of his letters it would seem that he received some injury while mounting his horse, which started at the firing of the guns. Two days after the battle he speaks of suffering from the "wrench in his back," but his spirit bore him up, and we shall hear of him again at the close of the campaign. Generals Scott and Wadsworth were members of the council which voted to retire from Long Island, and both assisted in Washington's masterly retreat on the 29th.

In the engagements which followed—namely, the loss of New York, the fight at Harlem Heights, and the battle of White Plains—Yale men were again at the front. The capture of New York by the British, September 15, was effected through an unfortunate panic on the part of the Americans, but this was due to the fact that raw militia were posted at the most exposed points. Scott, Wadsworth, Silliman, David Humphreys, as volunteer, and others, figured in the movements of the day. Among the American prisoners taken was Brigade-Major John P. Wyllys, of Hartford, who re-appears later in the war. In the spirited fight of the following day at Harlem Heights, Captain Grosvenor, acting with Knowlton's "Rangers," took a conspicuous part.

One noble sacrifice we meet with here in the death of Captain Nathan Hale, of Ashford, Connecticut, of the Class of 1773. Young, endowed with a spiritual nature, but restive under the call the country seemed to make upon his services, he joined Colonel Charles Webb's regiment at Boston, and at New York was detached to do duty in Knowlton's picked body of "Rangers." Washington, after the Long Island defeat, wished to ascertain the position of the British, and Hale, after much consideration, consented to undertake the hazardous enterprise in the character of a spy. Disguising himself as a schoolmaster, he crossed to Long Island from the Connecticut shore, made his way into the enemy's camp, drew plans of their forts, estimated their strength, and returned safely to the point where a boat was to take him back. The boat, however, which he hailed as his, proved to be one from a British man-of-war, and he was at once arrested. Release even now would have been possible, had he not been recognized by some Tory relative and reported as a rebel officer. This led to his examination, and the plans were found on his person. He was immediately taken before General Howe, commander-in-chief of the British, where Hale openly avowed his mission. Howe promptly ordered his execution as a spy, and, on the 20th of September, the young patriot met his doom with all the firmness and heroism of a martyr. In his last words to those around him, he simply regretted that *he had but one life to give for his country*. A more unselfish, devoted, willing sacrifice could hardly be paralleled in the annals of war. On the rolls of his regiment he is given a soldier's fate: "Captain Nathan Hale, killed September 20, 1776."

At the battle of White Plains, in October, Colonels Chester and Silliman, Captain William Hull, Benjamin Tallmadge, and Joel Barlow, it is said fighting as a volunteer, were actively engaged. The day before the action, Mark Hopkins, brigade major of Fellows' Massachusetts militia, died in camp, in the vicinity of the battle-ground.

The retreat of the Americans through New Jersey, and the brilliant turn in their affairs at Trenton and Princeton, need not be recalled in detail here. It may be put on record, however, that at Trenton Yale was represented by Colonels Patterson and Chester, and Captains Hull, Sherman, and Grosvenor; and that at Princeton, where these officers, Chester excepted, were also present, Colonel Hitchcock, now commanding a brigade, led his men into action at the most critical moment, and helped turn the scale against the British. After the engagement, Washington took this gallant officer by the hand in front of Princeton College, and thanked him in person for his services that day. Enough of praise any soldier would have thought this, and none had earned it more

than Hitchcock. But the hardships of the campaign had undermined his constitution, and when the army settled into camp at Morristown he rapidly sank under the prostration, and died on the 13th of January, 1777. A Philadelphia city battalion buried him with all the honors of war. Those who leave any record of him mention his death as a great loss to the service, and speak of him personally as one of the most accomplished gentlemen and officers in the American army.

In 1777 occurred the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in Pennsylvania, and the Burgoyne campaign in the North. At Germantown, Benjamin Tallmadge, now major of Sheldon's "Continental Horse," was engaged, as well as Lieutenants James Morris and Samuel Mills, both of whom were taken prisoners. In this campaign, also, were engaged the regiments of Colonels John Chandler and Philip B. Bradley. In the campaign against Burgoyne, the general uprising took so many men from New England that, no doubt, many graduates were included in the ranks. From Connecticut, for instance, Brigadier-General Oliver Wolcott, a man who did as much for the Revolutionary cause in that State as any other (for when he was not in the field he was in Congress, providing ways and means), hurried with volunteers to Gates' army when he called for re-enforcements; and among these we find such men as Noah Webster shouldering his musket and answering the call. Others, certainly, must have gone as he did. Those already in the Continental line in that army were John Patterson, now promoted to brigadier general; William Hull, now major in the Massachusetts line; and Colonel John Brown, with militia from Berkshire County. Brown, whose name is here first introduced, was, in reality, one of the earliest movers in Revolutionary measures. As a member, and then agent of the Massachusetts Council, in 1775, he advised the taking of Ticonderoga, and was present at its capture. He was subsequently active in the Canada campaign, and became one of Montgomery's trusted officers in the attempt upon Quebec. His familiarity with the ground around Ticonderoga led Gates to send him, with five hundred men, to the rear of Burgoyne, to attack that post and cut his communications. This expedition Colonel Brown conducted with great energy, made some important captures, and otherwise rendered essential service to the army in that crisis. But, like Hale and Hitchcock, this officer too was to add his name to the list of those graduates who gave their lives to the country. In 1780, he fell at Stone Arabia, New York, in an Indian ambush, while leading his men to the support of another force.

The British forays into Connecticut during the Revolution entailed loss upon that State of both men and property. At Danbury, in 1777, General David Wooster, of the Class of 1738, a veteran of the French war, fell mortally wounded, and, in 1779, when New Haven was invaded, we know who were among the first to resist the advance of the enemy. Hardly necessary is it to repeat here how the patriotic ex-President Daggett, of the college, shouldered a musket and "exercised the rights of war," as he said, by firing on the approaching British, or how, when taken prisoner, he was inhumanly goaded and wounded by their bayonets. Another picture is the mustering of a small company of the students on the College Green, their marching out with Colonel Aaron Burr, then "on leave" at New Haven, at their head, and their facing the redcoats and

disputing their progress. Here Captain James Hillhouse, of the Class of 1773, conducted himself, as we know, with the highest credit. Among the victims of the day was the volunteer John Hotchkiss, of the Class of 1748, whom the British killed while firing in the streets. Young Elizur Goodrich, of the Class of 1778, was wounded, and, later in the day, showed his grit and courage by disarming one of the enemy who had attacked him in the house to which he had retired for rest and care.

The storming of Stony Point, on the Hudson, in the summer of 1779, was one of the most dashing exploits of the war, and greatly increased the martial ardor of our army. This was no longer an undisciplined body, but a force equal, in nearly all respects, to any the enemy could bring to the field. Stony Point, a strong position, was held by about six hundred British, and Washington resolved upon their surprise and capture. The duty was assigned to the light-infantry command (a selected corps from all the regiments) under General Wayne, and, among the several subordinate officers we have the names of a few Yale graduates. The Massachusetts detachment was led by Major Hull, and one of the two Connecticut battalions by Isaac Sherman, now promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Continental line. One of the latter's captains was Ezra Selden, of Lyme, Connecticut. The attack was conducted by the bayonet alone, at night, and so well arranged was every detail, and such the nerve and discipline of the corps, that the assault took place at the appointed hour, and ended in complete success. Selden was seriously wounded, but survived, and remained in the service to the end of the war. Hull and Sherman were mentioned with others, in Wayne's reports, as having distinguished themselves.

The army under Washington's immediate command was engaged, in the latter part of the war, chiefly in guarding the Hudson; and, beyond the Stony Point affair, the years of 1779 and 1780 were without special military interest. Most of the Yale men now in the service were in this army, and held positions either in the Connecticut or Massachusetts line. David Humphreys became aid to Putnam and then to Washington, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Benjamin Tallmadge rose to be lieutenant colonel of Sheldon's Horse, and his successful expeditions to Long Island, and general military capacity, raised him high in the estimation of the commander-in-chief. Ebenezer Huntington became lieutenant colonel of Webb's Continental regiment, and John Palsgrave Wyllys his major. Their regiment fought well in an action near Springfield, New Jersey, during the war, and also in the Rhode Island campaign. Grosvenor and Sherman became regimental commanders; Samuel Wyllys, at one time, commanded one of the Connecticut brigades; and among the line officers were a good proportion of graduates who had won their positions by meritorious service.

The chaplains Yale furnished to the war make an honorable list. Dwight, Trumbull, Baldwin, Cutler, Cleaveland, Benedict, and the many others who appear on the roll, did their part, in their own way, toward promoting the success of the Revolution. Some braved danger on the field; others died in camp; all, we must suppose, preached resistance to the king's troops.

In 1781, we come to the closing episode of the war—the surrender of Cornwallis—and here again we meet with names of graduates who, by this time, had become vete-

rans in the service. Humphreys was with the commander-in-chief; Huntington led one of the light-infantry battalions; Wyllys was major of another; and among their captains were James Morris and Roger Welles; Ensign Ebenezer Daggett died of fever contracted at the siege. In the corps of Sappers and Miners was the ingenious Captain David Bushnell, of the Class of 1775; and that there were other Yale men seems certain from the fact that Connecticut was represented in the light infantry by about ten companies of her Continental troops. Major Wyllys belonged to the leading battalion that stormed one of the redoubts near Yorktown, and decided the fate of Cornwallis.

Brief as this record is, the graduates of the college may justly take pride in it. Yale did her full share in bringing about the success of that movement which culminated in the Revolution. Her sons stood with Washington in all his battles, and sustained him in the darkest days of the struggle, and it falls to those who enjoy the fruits of their service, to keep their memory green.

The following is a list of the graduates, as far as known, who served during the Revolution:

ROLL OF GRADUATES. 1775-1783.

- Class of 1738. DAVID WOOSTER, major general Connecticut militia, brigadier general Continental army. New York, Canada, Connecticut. Mortally wounded near Danbury, 1777.
- “ “ 1746. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, brigadier general New York State troops. Long Island, New York—1776.
- “ “ “ THOMAS FITCH, colonel of militia.
- “ “ 1747. OLIVER WOLCOTT, brigadier general Connecticut troops. New York, Connecticut, Burgoyne's campaign—1775-1777. Member of Congress; signer of Declaration of Independence.
- “ “ 1748. JAMES WADSWORTH, brigadier general Connecticut troops. Long Island, New York, Connecticut—1776-1780.
- “ “ “ JOHN HOTCHKISS, volunteer. Killed in the British raid on New Haven, July 6, 1779.
- “ “ “ NAPHTALI DAGGETT, ex-president and professor in the college. Volunteer. Severely wounded in the British raid on New Haven, July 6, 1779.
- “ “ 1750. JOSEPH PLATT COOKE, colonel Connecticut militia. New York, Connecticut—1776-1777.
- “ “ 1751. GILES RUSSELL, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, Continental line. Long Island, New York, campaign in Pennsylvania, 1777; Hudson Highlands, 1776-1779. Died in the service, 1779.
- “ “ 1752. GURDON SALTONSTALL, brigadier general Connecticut militia. New York, Connecticut—1776-1777.
- “ “ “ GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, colonel and brigadier general Connecticut troops. Long Island, New York, White Plains, Hudson Highlands, Connecticut—1776-1780.

- Class of 1752. JAMES BABCOCK.
- “ “ “ HENRY BABCOCK, colonel commanding Rhode Island State brigade. Discharged on the ground of deranged mind. Served with distinction in the French war.
- “ “ 1753. ÆNEAS MUNSON, surgeon.
- “ “ 1754. ELISHA SILL, surgeon.
- “ “ “ JOSHUA PORTER, colonel Connecticut militia.
- “ “ 1755. THOMAS SEYMOUR, lieutenant colonel Connecticut State Horse—1776.
- “ “ 1756. TIMOTHY DANIELSON, colonel Massachusetts Provincials. Siege of Boston, 1775.
- “ “ 1757. NATHANIEL WEBB, captain Continental line—1777-1781.
- “ “ 1758. SAMUEL WYLLYS, colonel Continental line (Connecticut). Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York, West Point—1775-1781.
- “ “ “ MARK HOPKINS, brigade major of Fellows' Massachusetts militia brigade in 1776. Died in camp, White Plains, New York, October 26, 1776.
- “ “ “ PHILIP BURR BRADLEY, colonel Connecticut levies in 1776; colonel Continental line. New York; Pennsylvania campaign, 1777; Valley Forge, Monmouth, West Point—1777-1781.
- “ “ “ ISRAEL DICKINSON, captain Massachusetts militia. Capture of Ticonderoga, Bennington—1775-1777.
- “ “ 1759. DYAR THROOP, major of militia.
- “ “ “ EBENEZER CRAFT, captain Massachusetts troopers. Siege of Boston, 1775.
- “ “ “ JESSE LEAVENWORTH, lieutenant and captain Connecticut troops. Lexington alarm, siege of Boston, Ticonderoga—1775-1777.
- “ “ “ JOHN CHANDLER, lieutenant colonel Connecticut troops, 1776; colonel Continental line. New York, Long Island, Pennsylvania campaign, Valley Forge—1776-1778.
- “ “ “ EXPERIENCE STORRS, lieutenant colonel Connecticut troops. Siege of Boston, New York—1775-1776.
- “ “ “ FISHER GAY, lieutenant colonel and colonel Connecticut troops. Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York—1775-1776. Died in camp, New York, August 27, 1776.
- “ “ 1760. ANDREW ADAMS, lieutenant colonel Connecticut militia.
- “ “ “ ELIJA ABEL, captain.
- “ “ “ JARED POTTER, surgeon.
- “ “ 1761. DANIEL HITCHCOCK, colonel Rhode Island Continental line. Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York, Trenton, Princeton—1775-1777. Died in camp from exhaustion in the New Jersey campaign, January 13, 1777, at Morristown, New Jersey.
- “ “ “ WILLIAM COIT, captain Connecticut troops at Bunker Hill, 1775; captain of privateers and men-of-war—1775-1780.

- Class of 1761. NATHAN BROWNSON, surgeon.
 " " " STEPHEN BABCOCK, militia.
 " " 1762. JOHN PATTERSON, colonel Massachusetts Provincials, 1775; colonel and brigadier general Continental line. Lexington alarm, Siege of Boston, Princeton, Trenton, Saratoga, Valley Forge, West Point; served through the war.
 " " " JOSIAS HART, surgeon.
 " " " AMOS NORTHROP, commissary of Connecticut troops. Died from effects of the service, 1779.
 " " " JABEZ SWIFT.
 " " 1763. EBENEZER MOSELEY.
 " " " VINE ELDERKIN, captain Connecticut troops.
 " " " EBENEZER GRAY, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, Connecticut troops and Continental line. Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, New York.
 " " " WILLIAM JUDD, captain Connecticut Continental line—1777-1787.
 " " 1764. ENOCH WHITE, lieutenant.
 " " " PETER COLT, assistant commissary general Connecticut and "Eastern Department"—1776.
 " " " JEREMIAH HEDGES, surgeon.
 " " 1765. HEZEKIAH WYLLYS, captain and lieutenant colonel Connecticut troops. Long Island, New York, Connecticut—1776-1779.
 " " " SAMUEL EELS, captain Connecticut Volunteers.
 " " " THOMAS GROSVENOR, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, Connecticut Continental line; deputy inspector General Heath's division. Wounded at Bunker Hill; Siege of Boston, Long Island, Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton, Pennsylvania campaign, Valley Forge, Monmouth, West Point; served through the war.
 " " " ROSWELL GRANT, captain.
 " " " SAMUEL WHITING, surgeon.
 " " " THEODORE SEDGWICK, major and aid-de-camp to Major-General Thomas, at Ticonderoga, 1775.
 " " 1766. JOHN CHESTER, captain, major, colonel Connecticut troops, and brigade commander; appointed colonel in Continental line, but did not accept. Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York, White Plains, Trenton—1775-1776.
 " " " JAMES LOCKWOOD.
 " " " JOSEPH B. WADSWORTH, surgeon.
 " " 1767. MOSES ASHLEY, captain Massachusetts line.
 " " " ISAAC KNIGHT, surgeon.
 " " 1768. JONATHAN BIRD, surgeon.
 " " " JONATHAN HEART, private, lieutenant, captain Connecticut Continental line, brigade major and brigade quartermaster. Bunker Hill, New

York, West Point; served through the war. Appointed captain First United States Regiment, 1785; promoted major Second United States Regiment, 1791. Killed in a charge upon the Indians in St. Clair's defeat, November, 1791.

Class of 1768. JOHN PADDLEFORD, surgeon in the navy. Taken prisoner and died at St. Eustatia, 1779.

" " 1769. JABEZ HAMLIN, ensign and captain Connecticut militia—1775-1776. Died in camp, 1776.

" " 1770. ANDREW HILLYER, ensign Connecticut troops, captain of horse. Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York, Connecticut—1775-1779.

" " " ISAAC SHERMAN, captain Massachusetts troops, major and lieutenant colonel Connecticut Continental line. Siege of Boston, New York, Trenton, Princeton, Storming of Stony Point, Hudson Highlands; served through the war.

" " " JOSHUA KNAPP.

" " " DANIEL LYMAN, major and aid to General Heath.

" " 1771. JOHN BROWN, captain and colonel Massachusetts militia, lieutenant colonel Continental line. Ticonderoga, St. John, Quebec, Saratoga—1775-1780. Killed at Stone Arabia, New York, 1780.

" " " LEWIS BEEBE, surgeon.

" " " DAVID HUMPHREYS, volunteer, captain Connecticut Continental line, major and aid-de-camp to General Putnam, lieutenant colonel and aid-de-camp to General Washington. New York, Connecticut, Hudson Highlands, Yorktown—1776-1782.

" " 1772. JONATHAN BELLAMY.

" " " WILLIAM HULL, captain, major, lieutenant colonel Continental line. Siege of Boston, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Storming of Stony Point, Westchester County expeditions; served through the war.

" " 1773. ROGER ALDEN, captain Connecticut line, aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Huntington—1777-1781.

" " " NATHAN HALE, captain Connecticut Continentals. Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York. While acting as a spy for Washington, was captured and executed by the British, September 20, 1776, in New York City.

" " " JAMES HILLHOUSE, captain Governor's Guards, at New Haven. Led a company against the British during their raid on the place, in 1779.

" " " ELIHU MARVIN.

" " " EZRA SELDEN, orderly sergeant, lieutenant, captain Continental line. Siege of Boston, Long Island, New York, Valley Forge, Monmouth, Storming of Stony Point, where he received a severe wound; served through the war.

- Class of 1773. BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, adjutant Connecticut troops, brigade major of Chester's Brigade, 1776; captain, major, and lieutenant colonel of Sheldon's Continental Horse. Long Island, New York, Germantown; served through the war.
- " " " JOHN PALSGRAVE WYLLYS, adjutant and brigade major of Wadsworth's Brigade, in 1776; major Continental line. Long Island; taken prisoner at New York, September 15, 1776; exchanged, [?]; served as major of Colonel Samuel B. Webb's Connecticut Continentals; in 1781, appointed to a light-infantry command by Washington, and took part in Lafayette's Virginia campaign; was in the leading battalion that stormed one of the Yorktown redoubts; at the close of the war received the appointment as major of the First United States Regiment, and fell, with fifty out of the sixty regulars he had with him, in Harmer's Indian defeat, in Ohio, 1790.
- " " 1774. AMOS BENEDICT.
- " " " ISAAC BALDWIN, adjutant.
- " " " EZRA STARR.
- " " " JOSEPH WALKER, Connecticut line.
- " " 1775. STEPHEN ROW BRADLEY, volunteer and aid-de-camp to General Wooster at the British Danbury expedition, 1777.
- " " " DAVID BUSHNELL, inventor of submarine machines to destroy British ships; captured, 1779; exchanged, [?]; captain of corps of sappers and miners. New York, Philadelphia, Hudson Highlands, Yorktown—1776-1783.
- " " " HENRY DAGGETT, lieutenant Connecticut line.
- " " " EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, lieutenant, deputy adjutant general, lieutenant colonel Continental line. Siege of Boston; Long Island; New York; Rhode Island; Springfield, New Jersey; West Point; Yorktown, Virginia; served through the war.
- " " " DAVID JUDSON, captain Connecticut line; served through the war.
- " " " JAMES MORRIS, ensign, lieutenant, captain Connecticut Continental line. Long Island; New York; taken prisoner at battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1777, and held three years and a half; released in time to receive command of a company in the light-infantry corps, and took part in the Yorktown (Virginia) campaign—1776-1782.
- " " " WILLIAM PECK, adjutant, brigade major—1775-1776.
- " " " RICHARD SILL, lieutenant and captain Continental line, major and aid-de-camp to Major-General Lord Stirling. New York, West Point—1776-1781.
- " " " JOHN MIX, Connecticut line.
- " " " BENJAMIN WELLES.
- " " " ROGER WELLES, captain Continental line, Yorktown.
- " " 1776. ASHBEL BALDWIN.

Class of 1776.	HEATHCOTE MUIRSON, volunteer.
" " "	AUGUSTINE TAYLOR, Connecticut line.
" " "	SAMUEL MILLS, troop.
" " 1777.	EBENEZER BALLENTINE.
" " "	MOSES CLEAVELAND, captain.
" " "	JAMES DE PEYSTER DOUW, commissary.
" " "	SOLOMON PINTO, ensign.
" " "	CHARLES SELDEN, adjutant Massachusetts line.
" " "	THOMAS YOUNG SEYMOUR, Connecticut troop.
" " 1778.	JOEL BARLOW, volunteer.
" " "	EBENEZER DAGGETT, ensign. Died at head of the Elk, after Yorktown campaign, 1781.
" " "	NOAH WEBSTER, volunteer.
" " "	OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR., volunteer.
" " 1779.	NATHAN LEAVENWORTH, surgeon's mate.
" " "	ELIZUR GOODRICH, volunteer, wounded at New Haven, 1779.
" " 1780.	ÆNEAS MONSON, surgeon's mate.
" " "	JABEZ H. TOMLINSON, Connecticut line.
" " 1786.	JOHN KINGSBURY, served in the army and navy.

CHAPLAINS.

Class of 1733.	Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy.
" " 1739.	Rev. Moses Mather.
" " 1741.	Rev. Noah Welles.
" " 1742.	Rev. Nathan Strong.
" " 1743.	Rev. Stephen Johnson.
" " 1745.	Rev. John Cleaveland.
" " "	Rev. Nathaniel Taylor.
" " 1748.	Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland.
" " 1749.	Rev. Samuel Hopkins.
" " "	Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett.
" " 1751.	Rev. Cotton Mather Smith.
" " 1755.	Rev. David Sanford.
" " "	Rev. Thomas Brooks.
" " "	Rev. Ephraim Starkweather.
" " 1756.	Rev. John Storrs.
" " 1758.	Rev. Benjamin Boardman.
" " 1759.	Rev. Benjamin Trumbull.
" " 1760.	Rev. Ammi R. Robbins.
" " "	Rev. Levi Hart.
" " 1761.	Rev. Jesse Goodell.
" " 1762.	Rev. Whitman Welsh.

Class of 1763.	Rev. Samuel Woodbridge.
“ “ “	Rev. Ephraim Judson.
“ “ “	Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin.
“ “ “	Rev. Hezekiah Ripley.
“ “ 1765.	Rev. B. Burritt.
“ “ “	Rev. Manasseh Cutler.
“ “ “	Rev. Job Swift.
“ “ “	Rev. Isaac Lewis.
“ “ 1767.	Rev. Samuel Wales.
“ “ 1769.	Rev. Timothy Dwight.
“ “ “	Rev. David Avery.
“ “ “	Rev. Abner Benedict.
“ “ 1773.	Rev. Ezra Sampson.
“ “ 1778.	Joel Barlow.
“ “ 1780.	Rev. John Barnett.

N. B.—This roll is susceptible of corrections and additions, which should be sent to the College Librarian, to be inserted in the general College Record.

THE COLLEGE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES M. HOPPIN.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—LIST OF THE FALLEN.—“ROLL OF HONOR.”

“Ἄλλ’ οὐκ ἐστὶν, οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅπως ἡμαρτυρεῖτε, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀπαντῶν ἐλευθερίας καὶ σωτηρίας κινδύνον ἀραμενοί.”

FREEDOM has ever found a home—sometimes a last refuge—in the great universities of learning. It has been so in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy, and even in Spain. The statement has been made that in the late war between Germany and France, in some instances more than two-thirds of the students of German universities enrolled themselves in the army, and the seats of learning were emptied in order that the ranks of the hosts of Fatherland might be filled with the noblest of her children. It might be said in regard to our leading American colleges, that if, from the fact that our undergraduates, on an average, are much younger than those in the German universities, the number of students who went into the army in the recent war was much less, yet the spirit of devotion to country and of ardent zeal to take up arms where this was possible, were equally shown, and nowhere were more marked than at Yale, whose claim to renown which cannot be taken from her, is, that from the number of her students and alumni, she gave more men to the war on the side of the Government than any other college in the land. But this should not be said in the spirit of boasting, where all did so nobly. Yale had as much at stake as any college in the country. Her graduates were leading men in the politics and legislation of the land, and her principles were the principles that were undergoing discussion in the fiery probation of the war. Nowhere, it may be safely averred, were the original ideas of government that underlie the whole framework of our free institutions, the very principles that shaped the lives and teachings of America's most illustrious sons in the early history of the country and in the Revolutionary war, more sacredly cherished than at Yale. She has been faithful to the Puritan principles and to the peculiar genius and spirit of our national institutions, being slow to yield to ideas that have their origin in European or foreign methods of

civilization. She has even imperiled her reputation for breadth of culture on account of the sturdiness, perhaps narrow sturdiness, with which she has held on to American precedents of thought, education, and government.

At the close of this article, Yale's "Roll of Honor" in the last war will be given in full, but it seems befitting that a more particular mention should be made of those who, while still undergraduate students at Yale, or but recent graduates, with a generous ardor leaving the quiet pursuits of literature, rushed to the terrible scenes of war and the bloody battle-field, and surrendered their lives at their country's call. These are the priceless "first fruits." These are the ones whom we name our worthiest; about whose memories our proudest and tenderest recollections cling. These constitute our beloved university's best offering upon the altar of freedom. We all remember the excitement, the activities, the musterings, the drillings, the words flaming out of the heart's depths, the lofty consecrations, the solemn but courageous vows, and the long partings, of that stirring season. Let us not ever forget them, nor those lives that were so cheerfully laid down in order that we, and those who come after us, might reap the blessings of peace, freedom, and good government.

There are a great many who might be mentioned with equal honor, who died in hospitals from sickness contracted in the army, like young Chaplain William Curtis Johnston, of the Class of 1860, among whose last written words to his mother were these: "I feel that the cause demands the sacrifice of dearest interests;" or those who perished from the labors and exposures incident upon the duties connected with the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, like Professor Henry H. Hadley, of the Class of 1847, the learned brother of our distinguished Greek scholar; but all we can do is to give some brief sketches of those who actually yielded their lives upon the field of battle, or immediately from wounds received in battle. This must take the place of a more comprehensive history that doubtless at some time will be written; and it must stand for the whole glorious company of the sons of Yale, who, in the great war of the rebellion, "suffered the loss of all things" for their dear country's sake.

IRA RUSH ALEXANDER, who was killed at the very outset of his military career, while giving great promise as a brilliant cavalry officer, was born May 5, 1840, at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. He early saw the practical side of life, and when but fifteen years old took charge of a public school, soon afterward becoming principal of an academy.

He joined the Class of '62 at Yale at the commencement of the third term of the Sophomore year, taking high rank for scholarship and thorough manliness and uprightness of character.

Shortly after graduation he assisted in recruiting a cavalry company, of which he was chosen first lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to the captaincy, upon the incorporation of the company into the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Leaving Harrisburg, the regiment at first proceeded to Camp Casey, near Washington, and was sent to the front at Potomac Creek Ridge, where it remained till the spring of 1863. During this period Captain Alexander had applied himself so earnestly to the study

and practice of cavalry tactics that, in his maiden fight, at Kelly's Ford, Virginia, March 17, 1863, he was put in command of a squadron, although the youngest officer in the regiment. He was in the subsequent battles at Ely's Ford, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, and Ashby's Gap, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; and Shephardstown and Mine Run, Virginia; in all of which he behaved in a most gallant and efficient manner. In the last engagement, fought November 29, 1863, he was shot through the body while leading on his men, and died about four hours afterward, saying, in his last moments, "Tell my mother that I was mortally wounded and died like a soldier."

"Captain Alexander," writes Brevet Major-General Gregg, formerly colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, "was a young officer of great promise, and, had he been spared, could not have failed to make his mark. His career was brief, and his death glorious. His courage was of a high order, and his abilities of the most decided character. He was mild and unassuming in his intercourse with his brother officers, firm and prompt in the discharge of his duties. No officer in my command could have been more missed or more deeply mourned."

SHELDON CLARK BEECHER, of the Class of 1849, was born at Oxford, Connecticut, April 7, 1826. He entered college at the beginning of the Sophomore year, and after graduation spent several years in teaching school in the States of Massachusetts and New York. He received a commission as first lieutenant (Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers) on the 9th of September, 1862, and was promoted to be captain of the same company December 16, 1863. He was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 2, 1864. The particulars of his death are thus given in the letters of members of his regiment:

"We reached Cold Harbor, and were ordered to report to General Hancock. We were there placed in the front rank of rifle-pits, and ordered to hold them at all hazards. At daybreak of the 2d the action opened severely, and we were flanked by the rebels, supposing them to be a brigade of our own troops, protecting our flank. Captain B.'s first wound was a glancing wound in the left shoulder, and the ball that hit him passed directly before my face. Our position was a hot and dangerous one, covered by the enemy's sharpshooters, but on being wounded he attempted to crawl to me, and received a second wound in his body; he then crawled up to my side, when a piece of shell carried away the back part of his head. I supposed that he was instantly killed, for I felt his pulse, and found no perceptible flow. I then sent the body, under command of Blake, with four men, to the rear. The surgeon writes: 'He was not able to speak after receiving his wound, and probably he suffered no pain. I tried every means in my power to arouse him for a word or token that you would prize, but could get none. I talked to him and held his hand, and once he pressed my hand firmly, but whether from recognition or not I cannot say.'"

One of the sergeants writes:

"On the march I was by his side; he talked with me freely and calmly on the prospect of meeting death in these deadly conflicts, and the slight chances of escaping it. But death had not the terror to him that it has to the unprepared."

Captain Beecher, from what another writes, seems to have had an unusually strong presentiment of his approaching death, but it did not influence him in the slightest in his systematic attention to every duty of his position as an officer and a soldier.

EDWARD FOSTER BLAKE was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 25, 1837; he fell at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.*

"Young Blake was partially educated in the Military Institute of William H. Russell, in New Haven, and was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in the same place, and entered the class July 24, 1854.

"He remained in New Haven, engaged in the study of the German language, from the time of his graduation until the 1st of July, 1859, when he became librarian of the Young Men's Institute, and, in May, 1860, corresponding secretary. He remained in this office just a year, and, on the 14th September, 1860, entered the Yale Law School. He received the degree of M.A. in course in 1861, and, on the 17th October, of the same year, receiving, unsolicited and unexpectedly, a commission as adjutant of the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, then in the field on the upper Potomac, with characteristic decision and promptness he accepted it, and the next day was on his way to join his regiment. Thus suddenly he ended the deliberations and debates he had held with other classmates for weeks and months before, whether every young man was in duty bound to enlist at once. His regiment lay along the north bank of the Potomac during the winter of 1861-62, and in the spring was sent into the Shenandoah Valley, to join General Banks' command. During a part of the campaign there, Blake was detailed as assistant-adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Crawford, in whose brigade his regiment was serving, and while there, it seems almost useless to say, he won the respect and affection of all his associates. June 12, 1862, he was promoted to be major, and left the staff to rejoin his regiment. Soon afterward, not being able to obtain leave of absence, by offering to execute for another a business commission in New York, he was enabled, for a few days, to visit home for the first time. Exact and conscientious, he was determined to report for duty again within the time allotted him, and finding, on his arrival in Alexandria, that there was no other way of rejoining his regiment before the expiration of his leave, he obtained a permit to go to the front on an engine which was to run out to Culpepper Court House, the bridges just having been restored, and in this manner arrived in time to take a conspicuous part in the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, in which, about 5 P.M. on Saturday, the 9th of August, 1862, he fell, with many a brave companion, a martyr to republican liberty. His body was never recovered, nor was his fate for some time clearly decided, and many clung to the hope that he had been captured, and would yet be heard from. But as the excitement cleared away, and the regiments were reorganized, little by little the truth was ascertained, until now the most clear and reliable statement seems to be the following, substantially that of Lieutenant Selheimer, of the Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, who was wounded and made prisoner in the same charge, that a major lay dead within twenty feet of the spot where he himself for an hour lay wounded. His body was rifled, and among other things a gold pin (design skull and cross-bones) was taken, which was shown to the wounded lieutenant. His position, away from his regiment, is accounted for by the fact that his horse, being wounded, became unmanageable and carried him to the right, where General Crawford saw him dismount, and where he charged with the Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania. That he was not recognized by the burial parties was perhaps owing to the fact that before they reached the ground (on Monday afternoon) the bodies had been stripped, and, in most cases, were much swollen and disfigured."

The following extract is from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bacon:

"Many of us have shared largely the sorrow which has come upon another of our families, and which, after a long period of painful suspense and alternating hope and dread, has become, within the last week, an acknowledged certainty. All of our young people were acquainted with EDWARD FOSTER BLAKE, for he was one of them. Here he was given to God in baptism, by his parents, four-and-twenty years ago. Here he was trained in the Sabbath school, these exercises aiding the lessons, and all the sweet influences of home. Here 'from a child' he has known the Holy Scriptures, and that they were 'able to make him wise unto salvation through the faith which is in Christ Jesus,' and has heard the gospel of God's redeeming love. Here he learned and loved to worship. The influences which encompassed his childhood, and the

* The following sketch is taken from the Septennial Report of the Class of '58.

prayers of parental faith and hope for him were not in vain. A little more than four years ago his experience of the power of the gospel led him to a public profession of his faith in Christ, and he was received into the communion of the College Church—he being then a student in the Senior Class—and I think I may confidently say that he has been a true follower of Christ. A year ago, not without much deliberation, he offered himself for the defense of our Government and our country against a great rebellion. He did not go into that service thoughtlessly, ‘as the horse rusheth into the battle,’ nor in the mere instinct of combat, nor impelled by a passion for personal distinction. He had measured seriously the peril of the duty; he was convinced that God called him to that perilous service, and he went in the spirit of self-sacrifice. The plans of study and of life which he had formed, and the prospects which were bright before him, he deliberately relinquished, willing to give up all that he loved or hoped for in this life, and to die (if such should be God’s will) for those great interests, not of our country only, but of righteousness and universal liberty, which are assailed by this rebellion. I speak not of this as if it were his peculiar distinction. Since our country and the great interests which are involved in its life and progress came into this deadly peril, thousands of brave and godly men have offered themselves in the same spirit of self-sacrifice, not counting their lives dear to them if they might serve the great cause which involves, in its success or its defeat, the welfare of countless millions through all coming time. It is thus that heroes are made—and martyrs.

“I need not remind you how soon after his first acquaintance with military duties his rare capabilities of usefulness were recognized by his superiors. The activity and force of his well-trained mind; his never-failing readiness for whatever emergency; his moral qualities and training; his versatility and accuracy in all sorts of work; his conscientious fidelity in every duty; his fearlessness, sustained by the fear of God and by a hope in Christ; even the amiableness which made him so dear at home, and the perpetual cheerfulness which was like a flood of sunshine all around him—were just the qualities that were needed to his highest usefulness in the new and strange vocation to which he had been so suddenly called. These qualities were appreciated, and, as you know, he was made one of the field-officers of his regiment at the first vacancy after he had joined it. The more he became known, the more was he valued by all that were over him and by all that were under him.”

His Class Record says:

“Whoever knew Blake loved him; nor was it difficult to know him, for he carried his heart in his hand. A man of fine physique and of the most exuberant spirits, he delighted and excelled in out-door sports, where vigor and endurance were in demand; foremost in foot-ball games and prominent on race-crews; ready for work, and eager in play, he reaped all the advantages and avoided all the excesses that his vigor brought in his way. He wrote much. Infinitely humorous, a close observer and a careful reasoner, wielding a facile and vigorous pen; obstinate in defense of right, and unsparing in ridicule of pretension, his contributions were demanded at almost every stage of our college life. But these facts of his early life seem feeble and tame when we consider his death. In his Senior year, as all know, he gave himself to God, and from that time his life was deeper. In 1861, he said that he did not feel that he had any right to stay at home, and that, sooner or later, he would enlist. We, who knew him, need no assurance of the manner of his death. We know where Blake was if his regiment charged—in the van, with flashing eye and uplifted sword and headlong step, cheering and charging to his death. And now he sleeps.”

FRANCIS EUGENE BUTLER was born at Suffield, Connecticut, February 7, 1825; he was killed at Suffolk, Virginia, May 3, 1863.*

“Butler entered college in the Sophomore Class, September 13, 1854. His character was already formed, being older than the rest of his class, and he helped materially in forming the Christian characters of his classmates. He studied theology at Princeton, and after preaching a few months, in 1859, at Bedford Springs, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring and summer of 1860, he was called to take charge of the Congregational church at Paterson, New Jersey, while its pastor was gone to the war in the capacity of chaplain.

* From the Biographical Record of the Class of 1857, published in 1870.

While at Paterson he repeatedly called the attention of the people of his church to the duty of sustaining the Government in its great emergency, and pointed out the reasons for encouragement in the great crisis. But he was not contented with preaching patriotism, for, in September, 1862, he accepted the chaplaincy of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and went at once with the regiment to Virginia. Faithful to his duties, he was a model chaplain, doing good to all who came within the circle of his influence. On one occasion he wrote to General Burnside, urging the postponement of a proposed review of troops on Sunday : the remonstrance was successful. On the field of battle near Suffolk, May 3, 1863, while attending to the wounded of his own regiment, he heard of some Connecticut men near by in need of attention, and while going to their relief he was exposed to the fire of the enemy and received a wound, of which he died the next day."

This is but a brief notice of one whom all his class loved and respected, and in whose hearts there lives a better record of his good deeds. The following lines were written by a classmate :

"F. E. B.

"O friend of friends ! the flower of Christian grace,
And hailed in all things high and good as chief,
Our hearts still swell with the re-echoing grief
Of thy sad requiem, while we fondly trace
The lines of manhood in thy martial face,
And catch anew the lusters of thine eye,
Lit with a virtue that could dare to die
For Christ or country. We would not erase
One jot of all thy record. Thou wert born
To witness for the truth, and at the call
Of Freedom, hasting in the lurid morn
To give thy life for hers, thou thus didst fall.
Saint, hero, martyr ! By what greater name
Of perfect spirits shall we reach thy fame ?"

HENRY WARD CAMP, of the Class of 1860, was born February 4, 1839, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was killed October 13, 1864, near Richmond, Virginia. His childhood and boyhood developed singular sweetness of character and promise. S. M. Capron, his teacher in the Hartford Public High School, says of him :

"There was a charm about him even then which attracted all who knew him. I never had a pupil who possessed a purer character, and more completely won the respect and even admiration of his teachers. He despised everything mean, everything vulgar ; and his generosity and manliness in his intercourse with other boys made him a general favorite among them. He was remarkably truthful, also, and this never from fear of consequences, but with a spontaneity which showed that truth was at the foundation of his character. As a scholar he was very faithful, accurate, and prompt in his recitations ; especially copious and rich in his choice of words ; of superior talent as a writer. No one stood above him in his classes ; and he took some prizes, while in the school, for English composition and other exercises. But it was chiefly his uncommon nobleness of character which made him conspicuous then as in later years."

The same purity of soul and mingled manliness and sweetness which had heretofore distinguished him he carried into college, deepening those qualities by the beginnings of a higher Christian life and purpose. He joined the Freshman Class of Yale in Sep-

tember, 1856. He seems to have been thoroughly happy in college, not suffering his genuine ambition as a scholar to extinguish his capacity for social life, or his love of nature and manly sports. His classmate Holden says of him :

"He was not a pretentious scholar. His recitations were not characterized by a flashing repetition of the text, perhaps not always by a *quick* perception of the meaning, but invariably by a quiet self-possession that was evidently founded on a thorough, profound, and solid comprehension of what he had been studying, whether it had come to him by an intuitive knowledge, or by close and energetic application. Although occupying a fine position on the list of honors, he might have stood much higher, had he not deliberately chosen partially to devote himself to other things which he deemed equally useful. Books outside of the prescribed course of study, chess, the gymnasium, and boating, occupied a part of his time and attention."

We cannot resist giving here a stirring picture from the pen of another of his friends, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of a memorable scene in their college life :

"In looking back to HENRY CAMP as I knew him in college, it is impossible not to recall his singular physical beauty. The memory of it harmonizes very pleasantly with the memory of his beautiful daily life. Each became the other so well, while they were joined, that, though now his body has gone to dust, I find, while musing on my friend, an unusual delight in continuing to associate them. He furnished a perfect example of the truth, '*Virtus pulchrior e pulchro corpore veniens.*' His handsome face, his manly bearing, and his glorious strength, made that rare gentleness and goodness which won our love, the more illustrious. I well remember, while in college, riding out one day with a classmate of his, and passing him as, erect and light of foot, he strode lustily up a long hill, and the enthusiasm with which my comrade pronounced this eulogy : 'There's Henry Camp, a perfect man, who never did anything to hurt his body or his soul !' That was before I knew him well, for, as I have intimated, we were not in the same class ; but what I heard and saw made me so desirous of a better acquaintance that when, in the summer of '59, our crew was made up for the college regatta, to take place at Worcester, and it fell out that he was assigned to duty in the boat as No. 3, while I was No. 4, I was more than pleased.

"The six weeks of training that followed, culminating in the grand contest, witnessed by far the greater part of all our personal intercourse, for, after that time, our paths diverged. That was the last term of my Senior year, and the end was not far off. We parted on Commencement Day, and though I afterward heard from him, especially of the fame of his soldiership, and hoped to see him, we met again no more than once or twice. But, at the distance of five eventful years, the news of his death struck me with a sense of my bereavement so deep and painful, that, looking back to those six weeks, I could not realize that they were nearly all I had intimately shared with him. Nor am I alone in this ; I know of others whose private memories of Henry Camp, as limited as mine, stir in their hearts, at every thought of his grave, the true lament, 'Alas, my brother !'

"During the training season of which I speak, the crew had, of course, very much in common. We ate at the same table and took our exercise at the same hours, so passing considerable part of every day together, besides the time we sat at our oars. Our hopes and fears were one ; our ardor burned in one flame ; we used even to dream almost the same dreams. The coming regatta was our ever-present stimulus. To win ! there was nothing higher in the world. It quickens the pulse even now to remember how splendid success then appeared.

"Camp gave himself up to the work in hand with that same enthusiasm of devotion that carried him to the fore-front of battle on the day of his glorious death. He was always prompt, always making sport of discomforts, always taking upon himself more than his own share of the hard things. Severe training in midsummer is something more than a pastime. It abounds in both tortures of the body and exasperations of mind, as all boating men bear witness. Under them not all of us, at all times, kept our patience ; but Camp never lost his. Not a whit behind the best in spirit and in zeal, he maintained, under all circumstances, a serenity that seemed absolutely above the reach of disturbing causes. The long early walk into the country, the merciless rigors of diet, the thirst but half slaked, the toil of the gymnasium, the weary miles

down the bay under the coxswain's despotism, the return to childhood's bedtime, and other attendant afflictions, often outweighed the philosophy of all but No. 3. He remained tranquil, and diligently obeyed all the rules, serving as a sort of balance-wheel among us, neutralizing our variableness, and making many a rough place smooth. He had a presence almost the happiest I ever saw, and a temper that betrayed no shady side. He carried all his grace with him everywhere, and had a way of shedding it on every minute of an hour—no less on little matters than on great—that gave his company an abiding charm, and his influence a constant working power; and so he went on, working with all his might for the college, doing us good daily, gaining that skill and muscle which afterward enabled him to pull so brave an oar through the stormy waves of Hatteras.

"He had soldierly ways about him then. Discipline was his delight, and coolness never deserted him. We were upset one day in deep water, under a bridge, and, at first, each struck out for land, till Camp, remaining in mid-stream, called us back to look after the boat, which was too frail a structure to be left to chance floating. That Hatteras exploit, when we heard of it, did not seem at all strange. It was just like him to volunteer, and still more like him to be the last man to give up what was undertaken.

"At last the day came—the day big with fate, dreaded, yet longed for. Noon of July 26th found us sitting in our good boat 'Yale,' on the beautiful Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, ready, at the starting goal, for the signal to 'Give way.' The waters of the lake glittered and dimpled under the summer sky as if mocking our deep cares with levity. Each grasped his oar, and, though it was a vain attempt, tried to be calm. A mile and a half away up between the woody banks fluttered the white flag that marked the turning goal. Beside us was the 'Harvard' and her splendid crew, gentlemanly fellows whom we had liked at sight. There was also in the line a boat from Brown University, with a son of Adoniram Judson at one of the oars. Many thousands of spectators clustered on either shore, among whom were hundreds of college men, all eager and emulous, but with no stirring of bad blood. The grace of generosity presides most happily over those congresses of youth, and keeps out bitterness from their rivalries—or did, at least in our day. But the bustle of the crowd did not reach us as we sat watching the slow preliminaries of the judges and umpire. We only heard the music of the bands, which then seemed a call to battle, almost as much so as the terrible bugles that nearly all of us were destined yet to hear. At last the suspense was ended. The first signal-gun sent its sharp echo to the neighboring hills—'Ready to give way!' Every oar quivered in its place. A second gun, whose echoes we did not hear—'Give way all!'—and we were off.

"In twenty minutes the first day's race was over. All the college boating-world knows we were beaten in it, and that at evening Harvard bore into Worcester, with songs and shouting, the colors that pertained to victory. We shook hands all round—the two crews—and tried to appear to take it easy on both sides; though it was not, of course, exactly in the same mood that we returned to our quarters, and our friends to theirs. But Yale was used to it, and so was Harvard. It was the old thing over again: the fortune that prospers oars was too coy to be propitiated by us; yet we had hoped for a change—undoubtedly we had expected it. Then was Henry Camp a refreshment to us. He had done his best; he was disappointed; but he radiated a quiet resignation that was contagious. It was a comfort to talk with No. 3 that night.

"The next day there was to be another regatta given by the city of Worcester, open to all comers. The Harvard men had signified their willingness to try it again with us; but we were not immediately of one mind, and did not jump at the offer. Worthy as our rivals were, it was not pleasant being beaten by them, nor was the desperate work of a three-mile race at mid-day in July to be coveted for itself: yet it gave us and Alma Mater one more chance, and that was not lightly to be thrown away. Camp's counsel was unhesitating and spirited. He was for re-entering the lists from the first instant it was proposed, and so it came to pass that we took heart of grace, and noon of the morrow found us again on the lake, grasping our oars and waiting the signal.

"This time there was no boat against us but the 'Harvard.' An accident early in the first race had disabled the representative of Brown, and she was withdrawn, not to appear again. The same fair multitude, shining in bright summer attire, was gathered to witness the scene. Signs of the previous day's event were not wanting. On land and water the Harvard head was high, as was not unmeet; but our fellows among the crowd observed a modest demeanor, and we in the boat were not disposed to vaunt ourselves. We hoped, however, to make at least a closer affair of it than the other was.

"Once more we were off, with a mighty clamor from the shore, each boat struggling for the lead. 'Yale' won it. None but a boating man knows the glorious excitement—excitement without wildness—that then leaped through our arms into the oars. Henry Camp himself afterward said that his first battle did not surpass it. Everything went well with us, and we reached the mile-and-a-half goal four good lengths ahead, but the 'Harvard' made a splendid turn, and we darted away on the home stretch almost bow and bow. The fortune of the day trembled in even balances—less than ten minutes would decide it. 'Pull!' cried our coxswain, as if for his life; and we heard the 'Harvard' stroke inspiring his fellows with brave words. Then came the hot, momentous work—the literal agony. Those twelve men will never forget it, though it is doubtful if any can or could recall it in detail, minute by minute, short as it was. There is an indistinctness about it, in my memory at least, and the last half-mile is especially cloudy. It would not be easy to describe it. Most accounts of boat races, like that in 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' are from the standpoint of a looker-on rather than an actor. The real tragedy is in the boat.

"The near neighborhood of the contestants, not so much seen as felt; the occasional sidewise gleam of red from the handkerchiefs the Harvard men wore about their heads; the burning exhortations of the coxswain, gradually rising in pitch of intensity, and settling at last upon the formula, 'Pull, if you die!'—the pain of continued, utmost exertion; the various mental phenomena, some of which were strange enough; and, as we neared the goal, the vociferous greetings of the first little groups of spectators, a vague sound in the ears, we scarcely thought what it was except a sweet token of the end at hand; then, a little farther on, the cry of the great multitude, neutralized, as a distraction, by the coxswain's deepening passion; the order to quicken the stroke; the final 'spurt'—all these remain indelible impressions of that fragment of an hour in 1859, but, like the impressions that survive a stormy dream, they are not orderly or clear.

"I doubt if any one remembers the command to stop. For a minute or two there was utter collapse. Each bowed upon his oar, with every sense suspended through exhaustion; but, thanks to the training, one after another revived, and sat upright, and blessed himself, for all knew, though rather confusedly, that we had done well in entering that race. To our looks of inquiry the coxswain, whose thunder-bolts had suddenly dissolved in sunshine, made this sufficient reply: 'We've got 'em!' It had come at last! Hurra! hurra for Yale! We wanted the voice of ten thousand wherewith to vent our hearts, and the shore supplied it. We looked around: the 'Harvard' was slowly making for the land. To us it was permitted by custom to go before the spectators and receive their congratulations. As with easy oar we pulled our proud boat along either border of the lake, the applause that rose in a great wave to meet us was probably the sweetest taste of glory our lives will have afforded. In our young eyes nothing could be more magnificent than our victory, and it seemed like an old Olympic triumph.

"When we landed, the Cambridge crew, though their philosophy was much more grievously taxed than was ours the day before, gave us honest hands and made us handsome speeches, to which we properly responded, or at least wished we could. Altogether they took defeat in such a manly way that we felt very anxious to refrain from all victorious airs in their presence, and to conduct ourselves with the utmost magnanimity.

"The telegraph soon sent the news home to Alma Mater, and that night there was jubilee in New Haven; but all of us, save the coxswain, abode in Worcester till the next morning; then the Harvard men went north and the Yale men south, and fair Quinsigamond was vacant of college keels for another year. It was Commencement Day, and, returning crowned, we were welcomed under the elms in a manner peculiar to collegians; but from that hour our close alliance was broken. Two or three went down to put up the boat, but the six never sat together again.

"It is pleasant now to see that through those youthful rivalries, useful as they were in themselves, God was raising up strength for nobler work than we proposed or could imagine. As we stretched away at our practice down the bay we never thought of war or battle, or the great service of liberty that would soon call for thews of hardy men. Looking back to those warm afternoons when we used to disembark for a respite and sit upon the ruined wall of old Fort Hale, and wonder how it seemed in those early days when Yankees were called out from college halls to fight in the field, I cannot realize that then and now are less than six years apart.

"Strange things have happened since. The voice of the coxswain has been heard at the head of his regi-

ment on many a bloody field. The stroke has followed the flag ever since the fall of Sumter, and came very near death on the Peninsula. The iron right arm of No. 2 is maimed for life by a shot through the elbow. No. 5 will likewise carry to his grave the weakness of a wound. But No. 3 fell and lay dead. Can it be? can it be? This is strangest of all. Yet it is not perhaps altogether strange that a sacrifice so fair and so truly consecrated should prove acceptable to God, and be consumed. There is comfort for our grief.

“ ‘ Our knights are dust ;
 Their good swords rust ;
 Their souls are with the saints, we trust. ’ ”

On leaving college Camp commenced the study of law ; but, while resisting as a pure act of self-denial the first call to join the army, he soon afterward accepted a commission of second lieutenant in the Tenth Volunteer Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, at that time stationed at the Annapolis rendezvous of General Burnside's Coast Division. He sailed with his regiment in the Hatteras expedition of January, 1862. To his great disappointment he was not in the action at Roanoke Island, but from that time on he had constant fighting.

“ So cool was he, seemingly unmoved when the fight was hottest and those about him most excited, that the men of his company called him their ‘ Iron Man,’ and told how efficient he was in directing the fire of some, in giving assistance to others whose pieces were out of order, and in speaking encouraging words to all, ever ‘ with the same pleasant look on his face. ’ ”

Marching, campaigning, foraging ; in the hospital, in the tent, in action, he was self-possessed, cheerful, thoughtful of his men, with a kind and merry word to all. He was engaged in the first Charleston expedition, was at James Island and Fort Wagner, and suffered the disappointments and pains of defeat, being taken prisoner after the assault, while attending to the wounded, and under the protection, as he supposed, of a flag of truce. His prison-life in Richmond jail, and his escape therefrom, with his recapture, form a story of romantic interest. Passed from jail to jail, he was finally released on exchange from Libby Prison, and went home on a short visit ; but, hearing that his regiment was ordered to join General Butler's expedition upon the James River, he hastily rejoined the army. He was engaged in active service with the Army of the James, participating in many sharp actions with the enemy. The army corps to which he was attached was ordered to move on toward Richmond, and here it experienced severe and continuous fighting to establish itself on the Weldon road. His column, not long after, was ordered back to Deep Bottom, and found itself in the Petersburg trenches. Soon after returning to Petersburg, Lieutenant Camp received his commission as major of the Tenth Regiment. In September the corps was again in motion toward Richmond, and while engaged, October 13, 1864, in an assault on some heavily intrenched rebel earthworks upon the Darbytown road, Major Camp asked permission to lead “ the left of the *front* line,” the post of greatest exposure as well as responsibility. Standing for a moment to reform a broken line, and waving his sword with the cheery cry, “ Come on, boys ; come on ! ” he was shot by a bullet through the lungs. “ His death was as by a lightning-stroke. His eyes scarce turned from their glances at the tattered, dear old flag, ere they were closed to earth and

opened again beyond the stars and their field of blue." His biographer and most intimate friend, Chaplain Trumbull, well entitled the biography of this pure and chivalrous spirit "The Knightly Soldier."

"A true knight
Not yet mature, yet matchless."

EDWARD CARRINGTON was born at Hartford, Connecticut, February 15, 1838. He died in the battle on St. Mark's River, Florida, March 6, 1865.*

"Carrington was born in Hartford, but his parental home, during college and afterward, was at Colebrook, Connecticut. After graduation he passed through the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1862. During the summer of that year he practiced his profession in the office of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, in New York City. In October, 1862, he entered the army as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, which was stationed, that winter, in the vicinity of Washington. The following April he was detached from his regiment and appointed aid-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General Wadsworth, and, shortly after, upon the temporary retirement of General Wadsworth from the service, was transferred to the staff of General Newton. He was engaged in many of the most severely contested and memorable battles of the war: from Chancellorsville to Gettysburg in the east, and in the southwest from Chattanooga to Atlanta. In October, 1864, General Newton was ordered to assume command of the district of Key West and Tortugas, Florida. Carrington went with him, and it was in this remote theater of the war that he fell. In a sharp engagement at Natural Bridge, St. Mark's River, Florida, on the sixth day of March, 1865, while riding, under a terrific fire, in front of our line, rallying our troops, he was struck down by a musket shot, and expired almost instantly. He was buried at Key West, but in the following year his remains were transferred to Colebrook, and there found their final resting-place among the graves of his kindred.

"In the death of Carrington the Class of '59 sustained a loss which was felt by every one of us to be utterly irreparable. In all our Class history we had regarded Carrington as our representative man; and for the future we had centred our most confident expectations in him as 'the coming man' of '59.

"Carrington, indeed, combined in himself certain characteristics of power in so pre-eminent a manner that any one of them must (humanly speaking) have wrought out for him a name in the world. There was such versatility and yet symmetry in his character, that it would be difficult to say in what direction his greatest strength lay. Perhaps he was generally thought of by the Class as being distinctively a logical thinker; his mind was equally acute and searching in analysis, broad in generalization, strong in argument, and so disciplined as to sustain at will intense and protracted application. There were other mental traits, rarely found in conjunction with those mentioned, which distinguished Carrington in an equally marked degree: his memory was accurate and retentive; he was rich in imagination; his perceptions were quick and intuitive. As a speaker and writer he scarce had a rival among the college graduates of our time. He possessed eminently that rare gift of *facundia*—the facility of graceful and appropriate utterance—which is always a natural endowment, and never an acquired one. Carrington was equally gifted in those practical traits of character which tell, perhaps, most strongly in the affairs of life. He had a keen insight into the motives and characters of men, unflinching tact, a certain magnetism of presence and geniality of manner, that made for him friends everywhere. Energetic perseverance in pursuing his ends; strong will; ambition resting on inflexible principle; generous enthusiasm—these were elements of practical power that made Carrington's future one of most brilliant promise. No one ever accused him of conceit, but he had that inward consciousness of strength that enabled him to rise to the demands of every emergency. He was always and everywhere the strong man, bending to adapt himself to circumstances, and unerring to avail himself of opportunities. This condensed and imperfect sketch will be especially unsatisfactory to those who knew Carrington intimately; who, by long association, came to learn the strength and grandeur of his character.

* The following notice by the hands of two of Carrington's classmates, was contributed to the Decennial Report of the Class of 1859.

They only can bear testimony to those qualities of heart and soul which endeared Carrington so deeply to his family and his friends. The ardor of the attachments which he formed and gained are a proof of the excellence of his heart. With his friends he was unreserved in his confidences, thoroughly sympathetic, entering into their plans and interests with an enthusiasm not less earnest than their own; constant without change, and infallibly to be relied on always, chivalrously generous and high-minded. Some of the men of '59 will never cease to cherish the memory of his friendship as a treasure than which their hearts can hold none dearer or more sacred.

"Carrington's military career was most honorable. Rank he never attained. As an officer of the line detailed on staff duty he was virtually excluded from promotion, and it was not till after his death that he was brevetted captain. In point of personal valor none surpassed him. Though in battle, as the writer once heard him say, he almost never lost the consciousness of peril, his comrades never knew that he feared. His conduct in action was always splendid. This is the universal testimony of those who witnessed it. Numerous instances of his conspicuous gallantry are related, and he died in the very fore-front of a fight which he knew was as good as lost.

"Yet it was in the higher qualities of his mind that he most excelled as a soldier. His natural clearness of perception, his quickness and sagacity of judgment, his remarkable promptitude and address, soon caused his worth to be recognized by the generals with whom he served; while his intrepid manliness inspired their full confidence in him. As a consequence he was often intrusted with matters of the greatest moment, and especially in critical situations he was greatly relied upon.

"When General Wadsworth, of whose staff he had once been a member, and who loved him like a son, was leading his division into the great Wilderness Battle, in which he lost his life, anticipating the terrible nature of the struggle that was impending, he said to an officer at his side: 'If I only had Carrington with me I should be all right!'—an expression which but fairly indicates the regard in which he was held by every general who had tested the value of his service. His last commander, General Newton, who saw him die, appeared more than a year afterward at his funeral, though hardly expected, and took part in the mourning with which his remains were laid down among the graves of kindred, and left to their last repose."

WILLIAM BARDWELL CLARK was born in Granby, Massachusetts, January 20, 1838. He was graduated at Yale, in the Class of 1861. He enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, July 30, 1862, and served in that regiment as a private and non-commissioned officer until January 20, 1864. His regiment was stationed in the defenses of Washington, engaged in garrison, provost, and picket duty, and at Harper's Ferry, in expeditions against the guerillas of that section of Virginia. In January, 1864, he appeared before General Casey's board for the selection of officers for negro troops, and after passing an examination made unusually thorough at his own request, received a captain's commission in the Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops. He entered his new field of labor with whole-souled enthusiasm, and devoted himself to the welfare of his men, whose love he soon gained, and whose efficiency was afterward severely proved. At the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, his regiment was attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the James River, and participated in the battle at the taking of the heights before Petersburg, Virginia, June 15, when the regiment lost in casualties one hundred and fifty men, and was the first to plant its colors upon the rebel works. In this action Captain Clark was slightly wounded. He remained on duty with the regiment, in the vicinity of Petersburg, until his death, which took place on the 27th of October, 1864, in a reconnaissance in force beyond the Fair Oaks battle-field, within six miles of Richmond. In assaulting the rebel works the Union troops were repulsed, and Captain Clark was left

upon the field strewn with the dead, and apparently mortally wounded, bidding his men save themselves and leave him to his fate. A fellow-officer wrote of him: "I have found him, under all circumstances, a kind, generous, noble-hearted, brave, and Christian man." Another said of him: "His kindness of heart, modesty of manner, his unyielding principles and Christian spirit, exerted a constant though silent influence over his brother officers." Still another volunteered this testimony: "He was very much liked by the members of his regiment, was perfectly cool and brave, and always led his men into action. Few have had a better record; none could have had a more glorious death."

He was twenty-six years and nine months old at the time of his death.

HENRY MELZAR DUTTON.—This spirited and amiable young lawyer, the son of one of the most respected jurists of Connecticut, and for so many years the main column and support of the Yale Law School—the venerable Governor Dutton—was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 9, 1838. He entered college with the Class of '57. He studied law in New Haven, was admitted to the bar October, 1859, and received the degree of LL.B. the next year. The following brief account of his life and last heroic days is taken from "The History of Connecticut during the Recent War":

"He graduated at Yale in 1857, after which he studied law and commenced a flourishing practice at Litchfield. At the breaking out of the war he was one of the young Democrats who threw themselves earnestly into the contest. Inducing scores to join him, he went to Hartford as a private in the Fifth Regiment, but he received a lieutenant's commission for his services in recruiting. Once in the field, he was popular with officers and men, being conspicuous for sociality, generosity, buoyancy of spirits, and fortitude amid discomfort. At Cedar Mountain, after Captain Corliss was wounded, Lieutenant Dutton led the company, urging them on while men were falling on every side. The color-guard were all either killed or wounded. Lieutenant Dutton is reported to have seized more than once the colors from some fallen hero, and to have borne it along to the hands of others still able to bear it aloft. During the brave and hopeless struggle his commanding form could not long escape unscathed, and he fell, pierced by a volley of rebel musketry. He was very kind to his men, and was much beloved.

"Dutton was killed August 9, 1862; a day or two later search for his body was made in vain, for the corpses of Union soldiers had been stripped, and the hot sun had swollen and discolored them beyond recognition."

JOHN GRISWOLD, a classmate of Dutton and Chaplain Butler, was born at Block Hill, Old Lyme, Connecticut, April 24, 1837.

We take this sketch of his life and death from the Secretary's Report of the Class of 1857:

"After graduating, Griswold remained at home several months, and then went to Western Kansas, where he was employed in surveying until December, 1858. Coming home he remained a little more than a year, in which time he studied engineering, chemistry, geology, and other natural sciences. In January, 1860, he sailed from New London for Honolulu, passing through the Straits of Magellan. Until September, 1861, he was in various parts of the Pacific Ocean, at the Sandwich Islands, cruising on some voyage of discovery or exploration. For three months he was, with a single Kanaka servant, holding possession of Malden's Island, a little guano island, 'treeless, waterless, and utterly desolate,' in 4° south latitude. He assisted in the discovery of some islands and rocks in the seas west of equatorial America, and made many interesting notes

on their geological character. He wrote from Honolulu: 'I told you in my last letter that I was going ashore upon a desolate island again. From thence I went to San Francisco, and thence down here in a clipper ship. In my wanderings I have enjoyed myself, and have not lost my spirits even for a moment. These coral and guano islands are a curious study; there are things about them which puzzle me, with all the light which our Professor Dana has thrown upon the subject.'"

"Learning of the war, he hastened home, coming, a solitary passenger, by the mail-coach over the Rocky Mountains, and soon received a commission as captain in the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers. His regiment was engaged in the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, near which town it afterward remained in camp several months, Griswold being impatient for active service. At length his regiment was ordered to James River, and then to Fredericksburg. In the evacuation of Fredericksburg, in August, 1762, he commanded the rear-guard, and was one of the last two men to leave the city.

"At the battle of Antietam he commanded a battalion, and was leading his men in a charge through the river when he was struck by a musket-shot in the body. He pressed across the stream, calling upon his men to follow. They bore him from the field of battle to a barn, where he lay in great pain for twenty-four hours. Hearing that General Burnside was near, he sent for him, and, bidding him farewell, said that he was ready and willing to die for his country, that he had hoped to do so, and was perfectly satisfied. The general was much affected; he thanked Griswold for his devotion and patriotism, and received his dying messages for his mother. Griswold died September 18, 1862. His general sent his remains home in charge of an officer (Lieutenant Davis, Eleventh Connecticut), and they now repose beneath a fitting monument in the family burial-ground."

DIODATE CUSHMAN HANNAHS was born in Otsego, New York, 1839, and died at Williamsburg, Virginia, September 10, 1862.

The following was originally prepared for the Triennial Report of the Class of '59 by Edward Carrington, of that class, one of Hannahs' most intimate friends.

It derives a peculiar interest from the circumstance that, at about the time he wrote it, Carrington himself entered the army, as he always said, "to take 'Date' Hannahs' place," and laid down his own life in battle not long after.

"The autumn after graduation Hannahs entered the law office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in New York City. He remained there, attending at the same time the lectures in the Columbia College Law School, about two years.

"In August, 1861, he joined the 'Ira Harris Guard' (Sixth New York Cavalry) as first lieutenant. His energy contributed in a marked degree to the organization of this regiment. In November he was promoted to the rank of captain. A few days after a number of his classmates presented him with a cavalry saber. Those who listened to his grateful response on that occasion were struck with the tone of earnestness and lofty patriotism that animated him. It was plain that it was no mere impulse of excitement nor spirit of ambition, but a deep-seated sense of the justice of the cause, the sober conviction of duty to his country and to God, that led him to take this step.

"In December Captain Hannahs' regiment went into winter-quarters at York, Pennsylvania. During the period of inaction which followed, his letters breathe a spirit of impatience and a characteristic desire to lead his men into active service on the field. In February he was transferred to Perryville, Maryland, and shortly after was ordered to the seat of war on the Peninsula. The battalion of cavalry to which his company belonged was attached to the corps of General Sumner. After the evacuation of the Peninsula by the Army of the Potomac, his company remained in the vicinity of Yorktown, attached to the command of General Keyes. On the 9th of September a body of rebel cavalry made a dash into Williamsburg, Virginia, driving our troops from the place in confusion. General Keyes ordered up a squadron of cavalry from Yorktown to their support. The enemy having retired before the approach of our forces, Captain Hannahs' company was detached to re-establish the picket line in an advanced position. While employed on this service he was mortally wounded by a ball through the right lung, and died the following morning.

"Those who will read these lines will ask no aid of delineation to recall the familiar form and traits of 'Date' Hannahs.

"Probably there was no one in our Class who left a more distinct and vivid impress of himself on the minds and hearts of all his fellows. Genial, high-minded, generous, fearless, self-poised, liberal in speculation, tenacious of conviction, resolute of purpose, of warm attachments, constant in friendship, the perfect gentleman always—we shall all remember him as he was when he won our hearts in the blessed days of '59. It was the privilege of the writer to be his daily associate during the two years of professional study which succeeded graduation. In that period the leading traits of his mind and character had undergone a very marked development. His intellect had gained strength and maturity, and in his character—always earnest and dignified—there was displayed a degree of genuine manliness rarely witnessed in one of his years. So strong was the impression of those who knew him best that Providence had carved out for him a large place in the future which he was surely destined to fill, that they hardly felt an apprehension for his safety amid all the perils of the war.

"His death was a cruel stroke to the hopes and affections of all who knew him. Who can bear the thought that so much glorious manhood should fall so early, that a heart so noble and true should moulder, that so much promise should be blighted in the dawn of its career? Truly these trying times have borne no bitterer fruit. A gallant soldier is lost to the republic; a terrible chasm is in the ranks of '59; and oh, what desolation, unspeakable and inconsolable, in those hearts which were bound to his in the communion of intimate friendship! The memory of that rare fellowship will be treasured in many breasts—a sacred fire fed with the choicest oil of affection, to be extinguished only with the breath of life."

NEWTON SPAULDING MANROSS was born at Bristol, Connecticut, June 20, 1825. After his graduation, in 1850, he spent a year and a half in the study of chemistry at Göttingen, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that university. His decided bent was for scientific pursuits, especially in the departments of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; and, as his inaugural dissertation on receiving his doctorate, he prepared a memoir on "The Artificial Formation of Minerals," which was published in the sixteenth volume of the *American Journal of Science*. On his return from Europe he was engaged in several exploring expeditions in Mexico, South America, and the Isthmus.

"He explored," says Professor Silliman, "very minutely and with great labor the Isthmus of Panama, with reference to a practicable route for an interoceanic canal, guiding, in this respect, the movements of a powerful company. He was present at the discovery of those curious spoils of the ancient groves of Chiriqui, and was one of the first to give an intelligent account of the various ornaments of gold that were there brought to light. In 1859, he visited the famous Pitch Lake of Trinidad, and has given an account of this very remarkable place in the twentieth volume of the *American Journal of Science*. As an explorer Dr. Manross possessed remarkable qualifications. To a rugged constitution and great powers of endurance he united great coolness, a quiet but undaunted demeanor, the courage of a hero, and unyielding perseverance. He was eminently successful in his undertakings, and it is greatly to be hoped that he preserved notes of his journeys, which have been very extended through regions but little known."

He made practical use of his scientific knowledge in various ways, such as preparing, by a new and cheap process, the jewels of clocks and watches, and also in the production of a cheap metallic thermometer, excellent of its kind.

At the breaking out of the war, his friend, Professor Clark, of Amherst College, having gone into active service in the army, he was invited to fill his place as lecturer and instructor in chemistry. This he did until the last call of his country for men, and then Professor Manross abandoned his scientific duties and raised a company (K, of the

Sixteenth Regiment) in his native village, of which company he was at once made captain. His persuasive and patriotic eloquence induced a great number of enlistments. His company went into camp at Hartford August 11, 1862. The very next week—before they had become accustomed to the use of arms, and even before they had received them—they were hurried away to the seat of war. In a few days they were sent into Virginia without arms and without tents. In a few days more they were in Maryland, in the storm and whirlwind of the Antietam battle, where Captain Manross fell, September 17. He was wounded by a grapeshot, was conscious but a little time, and then expired. He was an unassuming, keen-minded, brave, and Christian man, who left wife and child and friends who loved him ardently, and high pursuits in which he had already won honorable notice, to lay down his life uncomplainingly, even joyfully, for his country.

DANIEL TEMPLE NOYES, the son of Deacon Daniel Noyes, of Boston, who in his last years was treasurer of Phillips Academy, was born April 20, 1824. He was graduated in the Class of 1847. His tutor while at Yale, Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, thus speaks of him:

“He was a young man of decidedly superior natural abilities, a good scholar and writer, and possessed of much energy. During the time when I knew him, however, he suffered not a little from ill-health of such a kind as acted in a depressing manner upon his nervous system. From what I have learned I should think that the same cause continued to affect him unfavorably after he had entered upon public life. He preached for a time in Eastern Massachusetts, and then removed to Wisconsin. In this State he supplied two churches, each for a period, I should think, of two or three years. The second, according to my recollection, he left to join the army. Not finding a chaplaincy, as he had hoped, he accepted a lieutenancy of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. His death occurred in the neighborhood of Corinth, October 4, 1862. I was informed, at the time, that his battery, being charged by an overwhelming force, Mr. Noyes stuck to his post when most or all had left him, and that he was shot and bayoneted after he was wounded. He was buried in Wisconsin, where he had last lived.”

“There was a great deal to him,” was the testimony of one of his friends who knew him thoroughly. A somewhat retiring man, who suffered from ill-health, he showed the splendid manhood there was in him, and for his country he did that which merited her undying approval and gratitude.

FREDERIC CALLENDER OGDEN, of the Class of '60 that gave so many lives to the war, and whose army record shines so brightly, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, May 21, 1839. He was killed at Trevillian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864.*

“Ogden spent a year after graduation in Europe. He then entered the military service as second lieutenant in the First (Regular) Cavalry, in which capacity he was actively engaged at Fort Leavenworth, under General Hunter, in Kentucky and Tennessee under Generals Buel and Rosecrans, and afterward under General Stoneman, in Virginia. He was promoted to be first lieutenant July 17, 1862, and subsequently served as adjutant of the First Regiment United States Cavalry. He was killed during a cavalry engagement between Generals Sheridan and Imboden. The bare pithy details of his military record, as furnished by the Adjutant General's Office, need no additional language to render them a brighter garland to his memory:

* The following is from his Class Record.

“ ‘ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 21, 1870. } ”

“ ‘Military history of Frederick C. Ogden, of the United States Army, as shown by the files of this office :

“ ‘Appointed second lieutenant First United States Cavalry, 21st November, 1861.

“ first “ “ “ “ “ 17th July, 1862.

“ regimental adjutant, “ “ “ “ 1st November, 1863.

“ ‘Served.—On duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from December, 1861, to February 10, 1862, and with Company “G” Fourth Cavalry, in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, to November, 1862, participating in the following engagements :

“ ‘Corinth, Mississippi, 9th and 14th May and 1st June, 1862.

Tuscumbia Creek, Alabama, June 1st and 2d, 1862.

“ ‘He was *en route* to and with his company and regiment (First Cavalry) in the Army of the Potomac, from November, 1862, to June 11, 1864, when killed in action at Trevillian Station, Virginia, while serving as regimental adjutant.

“ ‘He participated in the following engagements in the Army of the Potomac :

“ ‘Kelly’s Ford, Virginia, March 17, 1863.

Beverly Ford, Virginia, June 9, 1863.

Aldie, Virginia, June 19, 1863.

Upperville, Virginia, June 21, 1863.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2 and 3, 1863.

Williamsport, Maryland, July 6, 1863.

Boonesboro, Maryland, July 7 and 12, 1863.

Falling Waters, Maryland, July 14, 1863.

Manasses Gap, Virginia, July 21, 1863.

Brandy Station, Virginia, August 1, 1863.

Rappahannock Station, Virginia, August 4, 1863.

* * * * *

Bennett’s Ford, Virginia, February 6 and 7, 1864.

Charlottesville, Virginia, February 28, 1864.

Stannardsville, Virginia, March 1, 1864.

Todd’s Tavern, Virginia, May 7 and 8, 1864.

Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11, 1864.

Meadow Bridge, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Mechanicsville, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Hawes’ Shop, Virginia, May 27, 1864.

Old Church, Virginia, May 30, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Virginia, May 31 and June 1, 1864.

Trevillian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864.

“ ‘THOMAS M. VINCENT,
“ ‘Assistant Adjutant-General.’ ”

FRANK HENRY PECK was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 20, 1836. He entered college at the age of sixteen, July 26, 1852. After graduating with honor he studied law in New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1859. He was engaged in the practice of law until the war broke out, when from a simple sense of duty, and from no natural love of distinction or a military life, such as fires the blood of some young men, he enrolled himself as a soldier. He was a man of quiet tastes, whose habits of mind eminently fitted him for the studies and pursuits of a peaceful profession. He was commissioned major of the Charter Oak Regiment, the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, under Colonel Henry C. Deming, January 30, 1862. This regiment was a part of General Butler’s expeditionary force against New Orleans, and was the first regiment to arrive at that city. The following week they were removed to Camp Parapet, twelve miles up the river, where they remained six months. From this point Major Peck, with detachments of troops, made incursions into the surrounding country, in one of which, an expedition to Manchac Pass, at a place called Providence. he and four companies of his regiment were brought under fire. Some of his acts at this time show the prompt decision, the witty thought, and the cool head of a true leader. The first serious battle in which the Twelfth was engaged occurred at Georgia Landing, Louisiana, October 27, 1862. The Twelfth was on the right, where the

brunt of the battle fell, which resulted in expelling the enemy from La Fourche County, as far west as Brashear City. In this engagement the Twelfth gained great credit for steadiness and discipline.

Soon after they were transferred to the reserve brigade of General Weitzel. On the 31st of January, 1863, Peck was promoted lieutenant colonel. About this time he took command of the regiment and retained it till his death, being almost constantly at the front.

They took an active and efficient part in the destruction of the rebel gunboat *J. E. Cotton*. They were with General Banks in his expedition to the Red River, and did their full share in the severe and successful battle of Bisland, April 12 and 13. On the 25th of May, 1863, they reached the rear of Fort Hudson, and the next day were ordered into the trenches, where they spent about forty days and nights.

On the morning of May 27, in carrying out an order to silence a certain battery, Colonel Peck had the bones of his right hand fractured by a piece of shell. He was not disabled, however, but remained with his command, and on the night of the 10th of June, and again on the 14th, led his men in attacks in which they suffered severely.

On the 9th of July they marched into Port Hudson, and on the night of the same day embarked for Donaldsonville, one hundred and eight of their number having been killed or wounded in the siege.

Soon after they engaged in another expedition to Western Louisiana, Colonel Peck being, a portion of the time, in command of the Third Brigade.

In January, 1864, the whole regiment, six hundred and eighty in number, reënlisted as veterans for three years more, being the first regiment to do so under the then recent call of the President, and, on the 12th of February, 1864, they visited home on a furlough. It was a proud day for the friends of Colonel Peck when he led back his regiment through the streets of New Haven. Noble in form and feature, every inch a soldier, he was a fit commander of that brave body of men, surpassed by none in the army for soldierly qualities, and whose reputation was due, in no small degree, to the example and discipline of their commander.

Having recruited their ranks, they returned to Louisiana, but were soon transferred to Virginia. Peck was commissioned colonel August 26, 1864.

His regiment was transferred to General Sheridan's command, and took part in all the preliminary movements in the Shenandoah Valley before the victory near Winchester. On the 19th of September, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Peck had conducted his regiment to the front, where the battle was already raging, and was in the act of giving the order, "Forward, double quick!" when the fragment of a shell was driven through his knee, severing a main artery. He was caught by some of his officers as he fell, and immediately conveyed to the field hospital, and everything was done for him that could be done, but the shock and loss of blood were so great that he could not rally.

He was perfectly conscious for some hours after reaching the hospital, and viewed the approach of death with the same serenity with which he entered the service.

He died on the morning of his birthday, aged twenty-eight years. His body was buried with military honors in New Haven.

A few words of Colonel Peck's, written in a private letter, show the pure spirit of the man, and of his courage based on reason and moral faith :

"It is not mere familiarity which begets indifference, but a pure mental effort, which becomes easier and more natural every time it is called for. I have observed that most blusterers are cowards ; I have learned that many men are happily constituted courageous by nature ; and another class are brave from simple exercise of the will, prompted and sustained by sound principles and a consciousness of right and justice justifying their acts, and making them willing to die for the truth, if it be so ordained. In the service here I suppose we do not talk half so much about the war as before we enlisted. Every man's thoughts are occupied with the minutiae of his duties. But there is great determination and great faith underlying the seeming cheerfulness and lightness of our manners. We talk of the dangers of the field with as great coolness as of our domestic affairs. It takes time to reach that point, and it takes principle and faith too, I think. I believe our friends suffer for us infinitely more than we do. Half our own care is for the fears and feelings of others. I pray, for your sakes, that I may be able to serve my time in the army with credit, and bring home a good name with me."

EDWARD LEIGHTON PORTER was born at New London, Connecticut, June 17, 1837.

"Entered with the class. He taught in Virginia for some months in 1857-58. Was in the Yale Law School a year, and admitted to the bar in New London, Connecticut, in August, 1860. In August, 1862, he received the appointment of adjutant in the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and was promoted to be captain in May, 1863. Soon afterward he was shot in the head by a sharpshooter of Jackson's corps, near Winchester. When the rebels entered Winchester, on the 15th of June, 1863, he was seriously ill in the hospital ; but, in spite of his surgeon's advice, he took command of his company, and fell while leading his men to their fourth charge. Surgeon Holbrook, of his regiment, has written of him : 'I remember Captain Porter as one of the noblest of our company of martyrs, who, on that memorable morning, offered up their lives on the altar of constitutional liberty. At my suggestion he went to the hospital three days before, being sick with what I feared might be typhoid fever. I visited him on the day before the evacuation of Winchester, and found him very weak, and was surprised, on the following morning, to find him at the head of his company. An officer informed me that he seemed possessed of superhuman energy in the battle, and gallantly led his men in the charge, when he was struck by a bullet in the forehead, and died almost immediately.' It is said that when his watch was returned to his father, it was found he had written on the inside, *γὰρ ἔρχεται νύξ* (for the night cometh)."*

JAMES PEPPER PRATT, who was killed May 29, 1864, at the battle of Hanover town, on the Pamunkey River, Virginia, was born at Logansport, Indiana, October 9, 1841. At the close of his seventeenth year he entered the Junior Class at Yale, where he was graduated in July, 1861. His brief college course, though not distinguished for scholarship, gave unmistakable tokens of literary ability, and of personal charm of character. His classmate, Professor Tracy Peck, of Cornell, writes of their college days :

"The careers of my classmates, W. B. Clark (who served in the army bravely as an officer of a colored regiment, and died in 1864) and J. P. Pratt, are so fully sketched in the triennial and decennial records of our class, that I can only refer you for the facts to those sketches, and to the documents therein alluded to. Other than these statements, I have nothing in my possession that could be of service to you. I knew Clark and Pratt somewhat intimately, and early learned to respect and love them. They were both noble, earnest fellows, though, as undergraduates, utterly unlike. Clark was steady, undemonstrative, and conservative, doing each day's duty with faithful regularity, but without the appearance of enthusiasm. He had had but

* From the Secretary's Report (1870) of the Class of 1857.

limited early advantages, and the college course seemed to be developing and improving him, evenly but surely. What he was as a student, he was as a Christian. Certainly few of my college memories are more grateful than those of the quiet words in season that he now and then addressed to me in regard to my higher duties and privileges.

"Pratt was a boy of strong, intense feelings, likes and dislikes. His mind was unusually quick and discriminating. There were very few in the class whose enjoyment of pure literature was so keen and appreciative as his. I think his two years at Yale would have been more enjoyed and more beneficial if he had been subjected to the severer disciplinary work of the first two years. Though he was hasty and impulsive, his impulses seemed to me almost invariably in the right direction. Just before I sailed for Europe, in September, 1861, I received from him two or three letters, in which the boy and the man were combined, as they were in so much of Pratt's work and play. I early thought that he would do brilliant and useful work, though I did not anticipate that he would so soon live with that manhood and heroism with which his last months were crowded and crowned."

After completing his college course, Pratt commenced the study of law; and, in the succeeding October, being stirred by the magnitude of the nation's crisis, that seemed to him to call on all her sons, he proceeded alone to Indianapolis, and enlisted as a private for three years in the United States regulars. For four months he cheerfully did his duty in the ranks—doubly hard by reason of his previous habits of life in wealth and luxury—his happy disposition continually turning into mirth what to others seemed the severest privations. The facts in his case coming soon after to the attention of President Lincoln, he promptly sent into the Senate his nomination for a lieutenancy in the regulars, which was speedily followed by a commission. The spring, summer, and fall of 1862 were spent in the Eastern States recruiting, where, at Syracuse and Auburn, New York, and at Boston, Massachusetts, he made a multitude of friends. Recruiting, however, was never an acceptable service to him, and in the spring of 1863, he joyfully hailed the summons to join his regiment in the field. During that campaign he was in actual command of his company in the Fifth Army Corps, under General Meade, his captain being absent. His merits soon raised him to the adjutancy, and that, too, in a branch of the service where promotions come slowly, and only on the best evidence of merit. From this time he was continually in the field. His friends who were with him bear united testimony to his coolness and unflinching courage, and say that he never was so thoroughly himself as when under fire.

He was with Hooker in the action of Chancellorsville, with Meade in the Pennsylvania campaign, and in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg, where he was twice struck; at the affair at Mine Run, which he spoke of afterward as the most perilous of all his experiences; and, lastly, in the eight days' battles in the Wilderness—falling, finally, almost at the gates of Richmond. He had his wish granted, that, if fall he must, it should be in the face of the enemy, and by instant death. The following is a tribute from one of his companions in arms:

"He died a soldier's death, and was buried in his blanket, with a simple board to mark his resting-place. As I stood by his grave I could but think of the few friends I have in the army. Pratt and I were companions when children at school, and since that time we have been companions on the long and tedious march, and on the battle-field. I always found him a gentleman on duty, and a soldier in the hour of danger and trial. He has fought his fight, and occupies an honored grave."

At the triennial meeting of the Class of '61, one of his classmates thus closes a feeling tribute to the memory of the dead young hero :

"So died the last one of the trio whose faces we miss at the feast to-night, and in some respects he demands a greener laurel than the rest. We see him on the afternoon of the fateful 29th of May, for one supreme, shining moment—a gallant figure, full of the calm valor of conscious heroism, his eyes flashing, his face inspired with a fierce glory, caught from the storm of battle—and the next he has fallen, dead but triumphant. A noble young heart had, in a moment, ceased beating forever ! The call of patriotism had come to him to go and fight for his government, and, flinging aside all fugitive and ephemeral considerations, he lifted himself into the grandeur of a life and death that make my best words seem feeble."

JAMES REDFIELD, of the Class of '45, after his graduation studied law, and was editor of the *Clyde Eagle*, 1845-46. He was Superintendent of Common Schools, Wayne County, New York, 1846-47. Became State Superintendent of Common Schools in 1848, residing in Albany. His classmate, Brinsmade, says of him :

"While I resided in Albany I roomed with Redfield for about three years. We were exceedingly intimate, and I was very much attached to him. A bigger-hearted man never lived. His popularity among young and old in Albany was extraordinary ; and it was deserved, for it was all won by his kindness of heart. When they tell me that, as a soldier, he was a hero, I know it is true, for he could not have been less."

In 1855, he removed to Iowa, and established himself near the geographical centre of the State. The town of Redfield, Dallas County, received its name from him. He had several offices of trust in the county, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator. On the outbreak of the war he raised a company, of which he was elected captain, and, on the organization of a regiment (Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry), he was elected its lieutenant colonel. He continued in that post until his death. His regiment was in active service at the West, under Buel, Grant, and Sherman. When Altoona Pass was attacked by French's division of Hood's army, Colonel Redfield, then garrisoning the town of Rome, went forward with his command to defend the Pass. While cheering on his men to resist the attack, a ball pierced his heart, and he fell dead. His remains were interred in a village near the battle-field. He left a widow and three children.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROBERTS, of the same Class of '57, with Porter, Dutton, and Butler, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1833. He entered the third term of Freshman year.

"After graduation he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in December, 1857. He continued there in the practice of his profession until March 1, 1860, when he removed to Chicago. Here he remained active and successful in his business till the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, when he turned his attention to the military service. He was energetic in his efforts to aid in the organization of the Douglas brigade, one of the regiments of which—the Forty-second Illinois—he commanded till the time of his death. His daring enterprise in spiking the rebel guns at Island Number Ten, his gallantry at Farmington Roads, and his services at Corinth, gained for him a brilliant military reputation. During the last part of his life he was in command of a brigade, where he displayed the same qualities which had

* From the history of the Class of 1845.

marked his whole career in the service of his country. He fell in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31, 1862."*

RICHARD SKINNER, of the Class of 1862, who fell "i' the deadly imminent breach" at Petersburg, was born in Chicago, Illinois, the 25th of May, 1842. He was younger than the majority of his class in college, but distinguished himself for his literary attainments, having been one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*.

Soon after his graduation in September, 1862, he accepted a second lieutenancy in the regular army, and became attached to the Tenth Infantry. He accompanied General Hunter, in 1864, to Port Royal, and here he was appointed commissary of musters, and discharged the duties of this office till, six months later, after the recall of General Hunter, and at the earnest solicitation of his father, he was relieved by the War Department. After a short furlough he was ordered to report to Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, at Davenport, in Iowa. He eventually went with General Roberts to New Orleans, and was detailed as his adjutant general. A general order was issued in May, 1864, that all officers of the regular army detailed for special service similar to that in which he was engaged, should join their regiments. It is an evidence how faithfully Skinner had discharged every duty of his position, that General Roberts refused to relieve him until he had made a special application to the War Department to be permitted to retain so valuable an officer on his staff. Similar testimony was borne by General Hunter. The application, however, was refused, and Lieutenant Skinner left Pass Cavallo and proceeded to join his regiment. Passing through Chicago, he spent two days there. It was his last visit home. On the 20th of June he joined his regiment, which had been transferred from General Burnside's to General G. K. Warren's command, and was now stationed on picket duty, to the south of Petersburg, in the immediate front of Grant's army. The regiment was, at this time, reduced to the small number of six officers and seventy-six men, having recently been almost annihilated in the terrible conflict at Coal Harbor. It was now under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton, who just ranked Lieutenant Skinner, the latter having been regularly promoted to a first lieutenancy. On the morning of the 22d, the newly arrived officer, while at the trenches with the small remains of the regiment, was struck by a chance ball, which passed through the hips and lower part of his body, inflicting fatal injury. On being wounded, raising himself up as much as he was able, he said, "Tell my mother that my last words were of her." He was taken to a small tent hospital in the rear of the corps, where he lingered—at times in an agony of suffering—until four in the afternoon of the following day, when, somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly to all, he breathed his last.

It is right, here, to mention the names of two others of the Class of '62, SHEVERICK and STERLING, who, though not stricken down upon the battle-field, died, the former at Memphis, Tennessee, and the latter on shipboard off Hampton Roads, of illness and fevers contracted in the army—both noble young men, rapidly rising in rank, and of great promise as officers.

* Y. C. Obituary Record.

CHARLES MORTIMER WHEELER was born at Canandaigua, New York, December 8, 1837, and died at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was a graduate of the Class of '59.* He began the practice of the law in his native village as early as 1861, and by his energy and integrity, as well as generous heart, won immediate confidence and the large expectations of his fellow citizens. Besides his professional duties, he prepared some lectures which were delivered before lyceums and young men's associations with such acceptance as to obtain flattering comment from local newspapers, and to multiply invitations elsewhere, beyond his power to accept. When the President issued his call for three hundred thousand men the struggle came to Wheeler, "the struggle in which, with sober mind, he weighed pleasure against duty, and one duty against another, seeking to learn where the preponderance lay." He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in 1862, recruited and enrolled Company K, and was mustered in as captain, which position he gallantly and efficiently held without ever asking a furlough, until, at the head of his command, he fell by a ball from a sharpshooter at Gettysburg. He died both a patriot and a Christian, and was buried at Canandaigua, July 25, the funeral service being conducted by Professor Daggett, of Yale College.

From local papers we read that

"On no similar occasion was there ever so large a concourse of people assembled in this village, owing to the high social position of the deceased, his manly character, and patriotic devotion to the flag he so much loved and gave his young life to defend. All that sympathetic hearts and willing hands could do was done to testify the esteem and love in which he was held in the place of his birth. The church was draped with flowers and evergreens, and decorated with the national banner, presenting an appearance mournfully impressive and beautiful. The discourse of Dr. Daggett was full of patriotism and pathos, and, as the last that was mortal of Captain Charles M. Wheeler was laid in the grave, the soldiers fired a military salute, and all turned sadly away."

A few lines, also from the *Ontario Times*, sketch for us the same hearty, open, and manly character:

"Good sense and manliness were the foundation of his character. He was remarkably free from conceit and affectation; upright, ingenuous, considerate and kind; a capable, conscientious, and well-deserving man in all the relations of life. He was much in society, and a universal favorite, and, as Mr. Mason writes, 'he was always fondly welcomed in the best circles of social life.'"

From which we see that he carried that spirit of good fellowship, which so distinguished him at Yale, into his after life.

WILLIAM WHEELER, youngest son of Russell C. and Theodosia (Davenport) Wheeler, fell in battle near Marietta, Georgia, June 22, 1864. He was born in New York, August 14, 1836. During his college life the family residence was removed to New Haven.

After graduation he remained in New Haven, engaged in legal and other studies, till May, 1857, when he sailed for Europe. After passing the summer in travel, he continued the study of law during the winter of 1857-58, at the University of Berlin, and he subsequently visited Italy and Greece.

* What follows is mainly from the report of the Class of 1859.

He returned to New Haven in July, 1858, and in the next spring he entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received the degree of LL.B., in 1860. He soon opened an office in New York City, and entered on the practice of his profession; but when the rebellion began he could not resist the call of his country, and first went to the defense of the capital with the Seventh Regiment, New York State National Guard, in the spring of 1861. After this temporary service he enlisted a company of men, many of whom were Germans, and received a commission, first as lieutenant, and subsequently as captain, of the Thirteenth Independent Battery of New York. In this artillery service he was arduously engaged until he was cut down by death.

In the Shenandoah Valley and at Gettysburg, with the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and during the advance into Georgia, he bore a most honorable part.

As his battery was connected with no brigade, promotion above the rank of captain was not possible for him without a change of service. He was, however, appointed chief of artillery on the staff of Colonel Geary (Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps), in which capacity he served with distinction.

During an engagement with the enemy it was necessary for his battery to hold an unoccupied position between the first and second divisions of his corps. General Geary told him that he could give him no support from the infantry. "Very well, I will support myself, then," was Captain Wheeler's reply. A few moments afterward a bullet from a sharpshooter pierced his heart, and he fell instantly killed.

His keen relish for knowledge, his quickness of perception, and his nobility of soul, were strengthened by the army service; and bright hopes of scholarly distinction were buried in this patriot's grave.

His body rests in Greenwood Cemetery. A discourse commemorative of his life was preached in New Haven, July 17, by Professor Timothy Dwight.*

From a volume of his letters published by his mother, in 1875, we make a few extracts that may serve to bring out the more genial and humoristic as well as refined traits of Captain Wheeler's character. His promise as a scholar of critical acumen and independent judgment, as well as breadth of view and elegance of taste, was most marked, yet his learning would never have spoiled his manhood or his free sympathies with the outer world of men and events. His descriptions are often quite graphic, fragrant with classical allusions, and amusing to Yale readers from the fact that the names of persons now becoming mossy with associations of academic dignity, are treated with such perfect *aplomb*. Speaking of the city of Paris, he writes:

"It looks too glaring in the daytime, but at night, when the moon shines through the ever-falling fountains, and the glittering stretches of the Champs Elysées and the Rue de Rivoli stretch away endlessly in brilliant avenues, and across the Seine the beautiful dome of the Invalides looks solemnly on; and when we remember what has been done and what suffered upon this spot; that here arose the awful guillotine, and here fell the unhappy Marie Antoinette and heroic Charlotte Corday; that here the glorious Girondists sang

* The above was taken from the Obituary Record of Yale College of the academical year ending July, 1864.

the birth-song of freedom for their own death-song, and here that song died gradually away until the thrilling tones of Vergniaud were left alone to sing :

“ ‘Amour sacre de la patrie,’

—these combined attractions have given me more pleasure than almost anything else here. In fact, I am very susceptible of what is historically interesting, and I am thankful that my life has been spent so much among books.” (July 12, 1857.)

“The excursions of the past two days—yesterday to Marathon, and to-day to Eleusis and Salamis—have so fatigued me that I should resign my pen and go straight to bed were I not so brimful of Greek enthusiasm, and anxious to converse with you as much as possible while I am still a breather of the inspiring Attic air, this most pellucid ether, as Euripides has it. On our sail up the Gulf of Corinth we looked out for Parnassus with peculiar eagerness, and I was afraid lest, like too many of the classic eminences, it might turn out a half ant-hill—but it was not the case. As we approached Salona and the fated plain of Cirrha, grand and imposing did the venerable mountain lift up his lofty head, superbly clad on head and shoulders with an ermine cloak of snow, and with a dark cincture of woods about his waist. I was compelled to admire the grand old mountain from a distance, without desiring to climb its sacred sides with the possibility of freezing, or the probability of having my throat slit or my nose cut off. We went to the Isthmus of Corinth and then to the city of Corinth. I must tell you about it. Rising about 5 A.M., we went on shore from the steamer, and made the acquaintance of the vehicle which was to convey us to Corinth, and it needed only a single glance to fill us with the most unfeigned horror. Upon an ox-cart of the roughest description imagine placed a crate, wide at the top, narrow at the bottom, sans back, sans sides, sans seat, sans cushion, sans everything. The worst lumber wagon I ever saw would be a princely chariot in the comparison. Into this locomotive nightmare we tumbled, and curled our sad carcasses upon what might be called bags or pillows, but which I should denominate emigrant packets for transporting Corinthian fleas. There we sat for two mortal hours, P. making himself rather comfortable by smoking. T. D. sat perfectly still in speechless agony, but preserving that dignity which was proper for an ex-tutor with two of his quondam Freshmen, while I gave vent to my sufferings in frequent and long-drawn howls, which seemed to win our driver’s heart. We amused ourselves by imagining the sensation we should create by driving the turn-out of the isthmus up Chapel Street or Hillhouse Avenue, and loud were our shouts of laughter when a peculiarly horrible jolt brought us all together into that state of mixed-up-ness in which Professor Dana says that the coral polyp always exists. The destruction of Corinth by an earthquake, an account of which you must have seen in the papers, has knocked it so thoroughly endways that I doubt if Paul himself would know it, notwithstanding his eighteen months’ residence there.” (May 12, 1858.)

“MY DEAR PACK : I send you herewith a couple of books of the president’s, which I have kept so long. There is at our house, also, an ‘Antigone,’ in German, ‘fur die deutsche Bühne,’ which — will hand you. Don’t hook these books for your own private benefit, but return them to Mr. Woolsey, and say to him that I should have returned them before I went to Europe, had not my flitting been so sudden. I am, of course, very sorry that I should have been so careless, especially about books, as I have a theory on the subject of borrowing books which differs widely from my practice on this occasion.

“The ‘Electra’ of yours does not make its appearance. I fear me much you did not spend the Fourth in getting it up, but rather in some carnal amusement of the genus ‘bust,’ species picnic, and have deserted our sad *Ἥλεκτρα ἀεικῆι σὸν στολῆ*, and hair not adorned, and fit for supplication (*ἀλιπαρή*), for the society of some New Haven Chrysothemis, to whom there is a large picnic basket (*πλουσία παραεζα*).” (July 13, 1860.)

“Have we a right to place an undue value upon our lives simply because our advantages have been great, and shall culture and education deafen us to the call of honor and patriotism? Whatever others may say in this strain, I can only reply with Electra :

“ ‘Τούτοις ἐγὼ ξῆν τοῖς νόμοις οὐ Βούλομαι.’ ”

—(May 5, 1861.)

“These scholarly pursuits are the most beautiful in the world if they are kept subordinate to the great aims of duty and daily labor, and made co-workers in attaining some great and noble end ; but when made

an end in themselves their life is gone, and the more the mind gains of knowledge, so much more does the soul lose of freshness and working power. Look at the scholarship of Dante, of Milton—deep, grand, and beautiful as it was—how it was transfigured, by the heavenly light of religion and patriotism, till the student was quite forgotten. But this is certainly a queer sermon for a rough soldier to be preaching to a scholar. The life I lead myself is just the opposite. Everything is intensely practical, just what lies before our feet and in the immediate horizon—to keep the men and horses alive and healthy, to drill and march them well, to manage provision and forage carefully, to be always ready for anything that may occur, to have everything about the guns and equipments in perfect order, and for us officers to ride long, eat hearty, watch well, sleep sound—this is our life, and a most sensual and beastly life, too, if it were not for a few sparks of duty and love of country that keep the heart aglow in the wildest night-storm, sustain the body through fatigues and privations, and even make our rough campaigning ‘bright, with something of an angel light.’ Since we came into the field I have been so well in body and so glad in spirit that I have felt almost exultant, and my feelings have been just those of the cove in the ‘Two Voices,’ who ‘sang the joyful pæan clear,’ etc., q. v.” (April 12, 1862.)

After a graphic description of the battle of Cross Keys, he writes :

“I will not harrow up your sensibilities by speaking of the horrors of the battle-field. It was bad enough to have seen them without repeating. I had an opportunity, during a halt, of tending a whole barnful of our wounded soldiers, some of them with three bullets in them, one poor fellow pierced by seven, and yet not seriously injured. They all agreed in the statement that they had been very kindly treated by most of the enemy among whom they fell, a few acting barbarously, but the most with tender and delicate sympathy. This makes me feel more kindly to our erring brothers than before. Would that we could join hands and be friends once more ! I am in excellent health, but have not known what it was to be dry. At night I have flung myself down by the nearest fire without blankets, and have slept sweetly, regardless of deep mud or of pouring rain. I love you all as much as ever, if I am a shabby, muddy soldier, worn out with hard work, and unable, from sheer fatigue, to write you an interesting or satisfactory letter.” (June 12, 1862.)

“I find great difficulty, sometimes, in realizing that anything is awry or at war here, in this beautiful valley, where all is so green, and fair, and bright. For many days we had almost incessant rain, and life on the march was not agreeable, especially at night when we had to lie down in mud or water. But now the rainy season seems to have come to an end, and the summer has fairly set in, with wild flowers in the woods, and fragrant clover in the fields, and beautiful starry skies at night, so that it is a pleasure to lie out of doors night and day, and feel with the German poet, ‘How art thou still so fair, thou wide, wide world !’” (June 15, 1862.)

“All that you told me about New Haven, the Commencement festivities, the boating party, etc., was intensely interesting to me, in spite of the frightful aggravation I experienced inwardly at being unable to be there with you and help you.

“Oh, for an oar in my hands once more, a crowd of the old sort following my stroke, and a few ladies, also of the old-fashioned sort, to make a good, solid boat-load, worth the pulling of *Atlanta*, *Thulia*, and *Una* men ! Just one pull, with such surroundings, to South End ; a lazy day spent in pleasant talk and watching the long, sun-lit ripples rolling in from the Sound ; a moon-lit row back to the dear old city, with plenty of songs—and the next day you may put me, like Uriah, the Hittite, in the fore-front of the battle, and let me take my chance.” (August 17, 1862.)

“Up early, placed our battery in a commanding position, and engaged a hostile battery for an hour or two until we drove them away, and then advanced to their position. (N. B.—This credited, in the newspapers, to Schermer’s battery.) Beyond was a high ridge, on which the enemy had many batteries planted, and a large part of his force concentrated to attack this. Milroy now advanced with his brigade and our battery alone, being only supported by a long-range fire from batteries on the ridge we had left. He entered a piece of open ground behind the woods, which sheltered him from the batteries on the hill, and, throwing skirmishers and a regiment into the woods on the right, tried to carry the railroad embankment in his front. The battery was not placed in position, but just stood close behind the infantry in column, utterly useless,

and itself in danger. After a sharp fight in the woods, our men had to retire, when suddenly a couple of rebel brigades came swarming over the railroad embankment, and our brigade had to beat a hasty retreat. We did not move until the enemy were pretty near, and then we went back through the opening, the bullets flying in great abundance. Just as my second piece had passed the opening a shot brought down one of the pole horses, and stopped us short. My first thought was, 'the piece is lost;' my next, 'it shall be sold dear;' and I sprang down, and, with the assistance of one man, unlimbered it. I seized the rammer, and we had one shot fired before the other officers knew that we were in danger. The other cannoneers came up, but I held on to the rammer, and did Number One in a pretty lively style. The other pieces came into battery on a hill behind us and opened fire; then the batteries above us began to operate at short range; and, between shells, canister, and musketry fire, we had it hot enough. But we soon drove the infantry back to the embankment, and gave our infantry a chance to halt and reform. A reserve horse had been brought up, with harness, and was hitched on under the hottest fire. When all was ready I had the piece limbered up, and followed the rest of the battery to the opening in the fence. Just at the opening the reserve horse was shot two or three times, and I had to cut him out of the harness and carry the branch myself, for some distance. While acting as Number One I was struck on the cheek by a canister-shot, and thought I was hurt; but it swelled two days, and then passed off. A splinter of shell struck me on the head, cutting three little holes, and burying itself next the bone. This grew very sore, and the doctor, after taking out a piece of my felt hat, which was driven in also, tried to extract the metal, but couldn't do it. However, I have poulticed it, and it has healed up entirely. (This exploit of ours, which saved the brigade, is attributed, in the newspapers, to Hampton's Pittsburgh battery. I don't care a cent for newspaper praise, but it comes hard for the men to have others steal their well-earned laurels.) In the afternoon we were sent to an important position, from which the rebels had already driven two or three of our batteries. They had got the range exactly, and threw every shell right among us. However, we held the position until our ammunition was exhausted. The fire was really infernal, and we lost several men killed or badly wounded, and many horses. I was astonished to find that the idea of danger was so little present with me, even in the hottest of the fire; but I suppose it was because I kept myself occupied, and worked hard at my duty. A shell struck the piece I was working and plowed a great furrow down it; but I hardly noticed it at the time. In fact I think the extreme front is the safest as well as the most honorable place. I have seen many a man knocked over by these bounding shots when he thought he was all safe in the rear." (Near Fort Ethan Allen, September 10, 1862.)

He says in another letter, alluding to the same fact noticed in the last preceding lines:

"I have also observed the truth of Horace's assertion:

"Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
Non parcat imbellis juvenæ
Poplitibus timidoque tergo,'

for nothing was more usual than for a shell to strike in the battery, cut a furrow alongside my foot, and then, making a high ricochet in the air, come down several hundred feet to the rear, and cut some cowardly skeddler right in two—a fate which he would probably have escaped if he had stood up to his work."

He speaks in one of his letters, just after the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, of having met Carrington, of the Class of 1859, who was on General Wadsworth's staff. This rencontre of Yale boys in the woods of Virginia must have been doubly pleasant. He remarks upon the depression caused by the total absence of friendly intercourse in the army, and says:

"Nothing but the out-door life spent in the saddle, and the healthy excitement of the march and the bivouac, has saved me from being very miserable. It is when we are lying quiet in camp for some weeks

that a man gets to feel how hard this life is to bear—no books, no friends to exchange thoughts with, no flowers, no gentle woman's society, no music, except when the brigade band gives us the 'S. S. B.,' or when some poor boy is laid in the stranger earth of Virginia, to the solemn chords of Pleyel's Hymn. And this last consolation we all have, that if our soldier-life is very hard it is also short, and our death is honorable; and we ask of the passer-by, not like Archytas, the 'pulvister injectus,' but rather three simple words of praise and kindness."

The shadow of death seems sometimes to have passed like a summer cloud over the minds of the young men who fell as martyrs, especially where their imagination was refined and made more sensitive to every profound impression of life by artistic culture; but it was like a cloud, soon passing off, and leaving no trace on the steady rock-purpose of the soul. Thus Captain Wheeler writes from Bridgeport, Alabama, April 1, 1864:

"I found, upon my arrival at Bridgeport, that I was already in possession of six fine brass guns of the kind known as light twelve-pounders, or Napoleon guns; they had been turned over by Battery F, of the Fourth United States Regulars, and are the *same guns* which young Frank Crosby commanded at Chancellorsville, and by which he fell. *May I never have a worse fate.*"

One of his last letters to a college friend in New Haven, is devoted entirely to literary matters and keen, racy discussions of the old Greek authors, comparing them with modern poets; showing that his mind turned to his beloved studies at every brief season of rest in the stern intervals of a soldier's life; and who can tell how much of mental invigoration for duty, for work, for death itself, was drawn by those young scholars from the lofty reverberating thoughts of Homer and Æschylus, and even of Euripides the pathetic, and Sophocles the profound?

The last letter which we shall quote is from a fellow-soldier, describing the manner of Captain Wheeler's death:

"IN FIELD, June 23, 1864—Camp near Marietta

"PROFESSOR HADLEY:

"*My Dear Sir*: The painful intelligence I have to communicate, of Captain Wheeler's death, you will receive through other sources before this reaches you. The envelope which I send, you will observe, has his frank, which I obtained yesterday morning, there being no stamps to be procured in the battery. When I went to him he was sitting in the ambulance writing, unconscious as I was, no doubt, of the fate that so soon awaited him. I will give the circumstances of his death as near as I am informed: At noon, yesterday, the 22d, we had orders to advance to a new position in front, the enemy having fallen back about a mile for fear of a flank movement. Captain Wheeler being acting chief of artillery for the division, took Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery forward, while we remained where we were. Shortly after, or while they were getting the battery in position, the enemy made two or three charges, evidently with a view of capturing it, as we had no breastworks. They were repulsed and driven back, however, every time, by the fire of the infantry and the artillery. It was while they were making one of these charges, as Captain Wheeler stood partly behind a tree making observations and giving orders, that a ball from a sharpshooter struck him in the left breast, piercing him through the heart, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. * * * His death created a deep and solemn impression in the battery, and a general expression of regret was manifested by all

"Most sincerely yours,

"FRANK M. LEE."

THEODORE WINTHROP, descended directly from the second Governor (John Winthrop) of Massachusetts, was born September 22, 1828, at New Haven, Connecticut. His

father was Francis Bayard Winthrop, and his mother was Elizabeth Woolsey, second daughter of William W. Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight, who was sister of President Dwight, and granddaughter of President Edwards. He had the blood of six college presidents in his veins, so that he came rightly by his scholarly and literary tastes. He entered the Class of '48 at the age of sixteen, and took high rank, bearing off the Clark Scholarship, and was one of two who were considered equal as candidates for the Berkleian Scholarship. They drew lots for it, and he lost. He is said to have been particularly fond of Greek and mental philosophy, and was critical, retiring, and bookish, not at that time giving marked indications of talent for writing.

After graduation he traveled in Europe for two years, spending much time in Oxford, England, and then entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, April, 1851. He visited Europe a second time in the autumn of 1852, went to Panama for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and, after that, to San Francisco. He also made his way to Portland, Oregon, came home across the plains, and was at Salt Lake City in September, 1853. In 1854, he took part in the unsuccessful Darien expedition. The fall of 1854 finds him studying law with Charles Tracy, Esq., of New York, and he was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1855. He served as office-clerk for Mr. Tracy for a year, and at this period was greatly interested in politics, speaking several times in the Fremont campaign. He began the practice of law in St. Louis, writing from that place during three years; but April 19, 1861, saw him in the army, with the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia, as private secretary of General Butler. He fell at the battle, as it was then called, of Great Bethel, June 10, 1861. The manner of his death is thus described by Lossing:

"At that moment General Pierce had placed himself at the head of the Zouaves to lead them to an attack, and Bendix and the rest of the Newport-News detachment were pressing forward, in obedience to orders. Some of them crossed the morass and felt sure of victory, when they were driven back by a murderous fire. The insurgents having been relieved on their right by the withdrawal of Townsend, had concentrated their forces at the battery in front of this assaulting party. Major Winthrop was with the Newport-News troops at this time, and had pressed eagerly forward, with Private Jones, of the Vermont Regiment, to a point within thirty or forty yards of the battery. He sprang upon a log to get a view of the position, when the bullet of a North Carolina drummer-boy penetrated his brain, and he fell dead."*

He was buried with military honors in the Old Burying Ground at New Haven, a granite Runic cross marking his resting-place.

Of this young author, who died at the age of thirty-two, when just rising on the horizon of American literature as "a bright particular star," Charles Nordhoff, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, of 1863, gives a sketch, from which we take the following:

"The first time I saw Theodore Winthrop,' said one to me, a few days ago, 'he came into my office with a common friend. They were talking as they entered, and Winthrop said, "Yes, the fellows who came over in the *Mayflower* can't afford to do that."

"There,' thought I to myself, 'there's another of the *Mayflower* men! I wish, to my soul, that ship had sunk in her voyage out!' But when I came to know him I quickly learned that with him origin was not a

* The Civil War in America, vol. i., p. 508.

matter of vain pride, but a fact inciting him to all nobleness of thought and life, and spurring him on to emulate the qualities of his ancestors.

"That is to say, he was not a prig or a snob, but a gentleman. And if he remembered that 'he came over in the *Mayflower*,' it was because he felt that that circumstance bound him to higher enterprises, to better work, than other men's. And he believed in his heart as he wrote in the opening chapter of 'John Brent,' that 'deeds of the heroic and chivalrous times do not utterly disdain our day. There are men,' he continues, 'as ready to gallop for love now as in the days of Amadis.' Ay, and for a nobler love—for love of country and of liberty—he was ready to strike and to die."

This is not the place to review his familiar literary career, so bright and yet so brief. There was something quite wonderful in the sudden and wide-spread popularity of a hitherto unknown young writer. His "Cecil Dreeme" at once ran through fifteen editions. It was found that the quiet and fastidious student had looked on nature's freshest forms, had pressed into his books the wine of the richest life of personal adventure, had studied human character "in the rough," had grasped the rough strength of our American realistic school, while not losing the brilliant polish of the best classic writers. This crisp freshness of style sprang from the fact that his soul was more intensely interested in nature and man than in art, that he combined the man of action with the man of reflection; perhaps he was, in the deepest intention of him, a man of action. It is said of him that the short period of his service in the army, and especially his last days at Fortress Monroe, were the happiest of his life. He longed to pour out his whole being in glorious action. He wrote, as if prophetically:

"Let me not waste in skirmishing my power
In petty struggles. Rather in the hour
Of deadly conflict may I nobly die,
In my first battle perish gloriously."

We subjoin this graceful and fresh tribute, from his sister's hand, to the memory of Theodore Winthrop, and especially the memory of his earlier years, when his mind was opening to the greatness of life, and, as it were, searching after its duty and its destiny:

"As a boy he was delicate, fair, and pale; studious and rather precocious at school, and distinguished for neatness, which is not a common quality with boys. During his last year at college his health failed slowly, and, during the summer of '49, his nervous energy completely broke down, and it was thought best he should go to Europe. There happened to be a set of especially brilliant and refined young men in his class, with whom he was very intimate; and this added to his happiness, and brought him some relief from a morbid tendency to depression and self-study which was caused by his health.

"He began a diary in 1848, which he continued for eight or ten years, including both of his European tours. The first few years' record is often painfully morbid and self-accusatory; it contains also poems, hymns, and many beautiful, though boyish, thoughts.

"Even at this early period (June 17, 1848) he speaks, in his journal, of slavery and the slave trade with pain and horror. He is always blaming his idleness, searching into his faults, but showing the greatest delicacy and purity of mind, with warm affections and generous impulses; also quotes and criticises many books, showing extensive and profitable reading. He is also much interested in politics, and thinks much about the future of his country, and says, with Pericles, 'that a man who takes no interest in the politics of his country is positively useless.'

"His letters and journal during his visit in Europe are interesting and full of refined enjoyment, but are not so different from those of any cultured young man that they would attract special notice.

"In the course of his travels he went to Greece, where he seems to have felt at home and to have spent the happiest part of his time, and the mountain walks and rides were a great benefit to his health. He made friends everywhere ; and in Oxford, without other introduction than that of acquaintances picked up in traveling, received uncommon civilities both from old 'Dons' and young graduates and undergraduates.

"An acquaintance, formed in traveling, with Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, led to Mr. A. giving him an offer of employment on his return, which he gladly welcomed, as he desired to be doing something. He thus came to enter the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and there studied Spanish, previously having known something of French, German, and a little Italian. In his journals his thoughts (probably from his health) ran much on death, and he had presentiments that his life would not be a long one. He says, 'Men die for three reasons : because they cannot achieve, because they have not achieved, or because they will not achieve their destiny. As for me, I would belong to the first class, but, finding myself in the third, prefer, even with a shock to my pride, to be ranked in the second, and pray that the struggle may soon be ended.' He compares life to 'the moon beautiful in crescent childhood, clumsy in youth as a gibbous hobble-de-hoy, and again beautiful in its rounded fullness, as a complete manhood should be.'

"He again went to Europe in September, '51, by request of Mr. Aspinwall, to place Mr. A.'s son and nephew at a school in Switzerland, and then took a short tour, after leaving the boys. Still in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he went to Panama. The new scenery of the tropics much delighted him, and a fresh description of one of his trips while there, is in the sketch called 'Isthmiana,' at the end of 'Canoe and Saddle.' He also visited San Francisco in the same employ, and then leaving it with a scientific appointment from his friend General Hitchcock, then in command of the army on the Pacific coast, started with an exploring party and escort of soldiers to Portland, Oregon. He caught the small-pox at the Dalles of the Columbia, from a soldier, and, after being kindly cared for at the post there, had to give up the expedition, as, during his illness, it had gone on without him. He spent some time very agreeably at Vancouver's Island with old Captain Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then, returning home alone across Oregon, was in danger from treacherous Indians and deadly illness. Some portion of this journey is told of in 'Canoe and Saddle.' He returned to the counting-room ; but the love of adventure and travel was too strong, and, with Mr. Aspinwall's consent, he joined Lieutenant Strain's expedition in search of a route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus. The hardships of the expedition were a serious injury to him, and if, in obeying orders to cut a path up a hillside to see whether a view could be got from the top over the pathless woods he had not been lost, separated from the others and from provisions, and obliged to return to the ship, he would probably have been one of those who found a grave in that savage wilderness.

"He returned to New Haven in the spring of 1854, with more uncertain health than ever. He now finally left Mr. Aspinwall's employment and studied law ; and his convictions on the subject of his political duties becoming very strong, he worked hard, during a visit to Maine with his friend Church, the artist ; and also, by appointment of the committee, was assigned to a district in Pennsylvania. He now lived on Staten Island, and I have heard his friend, Mr. George William Curtis, say that he made his first political speech at a little primary meeting, about two miles from where he lived. His college friend, Henry Hitchcock, induced him to come to St. Louis and open a law office there ; but the climate and life did not suit him, and he returned and remained with his family till April, 1861, when he left them for the war, with his only brother, William, with a deep sense of the serious work before him and others—a dear country to save from ruin, an oppressed race to deliver. The story of his part in the war is well known ; but letters have been received from rebel sources which bear witness to his bravery and gallantry on the day of Bethel. His love of country was strong from early youth. In one of his scraps of poetry he exclaims :

" 'Noble land to stride athwart and wake
All its myriads up to nobler thought,
Deep sleep of thousand hearts to break,
Till great deliverance is wrought.'

"I think the time he spent in the army was the happiest part of his life for he was sure he was useful and doing his duty.

"He took a little sleep on the field on the day of Great Bethel, as he had been up nearly all the night before ; and it is touching to think of his quiet rest *there*, where he was so soon to lay down his life and rest forever.

"For the last two years of his life he set himself earnestly to work to fulfill one of the dreams of his boyhood—to make himself an author. He had from time to time written much, but never with sustained effort. Now he made a business of it, and in this room where I am now writing he wrote all his works. Fiction was his choice, and with that in view he studied carefully the styles of all the best masters in that line of art. He composed principally in the morning, and took exercise in the afternoon. At first he wrote in the evening, but, finding that too great a drain on his vitality, gave it up, and devoted his evenings to society and his friends, of whom he had a charming circle on Staten Island and in New York.

"He wrote and rewrote with great care and study of style, and reference to various writers for accuracy of quotation and allusion. So conscientious was he that he studied botany and several other sciences, that his information might be correct. His first novel was thrown off with great enthusiasm, yet, when it was finished, he was not satisfied. 'It is not good, though it has good things,' he said. 'If a book of this kind is not a work of art, it is nothing.'

"He wrote several other novels, but they were all declined by various New York publishers, to his great disappointment and discouragement. One house would have published 'John Brent' if he would have left out the story of the fugitive slave, which he would not consent to do. In the spring of '61 he offered the tale of 'Love and Skates' to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and, to his great surprise, it was accepted, with a very handsome note from Lowell himself, then literary editor. I never saw him so happy. Lowell's appreciation was much; to have at last entered his wedge, was more. In consequence of their approval of this tale he was requested by them and by the *Evening Post* to be their contributor for the war. He accepted with joy the former, but declined the latter; he thought, with his new military duties, he should not have time for both. He walked from Fishkill to New York to verify the scenery of 'Edwin Brothertoft.' He loved flowers, and liked to have a glass of them always on the table as he worked. He left many unfinished poems, essays, and sketches for novels, with scenes laid in the various parts of the world he had visited. A bitter disappointment in a person to whom he was deeply attached saddened his life for a year or two; but he was recovering from this blight, and his health was improving under the quiet, congenial life, and better understanding of the right means of taking care of it, when the President's call came, and he hastened to leave us at his country's summons, and we saw his face no more. Thus, in the highest flower of his youth and powers he gave his life for his country, and did all in his power, by word and deed, to save her. May she never forget him and those like him."

In conclusion let us say that we would not claim for Yale in the Civil War more credit than is rightly deserved; but the evidence is abundant that the college, at that momentous crisis, filled its place and "covered its station," in Milton's words, with noble fidelity and honor. The sons of Yale fought and fell on every battle-field from New Orleans to Gettysburg. The strife is now over, and the bitterness has passed away. Gentle peace once more permits learning and the arts to flourish; but our dear old university has given a proud guarantee in the past that, for the future, she is unalterably pledged to the cause of true freedom, human rights, and American patriotism.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

THE following list, originally prepared by Professor Franklin B. Dexter, includes the names of graduates known to have served the country in the army and navy during the war. In the several classes, names of *non-graduate* members will be found appended, inclosed in brackets. In every case is added the final rank attained, so far as known. No attempt has been made to collect the names of uncommissioned surgeons, serving in hospitals at home, or of agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The asterisks designate those who died in the service of the country, and the time of their death is added.

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

1804.

Rev. John Pierpont, Chaplain 22d Mass. Infantry.

1809.

Rev. Burr Baldwin, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

1814.

David S. Edwards, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N.

1818.

Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, Chaplain U. S. V.

Rev. Joel W. Newton, Chaplain U. S. N.

1821.

Rev. John R. Adams, D.D., Chaplain 5th Me. and
121st N. Y. Infantry.

John Boyd, Private, 2d Conn. Infantry.

1823.

Rev. George Jones, Chaplain U. S. N.

1824.

* Milton P. Orton, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

* 1864, Feb., Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

1825.

John J. Abernethy, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N.

* Rev. Joseph H. Nichols, Chaplain 19th Wisconsin
Infantry.

* 1862, Dec. 11, Washington, D. C.

1826.

William P. Buel, M.D., Surgeon 131st N. Y. Infantry.

James C. Fisher, M.D., Surgeon N. J. Brigade.

Henry Z. Hayner, Major on staff of Maj.-Gen. Wool.

1828.

Rev. Gurdon S. Coit, D.D., Chaplain Berdan's 1st
Regt. Sharpshooters.

* Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, Senior Chaplain U. S. N.

* 1865, July 24, New York City.

1829.

* Mason F. Cogswell, M.D., Surgeon U. S. A.

* 1865, Jan. 21, Albany, N. Y.

Rev. Asa Drury, Chaplain 8th Ky. Infantry.

Daniel Ullmann, LL.D., Colonel 78th N. Y. Infan-
try, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

[William Hartley, Private 27th Conn. Infantry.]

1830.

[* Rev. Gordon Winslow, M.D., D.D., Chaplain Dur-
yee Zouaves.

* 1864, June 7, Potomac River.]

1831.

Rev. Chester Newell, Chaplain U. S. N.

James C. Stuart, M.D., Surgeon 17th N. Y. Infantry.

Alpheus S. Williams, Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Brevet
Major General.

1832.

Rev. William W. Backus, Private 1st Kansas Cavalry.

Cassius M. Clay, Major General U. S. V.

Rev. Edward O. Dunning, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

William H. Noble, Colonel 17th Conn. Infantry,
Brevet Brig. General.

Rev. John D. Smith.

1833.

Samuel H. Bates, Sergeant 24th Mass. Infantry.

* Rev. Robert Carver, Chaplain 7th Mass. Infantry.
* 1863, Feb. 25, Orient, L. I.

* Rev. Hiram Doane, Chaplain 47th Ill. Infantry.
* 1863, July 22, Vicksburg, Miss.

Rev. Zerah K. Hawley, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

1835.

Josiah Abbott, M.D., Surgeon U. S. Colored Infantry.

Christopher C. Cox, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

Theodore Dimon, M.D., Surgeon 19th N. Y. Infantry
and 3d N. Y. Artillery.

Rev. John V. Dodge, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

Rev. George A. Oviatt, Chaplain 25th Conn. Infantry.

1836.

Thomas Darling, U. S. N.

Henry C. Deming, LL.D., Colonel 12th Conn. In-
fantry.

Pinckney W. Ellsworth, M.D., Brig. Surgeon, U. S. A.

William S. Pierson, Colonel Commandant at John-
son's Island, Ohio.

[Henry W. Benham (West Point), Brevet Major Gen.
U. S. V.]

1837.

Rev. James A. Hawley, Chaplain 63d U. S. Colored
Infantry.

Robert H. Paddock, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

Ambrose Pratt, M.D., Surgeon 22d Conn. Infantry.

Charles W. Stearns, M.D., Surgeon 3d N. Y. Infantry.

Rev. Andrew L. Stone, D.D., Chaplain 45th Mass.
Infantry.

[* Horace B. Colton, 139th Penn. Infantry.

* 1862, Dec. 1, Stafford Court House, Va.

Rev. Harvey Hyde.

William S. King, Brig. General U. S. V.]

1838.

Rev. James B. Crane, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

Edmund L. Dana, Colonel 143d Penn. Infantry.

Rev. Joel Grant, Chaplain 12th Ill. Infantry.

Thomas M. Key, Colonel and A. D. C., U. S. A.

[Dwight Morris, Colonel 14th Conn. Infantry.]

1839.

Horace C. Peck, 1st Lieut. 9th Penn. Militia.

* Rev. L. Ward Smith, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

* 1863, Dec. 22, Germantown, Penn.

[* David S. Cowles, Colonel 128th N. Y. Infantry.

* 1863, May 27, Port Hudson, La.

* Francis M. McLellan, M.D., Surgeon N. Y. Marine
Art., and 13th N. Y. Art.

* 1863, Nov. 12, Maspeth, L. I.]

1840.

Josiah Curtis, M.D., Brig. Surgeon U. S. V.

Rev. Richard V. Dodge, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

John F. Head, M.D., Surgeon U. S. A.

Rev. Horace James, Chaplain 25th Mass. Inf., Cap-
tain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Lewis B. Parsons, Brig. Gen. U. S. V., in charge of
Bureau of Transportation.

Charles S. Shelton, M.D., Surgeon Bissell's Engi-
neers, Mo. Infantry.

1841.

Rev. Henry Edwards, U. S. Hospital Chaplain.

Rev. Albert Paine, Resident Chaplain Fortress
Monroe.

[William Birney, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., Major General U. S. V.]

1842.

Rev. Alexander H. Clapp, Chaplain 10th R. I. In-
fantry.

Rev. Samuel W. Eaton, Chaplain 7th Wisconsin In-
fantry.

Sylvester Larned, Lieut. Colonel 2d Mich. Infantry.

Theodore Runyon, Major General N. J. Militia (3
months in field.)

Samuel W. Skinner, M.D., Surgeon 1st Conn. Artil-
lery.

Rev. Prof. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Chaplain 19th Me.
Inf., Colonel 46th U. S. Colored Inf.

1843.

* Rev. James H. Dill, Chaplain 38th Ill. Infantry.

* 1863, Jan. 14, near Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. Isaac M. Ely, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

* Prof. Joseph S. Hubbard, U. S. N.

* 1863, Aug. 16, New Haven, Conn.

Rev. Cyrus Huntington, Chaplain 1st Md. Infantry.

* John M. Huntington, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

* 1864, Oct. 10, Marietta, O.

Henry A. Weeks, M.D., Colonel 12th N. Y. Infantry.

[Charles C. Gilbert (West Point), Major 19th U. S.
Infantry.]

1844.

Charles H. Crane, M.D., Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet
Brig. Gen., Acting Surg. Gen.

Orris S. Ferry, Colonel 5th Conn. Infantry, Brig.
Gen. U. S. V.

Thaddeus Foote, Colonel 10th Mich. Cavalry.

Wait R. Griswold, Asst. Surg. 22d Conn. Inf., Sur-
geon 86th U. S. Colored Inf.

Joseph K. Merritt, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

Charles H. Rogers, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 11th
Conn. Infantry.

James A. Sheldon, Captain 1st Vt. Cavalry.

William M. Smith, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

Nathaniel W. Taylor, M.D., 27th Mass. Infantry.

1845.

Henry B. Carrington, Colonel 18th U. S. Infantry,
Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

George D. Harrington, Lt. Col., Vt.
 Rev. John T. Marsh, Private Wis. Artillery.
 * James Redfield, Lieut. Colonel 39th Iowa Infantry.
 * 1864, Oct. 6, Allatoona Pass, Ga.
 Leonard E. Wales, 2d Lieut. 1st Del. Infantry.
 William B. Woods, Lt. Col. 76th Ohio Inf., Brigadier
 General U. S. V.

1846.

Henry Case, Colonel 129th Ill. Infantry, Brevet
 Brig. General U. S. V.
 George E. Chester, Colonel 101st N. Y. Infantry.
 John B. Conyngham, Colonel 52d Penn. Infantry.

1847.

B. Gratz Brown, Colonel 1st Missouri Infantry.
 John Coon, Major and Paymaster, U. S. V.
 * Othniel DeForest, Colonel 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
 * 1864, Dec. 16, N. Y. City.
 Emlen Franklin, Colonel 122d Penn. Infantry.
 William H. Hayden, Colonel 4th Ohio Infantry.
 * William H. Howe, Q. M. Dep't., U. S. A.
 * 1864, Oct., New Berne, N. C.
 Robert P. Johnson, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.
 * Henry C. Kutz, Major and A. D. C. Major-Gen.
 Pleasanton.
 * 1862, April 24, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
 Rev. William E. Moore, Lieut. Penn. Artillery.
 * Rev. Daniel T. Noyes, 1st Lieut. 6th Wis. Battery.
 * 1862, Oct. 4, Corinth, Miss.
 Edward G. Parker, Captain and A. A. G., Chief of
 Staff to Gen. Martindale.

1848.

John F. Brinton, Surgeon U. S. V.
 Henry Hitchcock, Major on Gen. Sherman's Staff,
 and Judge Adv., Brev. Col.
 Samuel C. Perkins, 1st Lieut. 1st Phila. Light Bat-
 tery (Militia).
 Rev. Charles O. Reynolds, Chaplain 17th Conn. Inf.
 * Theodore Winthrop, Major and A. D. C. to Gen.
 Butler.
 * 1861, June 10, Great Bethel, Va.

1849.

Enoch G. Adams, Captain N. H. Infantry, Brevet
 Major.
 Edward A. Arnold, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon
 U. S. N.
 * Sheldon C. Beecher, Captain 139th N. Y. Infantry.
 * 1864, June 2, Cold Harbor, Va.
 George Benedict, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 23d Conn.
 Infantry.
 George Douglas, Private 22d N. G. S. N. Y. (3
 months).
 Rev. Charles J. Hutchins, Chaplain 39th Wis. In-
 fantry.

William H. Jessup, Major 28th Penn. Militia (3
 months).
 John Oakey, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y.
 * Andrew Upson, Captain 20th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1864, Feb. 19, near Tracy City, Tenn.
 Rev. Curtiss T. Woodruff, Chaplain 6th Conn. In-
 fantry.

1850.

A. DeWitt Baldwin, Private 7th N. Y. S. N. G. (30
 days).
 William Brush, Colonel 27th Iowa Infantry.
 Henry M. Dechert, 1st Lieut. 40th Penn. Infantry.
 William T. Farnham, Captain 129th N. Y. Infantry.
 * Chauncey M. Hand, Private 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
 * 1865, Oct. 5, Madison, Conn.
 Benjamin J. Horton, Captain 24th Ohio Infantry.
 Garrick Mallery, Lieut. Col. 13th Penn. Cavalry.
 * Prof. Newton S. Manross, Ph. D., Captain 16th
 Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, Sept. 17, Antietam, Md.
 Edward D. Muhlenberg, 1st Lieut. 4th U. S. Artil-
 lery.
 Sylvanus S. Mulford, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 35th
 N. Y. Infantry.
 Rev. Moses C. Welch, Chaplain 5th Conn. Infantry.
 [James A. Wilcox, Colonel and Provost Marshal
 General of O.]

1851.

William A. Atlee, Captain 50th Penn. Infantry (Mi-
 litia).
 Prof. Rufus C. Crampton, Lieut. Colonel 145th Ill.
 Infantry.
 James E. Estabrook, Q. M. 3d Battalion Mass. Vol.
 Militia (3 months).
 William T. Harlow, Major 57th Mass. Infantry.
 George G. Hastings, Major 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.
 Charles G. Hayes, Sergeant.
 John W. Noble, Colonel 3d Iowa Cavalry, Brevet
 Brig. Gen.
 David P. Smith, M.D., Surgeon 18th Mass. Inf.,
 Surgeon U. S. V.
 Prof. R. Cresson Stiles, M.D., Surgeon U. S. Vols.
 George S. Tuckerman, Captain Berdan's Sharp-
 shooters.
 James Van Blarcom.
 William W. Winthrop, Major and Judge Advocate
 U. S. V., Brevet Colonel.
 [* David B. Greene (Williams Coll., 1852), Captain
 3d Missouri Infantry.
 * 1863, Jan. 11, Arkansas Post.
 Nathan N. Withington, Sergeant 3d U. S. Vet. Re-
 serve Corps.]

1852.

Douglas R. Bannan, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.
 Charles M. Bliss, 2d Lieut. 2d Vermont Infantry.

Lebeus C. Chapin, M.D., Surgeon 28th U. S. Colored Troops.

Rev. Prof. Jacob Cooper, Chaplain 3d Kentucky Infantry.

Charles W. Curtiss, Private 1st Ill. Artillery.

William R. Donaghe, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

John C. Dubois, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

Rev. James H. Dwight, Chaplain 66th N.Y. Infantry.

John Elderkin, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 10th U. S. Colored Infantry.

David B. Green, Lieut. Colonel 27th Penn. Infantry.

Charles A. Griswold, M.D., Surgeon 93d Ill. Infantry.

Franklin Grube, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

Henry McCormick, Colonel 1st Penn. Militia.

George S. Mygatt, Lieut. Colonel 41st Ohio Infantry.

Edward Reilly, Penn. Infantry.

Samuel C. Robinson, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N.

Rev. N. W. T. Root, Chaplain 9th R. I. Infantry.

William B. Ross, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y. (3 months).

Rev. Charles C. Salter, Chaplain 13th Conn. Infantry.

Rev. Moses Smith, Chaplain 8th Conn. Infantry.

Homer B. Sprague, Lieut. Colonel 13th Conn. Infantry.

Melancthon Storrs, M.D., Surgeon 8th Conn. Infantry, Brig. Surgeon.

Frederick B. Swift, Private 7th N. Y. S. N. G. (3 months).

Adrian Terry, Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G., U. S. V.

[William M. Este (Harvard College, 1852), Major and A. D. C., U. S. V.

* H. Watson McNeil, Colonel 42d Penn. Infantry.

* 1862, Sept. 16, Antietam, Md.

George S. Williams, Captain 19th Conn. Infantry.]

1853.

Theodore Bacon, Captain 7th Conn. Infantry.

Benjamin F. Baer, Captain 122d Penn. Infantry.

George W. Baldwin, Captain and A. A. G., U. S. Vols.

Albert W. Bishop, Lieut. Colonel 1st Arkansas Cavalry, and Brig. Gen.

Isaac H. Bromley, Captain 18th Conn. Infantry.

Hudson Burr, Captain and A. A. G., U. S. V.

* William S. Denniston, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 38th N. Y. Infantry.

* 1862, July 22, James River, Va.

John C. Douglass.

Jeremiah E. Greene, Captain 15th Mass. Infantry.

Edward Harland, Colonel 8th Conn. Infantry, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Rev. Theodore J. Holmes, Chaplain 1st Conn. Cavalry.

William M. Hudson, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

John A. W. Jones, Quartermaster's Department of Western Virginia.

Wayne McVeagh, Colonel Penn. Cavalry (Militia).

Thomas P. Nicholas, Major Kentucky Vols.

Samuel B. Spooner, Major 46th Mass. Infantry.

Henry P. Stearns, M.D., Surgeon 1st Conn. Infantry, Brig. Surg. U. S. V.

Richard Waite, Captain 84th O. Infantry.

Charles H. Whittelsey, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G., U. S. V.

1854.

Charles T. Alexander, M.D., Surgeon U. S. A.

Bennet J. Bristol, M.D., Surgeon 59th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Jedediah K. Burnham, Private 76th Penn. Infantry.

J. Tillotson Clarke, Private 20th Conn. Infantry.

Prof. Carroll Cutler, 1st Lieut. 84th Ohio Infantry (3 months).

Rev. William R. Eastman, Chaplain 72d N. Y. Infantry.

Elizur Hitchcock, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 7th Ohio Infantry.

Henry E. Howland, Captain 22d N. G. S. N. Y.

George DeF. Lord, 1st Lieut. 22d N. G. S. N. Y. (3 months).

William H. Palmer, M.D., Surgeon 3d N. Y. Cavalry.

Ira W. Pettibone, Colonel 10th Conn. Infantry.

Leander H. Potter, Lieut. Colonel 33d Ill. Infantry.

* James C. Rice, Lieut. Colonel 44th N. Y. Infantry, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

* 1864, May 11, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

Francis H. Slade, Sergeant 22d N. G. S. N. Y. (3 months).

Orson C. Sparrow, Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

* Louis L. Weld, Lieut. Colonel 7th U. S. Colored Infantry.

* 1865, January 10, Point of Rocks, Va.

Rev. Erskine N. White, Acting Chaplain 22d N. G. S. N. Y.

[* Augustus W. Dwight, Lieut. Colonel 122d N. Y. Infantry.

* 1865, March 25, near Patrick's Station, Va.

* John McConihe (Union Coll., 1853), Lieut. Colonel 169th N. Y. Infantry.

* Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Alfred Mitchell, Captain 13th Conn. Infantry.

William S. Shurtleff, Colonel 46th Mass. Infantry.

Stewart L. Woodford, Colonel 103d U. S. Colored Infantry, Brevet Brig. General U. S. V.]

1855.

Charles J. F. Allen, Paymaster and Major U. S. A.

Judson B. Andrews, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 2d Conn. Artillery.

William L. Avery, Major and A. D. C. Major-Gen. Granger, Brevet Lt. Col.

Nathaniel W. Bumstead, Captain 45th Mass. Infantry.

Henry T. Chittenden, Captain Ohio Militia.

I. Edwards Clarke, Colonel and Marshal of U. S. Provisional Court of La.
 Elijah Cone, Private 4th Wisconsin Infantry.
 Martin B. Ewing, Lieut. Colonel 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.
 Josiah W. Harmar, Private 1st Phila. Light Battery (Militia).
 Rev. Hiram L. Howard, Chaplain 59th Mass. Infantry (Colored).
 Van Buren Hubbard, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major.
 David L. Huntington, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major.
 Simeon T. Hyde, 1st Lieut. 15th Conn. Infantry, and A. D. C. Gen. Harland.
 Alexander McD. Lyon, Paymaster U. S. A.
 John H. Piatt, Captain and A. D. C. Gen. Sigel, Brevet Major U. S. A.
 Granville T. Pierce, Paymaster U. S. N.
 Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell, Captain 1st Conn. Light Battery, Col. 6th Conn. Inf., Brev. Gen. U. S. V.
 Franklin A. Seely, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.
 * George Stuart, 1st Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry.
 * 1863, July 11, Sherman, Conn.
 Rev. William H. Taylor, Chaplain 48th N. Y. Inf.
 Rev. Charles M. Tyler, Chaplain 22d Mass. Infantry.
 * William Wheeler, Captain 13th N. Y. Independent Battery.
 * 1864, June 22, near Marietta, Ga.
 Andrew J. Willets, M.D., Surgeon 53d and 176th N. Y. Infantry.
 Stanley T. Woodward, Captain 41st Penn. Militia.
 [* Frederick A. Bemis, 1st Lieut. 21st Mass Infantry.
 * 1862, Sept. 1, Chantilly, Va.
 * William S. Heath, Lieut. Colonel 5th Me. Infantry.
 * 1862, June 27, Gaines's Mills, Va.]

1856.

* Nelson Bartholomew, 1st Lieut. 15th Mass. Inf.
 * 1861, Nov. 21, Phila., Penn.
 John M. Brown, Colonel Commanding 2d Brigade, 5th Division, 23d Corps.
 * Charles E. Bulkeley, Captain 1st Conn. Artillery.
 * 1864, February 13, Battery Garesche, Va.
 Stephen Condit, Private 23d N. G. S. N. Y. (30 days).
 Edward O. Cowles, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 15th Conn. Infantry.
 James O. Denniston, Captain 124th N. Y. Infantry.
 Frank Fellowes, Private 1st Conn. Inf. (3 months).
 William T. Kittredge, Captain 2d Minn. Infantry, A. A. G., and Brevet Major.
 * Henry M. McIntire, Lieut. Colonel 1st Penn. Reserve Infantry.
 * 1863, Jan. 16, Baltimore, M.D.
 Lewis E. Mills, Vol. Aid to Brig. Gen. Potter in the Vicksburg Campaign.

Edward P. Nettleton, Colonel 31st Mass. Infantry.
 George E. H. Pease, Captain Ill. Infantry.
 * Frank H. Peck, Colonel 12th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1864, Sept. 20, Opequan Creek, Va.
 John T. Price, Captain 5th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Col. 1st Missouri Cavalry.
 David P. Richardson, Commissary 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
 John B. Stickney, Captain 35th Mass. Infantry.
 Wager Swayne, Colonel 43d Ohio Infantry, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
 Augustus H. Walker, Aid to Maj.-Gen. Virgin.
 Rev. Edward A. Walker, Chaplain 1st Conn. Artillery.
 * Samuel F. Woods, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 34th Mass. Infantry, A. A. A. G. Staff of Gen. Weber.
 * 1864, June 26, Worcester, Mass. (wounded at Piedmont, Va.).
 [* Daniel M. Mead, Major 10th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, Sept. 20, Greenwich, Conn.
 Samuel T. C. Merwin, Captain 18th Conn. Infantry.
 Edwin H. Miller, Acting Ensign U. S. N.
 * Horton R. Platt, 1st Lieut. N. Y. State Heavy Art.
 * 1864, May 23, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.
 Thomas Ward, 1st Lieut. Missouri Cavalry.]

1857.

Orrin F. Avery, Captain 38th and 34th Iowa Infantry.
 Edwin Barrows, Quartermaster Serg. 4th Mass. Inf.
 Theodore W. E. Belden, Engineer 134th Ill. Infantry.
 * Rev. Francis E. Butler, Chaplain 25th N. J. Inf.
 * 1863, May 4, Suffolk, Va.
 Myron N. Chamberlin, Private 27th Conn. Infantry.
 Joseph A. Christman, Private 6th O. Infantry.
 John T. Croxton, Colonel 4th Ky. Infantry, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
 Rev. Henry S. DeForest, Chaplain 11th Conn. Inf.
 William E. Doster, Colonel 5th Penn. Cavalry, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
 * Albert W. Drake, Colonel 10th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, June 5, South Windsor, Conn.
 Edward L. Duer, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon.
 * Henry M. Dutton, 1st Lieut. 5th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, August 9, Cedar Mountain, Va.
 Rev. Charles B. Dye, Paymaster and Chaplain, U. S. N.
 James H. Grant, Lieut. Colonel 22d N. G. S. N. Y.
 * John Griswold, Captain 11th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, Sept. 18, Antietam, Md.
 Volney Hickox, Captain and A. D. C. Gen. Hunter.
 Stephen Holden, Captain 152d N. Y. Infantry.
 Joseph C. Jackson, Lieut. Col. 26th N. J. Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
 Bela P. Learned, Captain 1st Conn. Artillery, Brevet Major.
 Rev. James Marshall, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.
 * Edward L. Porter, Captain 18th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1863, June 15, Winchester, Va.

* George W. Roberts, Colonel 42d Ill. Infantry.

* 1862, Dec. 31, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Warren K. Southwick, Corporal 45th Mass. Infantry.

George B. Thomas, Captain 2d Penn. Infantry.

Luther S. Trowbridge, Colonel 10th Mich. Cavalry,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. V.

Nathan Willey, Private 22d Conn. Infantry.

Ephraim M. Wood, Captain 15th U. S. Infantry.

[Gabriel A. Müller, 15th N. Y. Cavalry.]

1858.

William P. Bacon, Lieut. Colonel 5th N. Y. Cavalry.

William C. Bennett, M.D., Surgeon 5th Conn. Infan-
try, Surgeon U. S. V.

* Edward F. Blake, Major 5th Conn. Infantry.

* 1862, Aug. 9, Cedar Mountain, Va.

Daniel G. Brinton, Surgeon U. S. V., Brevet Lieut.
Colonel U. S. V.

Orlando Brown, Lieut. Colonel 14th Kentucky Inf.

Samuel Caldwell, Captain 8th Ill. Infantry.

Matthew Chalmers, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

George M. Franklin, Captain 122d Penn. Infantry,
and A. A. G.

Jeptha Garrard, Colonel 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry.

William S. Hubbell, Captain 21st Conn. Infantry.

William F. Ingerson, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

William A. McDowell, 1st Lieut. and Commissary
17th Penn. Cavalry.

William A. Magill, Hospital Steward 25th Conn. Inf.

Arthur Mathewson, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N.

Rev. Daniel A. Miles, Chaplain 4th N. J. Veteran
Infantry.

Robert Morris, Captain 1st N. Y. Infantry.

Horace Neidé, Lt. Col. 13th U. S. Vet. Reserve Corps.

Luther H. Peirce, Lt. Col. U. S. A., Brevet Colonel.

Thomas A. Perkins, Sergeant 22d N. G. S. N. Y.

Electus A. Pratt, Capt. 8th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Henry A. Pratt, 1st Lieut. 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery
and Brev. Capt.

Channing Richards, Captain 22d Ohio Infantry.

Rev. Isaac Riley, Sergeant 7th Del. Infantry.

Henry Royer, Colonel 53d Penn. Infantry (Militia).

Eben G. Scott, 1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, U. S. A.

George F. Smith, Colonel 61st Penn. Infantry.

Frederick W. Stevens, Private 22d N. G. S. N. Y.

Charles Tomlinson, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 14th
Conn. Infantry.

* Theodore W. Twining, Private 37th N. Y. Infan-
try, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.

* 1864, Aug. 14, Tampa Bay, Fla.

Gideon Wells, 1st Lieut. 46th Mass. Infantry.

* Charles B. Whittlesey, Private 55th Ohio Infantry.

* 1864, Feb. 21, Nashville, Tenn.

Albert B. Wilbur, Com'y 16th N. Y. Cavalry.

[Frederick L. Buckelew, Adjutant 14th N. J. Inf.

Frederick F. Burlock, Captain 4th Arkansas Cavalry.

* Herrick Hayner, 1st Lieut. 1st Regt. Excelsior
Brigade (N. Y.).

* 1862, May 4, Williamsburgh, Va.

Allison H. Norcutt, Private, Illinois.

Charles H. Russell, Act. Chaplain Lamon's Va. Bri-
gade, Major 1st Md. Cavalry.

Jacob H. Smyser, 1st Lieut. 5th U. S. Artillery.

Eugene R. Stevens, Private 129th Ill. Infantry.

Herbert B. Titus, Colonel 9th N. H. Infantry.]

1859.

Charles H. Boardman, M.D., Acting Assistant Sur-
geon U. S. A.

Thomas C. Brainerd, M.D., Assist. Surgeon U. S. A.

Henry L. Breed, Corporal 44th Mass. Infantry.

Pitts H. Burt, Private 7th Ohio National Guard.

* Edward Carrington, 1st Lieut. 143d N. Y. Inf., and
A. D. C. Gen. Newton.

* 1865, March 6, St. Mark's, Fla.

Benjamin S. Catlin, M.D., Surgeon 21st N. Y. Cav.

Green Clay, A. D. C. Gen. Schoepf.

Apollos Comstock, Major 13th Conn. Infantry.

Rev. William B. Darrach, Chaplain 20th N. Y. S.
Militia.

Thomas B. Dwight, Private Landis's Battery, Penn.
Militia.

Lester B. Faulkner, Colonel 136th N. Y. Infantry.

William P. Freeman, 2d Lieutenant 10th N. Y. Ar-
tillery.

Rev. William K. Hall, Chaplain 17th Conn. Infantry.

* Diodate C. Hannahs, Captain 6th N. Y. Cavalry.

* 1862, Sept. 10, Williamsburgh, Va.

Charles H. Hatch, Major 13th N. Y. Cavalry, Brevet
Lieut. Col.

Edward S. Hinckley, 1st Lieut. 18th Conn. Infantry.

Henry R. Hinckley, 2d Lieut. 5th Mass. Colored Cav.

Frank J. Jones, Captain 13th Ohio Infantry, and A.
D. C. Brig. Gen. McCook.

Thomas R. Lounsbury, 1st Lieut. 126th N. Y. Inf.

Rev. Charles N. Lyman, Chaplain 20th Conn. Inf.

Rudolph McMurtrie.

William H. Mather, M.D., Surgeon 10th U. S. Col-
ored Artillery, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. V.

John C. W. Moore, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 11th N.
H. Infantry.

Homer G. Newton, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 131st
N. Y. Infantry.

Charles L. Norton, Colonel 78th U. S. Colored Inf.

Truman A. Post, Lieut. 40th Mo. Infantry.

Rev. William H. Rice, Chaplain 129th Penn. Inf.

William J. Roberts, Captain 8th Conn. Infantry.

Alexander H. Stanton, Captain 16th U. S. Infantry.

Joseph T. Tatum, Adjutant 2d Mo. Cavalry.

Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Chaplain 71st N. Y. Inf.

Rev. Henry Upson, Chaplain 13th Conn. Infantry.

Hezekiah Watkins, Lieut. Colonel 143d N. Y. Inf.

* Charles M. Wheeler, Captain 126th N. Y. Infantry.
* 1863, July 4, Gettysburg, Penn.

Charles P. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Hospital.

Henry Winn, Major 52d Mass. Infantry.

[George Badger, M.D., A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

William Badger, M.D., A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

William P. Brooks, 2d Lieut. 29th Conn. Infantry.

Thomas R. Clark, Lieut., N. Y.

George T. Ferris, Private Sturgis' Rifles.

George Fisher, 1st Lieut. 9th Penn. Cavalry.

Charles L. Fitzhugh, 1st Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery,
Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Frank B. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Artillery.

Edward C. Huggins, 1st Lieut., Ohio.

William T. Lusk, M.D., Captain 79th N. Y. Infantry
and A. A. G.

Robert P. McKibbin, Captain 4th U. S. Infantry.

Elbridge F. Meconkey, A. D. C. General McCall.

Daniel S. Moulton (LL.B., Harv., 1858), Captain
Mass. Vols.

Augustus W. Nicoll (Union Coll., 1859), Private 7th
N. Y. S. Militia.

Daniel W. Searle, Adj. 141st Penn. Infantry.

George M. Wesson, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.]

1860.

* George W. Arnold, Sergeant 12th R. I. Infantry.

* 1862, Dec. 8, Fairfax, Va.

Alonzo B. Ball, Medical Cadet.

Rev. Henry E. Barnes, Chaplain 72d Ill. Infantry.

William E. Bradley, Captain 13th Conn. Infantry.

W. Lockwood Bradley, M.D., Medical Cadet.

William M. Bristoll, 1st Lieut. 13th Wis. Battery.

Richard B. Brown, M.D., Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet
Major U. S. V.

* Henry W. Camp, Major 10th Conn. Infantry.

* 1864, October 13, near Richmond, Va.

George L. Catlin, 1st Lieut. 101st N. Y. Infantry.

Frederick H. Colton, Acting Assist. Surg. U. S. V.

Clarence E. Dutton, Captain 21st Conn. Infantry, 2d
Lieut. Ord. Department U. S. A.

Daniel C. Eaton, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y. (2
months).

Edgar A. Finney, Captain 21st N. J. Infantry.

William E. Foster, Acting Assistant Paymaster U.
S. N.

William Fowler, Captain and A. A. G., Brev. Major.

Rev. Edward B. Furbish, Chaplain 25th Me. Inf.

Edward L. Gaul, Lieut. Colonel 159th N. Y. Inf.

George W. Giddings, Private 198th Penn. Militia.

David L. Haight, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

Rev. Henry L. Hall, Chaplain 10th Conn. Infantry.

* Daniel Hebard, Captain and A. A. G. on Staff of
Gen. Gorman.

* 1862, Aug. 7, N. Y. City.

John Howard, Private 12th Mass. Infantry.

William H. Hurlbut, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y.

Henry L. Johnson, 1st Lieut. 5th Conn. Infantry,
Captain and A. A. G.

* Rev. William C. Johnston, Chaplain 13th Kentucky
Infantry.

* 1862, Dec. 3, Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

Henry G. Marshall, Capt. 29th Conn. Inf. (Colored).

Rev. John M. Morris, Chaplain 8th Conn. Infantry.

* Frederick C. Ogden, 1st Lt. and Adj. 1st U. S. Cav.

* 1864, June 11, Trevillian Station, Va.

Charles H. Owen, 1st Lieut. 1st Conn. Artillery, and
A. D. C. Gen. R. O. Tyler, Brevet Major.

John R. Parsons, Major 1st La. Infantry.

George D. Phelps, Private 22d N. G. S. N. Y. (3
months).

Isaac J. Post, Quartermaster 171st Penn. Infantry.

George Rice, M.D., Acting Assist. Surgeon U. S. A.

* Rev. James H. Schneider, Chaplain 2d U. S. Col-
ored Infantry.

* 1864, April 25, Key West, Fla.

Pierre S. Starr, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 39th O. Inf.

Francis R. Way, Private 1st Phila. Light Battery,
Militia.

Xenophon Wheeler, Captain 129th O. Infantry.

Thomas H. White, Medical Cadet.

Robert N. Willson, Private 1st Phila. Light Battery,
Militia.

Lewis S. Worthington, 2d Lieut. 6th O. Infantry.

[William P. Brooks, Private 1st and 7th Conn. Inf.

Titus M. Coan, M.D. (Columbia College), Assistant
Surgeon U. S. N.

Samuel H. Davis, Captain 14th Conn. Infantry.

Charles C. Dodge, Colonel 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles,
and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Wood Fosdick, LL.B. (Harvard Univ.), Adjutant 3d
Ohio Cavalry.

George W. Green, 1st Lieut. 17th U. S. Infantry.

James W. Hervey, Captain 3d Mass. Cavalry.

Rev. Samuel Jessup, Chaplain 6th Penn. Reserve Inf.

Horace Reed, Private 1st Ill. Artillery.

D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 5th
and 12th N. Y. S. Militia.

Kidder M. Scott, Captain, N. Y.

William H. S. Sweet, 1st Lieut. 146th N. Y. Infantry.

Henry Upton, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Infantry.

Frank W. Wiswell, Captain 11th Me. Infantry.]

1861.

* John N. Bannan, Corporal Anderson Penn. Cavalry.

* 1863, Nov. 20, Pottsville, Penn.

George B. Bonney, Private 10th R. I. Infantry (3
months).

Hubert S. Brown, Captain and A. A. G., Brev. Lieut.
Colonel.

Milton Bulkley, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

Robert L. Chamberlain, Private 84th O. Infantry.

* William B. Clark, Captain 22d U. S. Colored Inf.
* 1864, Oct. 27, near Richmond, Va.

William Cook, Captain 9th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Moulton DeForest, Captain 18th Wis. Infantry.

George Delp, Private Penn. Militia.

William C. Egleston, 1st Lieut. 43d N. Y. Infantry.

William C. Faxon, Captain 1st Conn. Artillery, and
Brevet Major.

Robert H. Fitzhugh, Major 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, Brevet Lieut. Colonel.

Joseph N. Flint, 1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. Dragoons, and
Brevet Captain.

Amasa F. Haradon, Acting Master's Mate U. S. N.

William H. Higbee, Acting Assist. Paymaster U. S. N.

Anthony Higgins, Private 7th Del. Infantry (30 days).

James N. Hyde, M.D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

Brayton Ives, Colonel 1st Conn. Cavalry, and Brevet
Brig. Gen.

Walter F. Jones, 2d Lieut. 61st N. Y. Infantry.

John C. Kinney, 1st Lieut. 13th Conn. Infantry, and
Acting Signal Officer.

Isaac S. Lyon, 1st Lieut. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Oliver McClintock, Sergeant Penn. Militia.

Edward P. McKinney, Captain 6th N. Y. Cavalry,
Brevet Major.

James W. McLane, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon
U. S. A.

John E. Marshall, Captain 2d N. Y. Artillery, and
A. A. G., Brevet Lieut. Colonel.

Charles G. G. Merrill, M.D., Surg. 22d U. S. Col. Inf.

Rev. Edward P. Payson, Chaplain 146th N. Y. Inf.

* James P. Pratt, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 11th U. S. Inf.
* 1864, May 29, near Hanover Town, Va.

Francis R. Schmucker, Captain 128th Penn. Inf.

Rev. S. Franklin Schoonmaker, Chaplain 34th N. Y.
Infantry.

Winthrop D. Sheldon, 2d Lieut. 27th Conn. Inf.

Charles T. Stanton, Lieut. Col. 21st Conn. Infantry.

* Gilbert M. Stocking, Private 20th Conn. Infantry.
* 1865, Jan. 25, St. Louis, Mo.

Heber S. Thompson, Captain 7th Penn. Cavalry.

John C. Tyler, Major 4th Vt. Infantry.

John R. Webster, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

James H. White, Adjutant 165th Penn. Cavalry.

Ralph O. Williams, Private 7th Del. Inf. (30 days).

* George Worman, Private 137th Ill. Infantry.

* 1864, Oct. 27, Cahawba, Ala.

[Heman P. Babcock, M.D., Assist. Surg., U. S. N.

Andrew S. Burt, Captain 18th U. S. Infantry, and
Brevet Major.

Walter T. Chester, Captain 94th N. Y. Infantry, and
Brevet Lieut. Col.

Edward Field (Coll. N. J., 1861), Lieut., N. J.

* Samuel C. Glenney, Jr., Corporal 1st Conn. Heavy
Artillery.

* 1862, Sept. 15, Phila., Penn.

James R. Gould (Harvard, 1861), Captain and Ad-
ditional A. D. C., U. S. A.

Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Colonel 4th Mass. Cavalry, Bre-
vet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Oliver A. Roberts, Sergeant Major 50th Mass. Inf.

Thomas Skelding, Captain 10th N. Y. Infantry.

* Edward F. Spalding, 1st Lieut. 25th Mo. Infantry.
* 1862, June, St. Louis, Mo.

* William J. Temple, Captain 17th U. S. Infantry.
* 1863, May 1, Chancellorsville, Va.]

1862.

A. Egerton Adams, Captain 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

* Ira R. Alexander, Captain 16th Penn. Cavalry.
* 1863, Nov. 29, Mine Run, Va.

George M. Beard, Acting Assist. Surgeon, U. S. N.

Jacob S. Bockee, Captain 114th N. Y. Infantry.

Frank H. Bosworth, Private 18th O. Infantry.

Isaac Bowe, Private 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery.

James F. Brown, Lieut. Col. 21st Conn. Infantry.

Buel C. Carter, Captain 13th N. H. Infantry, Captain
and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 5th Mass.
Colored Cavalry.

James A. Dunbar, Private Penn. Militia.

Sherburne B. Eaton, Captain 124th O. Infantry, Cap-
tain and A. A. G. on Gen. Hazen's Staff.

Charles W. Ely, 2d Lieut. 27th Conn. Infantry.

Richard H. Greene, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y.

Eben T. Hale, Private 45th Mass. Infantry.

* William W. House, Private 25th Conn. Infantry.
* 1863, July 24, Baton Rouge, La.

C. Eustis Hubbard, Corporal 45th Mass. Infantry.

Henry P. Johnston, 2d Lieut. 15th Conn. Infantry,
and Acting Signal Officer.

Thomas B. Kirby, Major 44th U. S. Colored Inf.

Cornelius S. Kitchel, Private 136th Penn. Militia.

Charles H. Lewis, Corporal 16th Conn. Infantry,
Hospital Steward U. S. A.

Walter L. McClintock, Private 12th Penn. Infantry
(Militia).

William R. McCord, 1st Lieut. 12th Mo. Cavalry.

Franklin McVeagh, Penn. Militia.

Harrison Maltzberger, Captain 195th Penn. Infantry.

George C. Ripley, 1st Lieut. 10th Conn. Infantry,
and A. D. C. Gen. Ferry.

Charles H. Rowe, M.D., Assist. Surg. 18th Conn. Inf.

Albert B. Shearer, Private Penn. Militia.

* Andrew F. Shiverick, Captain 28th Wis. Infantry.
* 1863, April 22, Memphis, Tenn.

* Richard Skinner, 1st Lieut. 10th U. S. Infantry.

* 1864, June 22, near Petersburg, Va.

* Francis N. Sterling, 1st Lieut. 128th N. Y. Inf.

* 1862, Dec. 6, at sea, off Cape Hatteras.

Charles B. Sumner, Sergeant 45th Mass. Infantry.

Henry W. Thayer, Captain 14th N. Y. Cavalry.

[William W. Ball (Williams Coll., 1862), Hospital Steward 25th N. Y. Cavalry.
James W. Cuyler (West Point), Captain Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Henry M. Denniston, Paymaster U. S. N.
Joseph L. Ferrell, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
John J. Griffith, Private 14th N. Y. Infantry (3 months).
* Daniel E. Hemenway, Com'y Sergt. 22d Conn. Inf.
* 1862, Nov. 21, Miner's Hill, Va.
William B. Lewis, M.D., A. A. Surgeon U. S. N.
* William McClurg, Private 9th Penn. Infantry.
* 1862, Oct. 12, Washington, D. C. (wounded at South Mountain, Va.).
* William H. Miller, Captain 44th N. Y. Infantry.
* 1862, April 30, before Yorktown, Va.
Frank Stanwood, Captain 3d U. S. Cavalry and Brevet Major.
* Grosvenor Starr, Adjutant 7th Conn. Infantry.
* 1862, March 5, Tybee Island, S. C.
Edwin Stewart, Paymaster U. S. N.]

1863.

G. Walter Allen, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.
George W. Atherton, Captain 10th Conn. Infantry.
George W. Baird, Colonel 32d U. S. Colored Inf.
Frederick J. Barnard.
Edward G. Bishop, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Erastus Blakeslee, Colonel 1st Conn. Cavalry, and Brevet Brig. Gen.
* Harvey H. Bloom, 1st Lieut. 5th N. Y. Infantry.
* 1864, March 18, North Norwich, N. Y.
Cornelius W. Bull, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Horace Bumstead, Major 43d U. S. Colored Inf.
John H. Butler, Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. N.
Leander T. Chamberlain, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Edwin H. Cooper, M.D., Assist. Surg. 83d Ill. Inf.
Rev. John B. Doolittle, Chaplain 15th Conn. Inf.
Thomas A. Emerson, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Horace W. Fowler, Captain 16th N. Y. Artillery, and on Div. Staff Gen. A. H. Terry.
Henry H. Ingersoll, 7th Ohio (3 months).
Wilbur Ives, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Edward L. Keyes, Captain and A. D. C. Major-Gen. E. D. Keyes.
Henry S. Merchant, Quartermaster's Dept. U. S. A.
Lewis A. Stimson, Captain and A. D. C. Gen. A. H. Terry.
Henry B. Waterman, Musician 134th Ill. Infantry.
* Charles Webster, Quartermaster's Clerk, 1st Div., 5th Army Corps.
* 1865, Aug. 11, Washington, D. C.
Joel T. Wildman, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
Amos Worman, Private 137th Ill. Infantry.
Thomas Young, Major 127th U. S. Colored Infantry.
[William H. Alden, Sergeant 27th Conn. Infantry.

Edgar K. Apgar, Adjutant 143d N. Y. Infantry.
Samuel Appleton, 1st Lieut. 12th Mass. Inf., Captain on Staff of Gen. Abercrombie.
Charles J. Arms, Captain 20th Conn. Inf., on Staff of Gen. Harland.
Howell Atwater, Captain 1st Conn. Cavalry.
Theodore C. Bacon, Adjutant 5th N. Y. Cavalry, and A. A. G. to Brig. Gen. Buford.
Henry N. Beckwith, Vt.
Rev. James H. Bradford, Chaplain 12th Conn. Inf.
Frank W. Brigham, M.D. (Harvard), Acting Ass't Surgeon U. S. N.
Gerard C. Brown, Captain 38th N. Y. Infantry.
Newton DeForest, Lieut. Col. 2d Wis. Cavalry.
Leonard Fletcher, Sergeant 77th N. Y. Infantry.
William G. Grant, 7th N. Y. Engineer Corps.
* F. Kern Heller, Private 93d Penn. Infantry.
* 1862, David's Island Hospital, N. Y. (wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.).
Thomas D. Kimball, Major 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery.
* Zalmon J. McMaster, Captain 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
* 1863, Sept. 24, Georgetown, D. C.
* Frederic W. Matteson, Lieut. Colonel 64th Illinois Infantry.
* 1862, Aug. 8, Corinth, Miss.
Rev. Selah Merrill, Chaplain 49th U. S. Colored Inf.
Robert C. Morris, Private 15th Penn. Cavalry.
Carroll Neid , Sergeant U. S. Signal Corps.
George F. Nelson, Lieut. and A. A. Quartermaster on Gen. Donaldson's Staff.
Harry L. Orth, Medical Cadet.
James S. Osgood, 25th Mass. Infantry.
* Uriah N. Parmelee, Captain 1st Conn. Cavalry.
* 1865, April 1, Five Forks, Va.
* Charles A. Partridge, 17th N. Y. Infantry.
* 1865, Jan., Warsaw, N. Y.
Oliver H. Payne, Lieut. Colonel 124th Ohio Infantry, Brev. Brig. Gen.
Madison Sallad , Private 93d Penn. Infantry.
George B. Sanford, Captain 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Brevet Lieut. Colonel.
William F. Smith, Corporal 7th Conn. Infantry.
* Arthur DeN. Talcott, Private 16th Conn. Infantry.
* 1862, Dec. 3, Falmouth, Va.
Moses H. Tuttle, Lieut. Col. 50th U. S. Colored Infantry.
Abram G. Verplanck, Captain 1st U. S. Artillery, and A. D. C. Gen. Barry.
Stephen Whitney, 1st Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery.
Charles Winslow, Assist. Surgeon U. S. V.
Myron Winslow, Sergeant, N. Y.
* Richard K. Woodruff, Captain 31st U. S. Colored Infantry.
* 1864, Aug. 11, David's Island Hospital, N. Y. (wounded at Petersburg, Va.).]

1864.

Albert B. Clark, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
 Charles W. Fifield, Corporal 18th N. H. Infantry.
 Hunting C. Jessup, 2d Lieut. 101st U. S. Colored Infantry.
 George F. Lewis, Medical Cadet U. S. A.
 Isaac P. Pugsley, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
 Lewis F. Whitin, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
 Henry M. Whitney, Sergeant Major 52d Mass. Inf.
 [William P. Ames, 1st Lieut. and A. A. A. G. U. S. V.
 William M. Austin, Medical Cadet U. S. A.
 William A. Brien.
 Charles H. Conner, Commissary Department.
 George P. Davis, Captain 42d Mass. Infantry.
 Thomas Higgins, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
 William A. Kimball, Captain 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
 Obadiah M. Knapp, Captain 121st U. S. Colored Infantry.
 Julian W. Merrill, Lieut.
 * Garwood R. Merwin, Sergeant 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery.
 * 1863, Jan. 23, Alexandria, Va.
 Matthew M. Miller, Captain 5th U. S. Colored Art., Colonel Mississippi Militia.
 * Charles C. Mills, Captain 7th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1865, Jan. 29, N. Y. City.
 Charles B. Parkman, Private 20th Conn. Infantry.
 Thomas A. Porter, 1st Lieut. 1st Del. Battery.
 John F. Randall, 1st Lieut. 21st Conn. Infantry.
 Henry M. Stillé, A. A. Surgeon U. S. V.
 * George P. Sylvester, 2d Lieut. 9th New Hampshire Infantry.
 * 1864, June 5, Washington, D. C. (wounded at "the Wilderness," Va.).
 George A. Vibbert.]

1865.

Josiah H. Bissell, 2d Lieut. of Engineers, Engineer Regiment of the West.
 James W. Clarke, Private, Ohio.
 John L. Ewell, Corporal 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 Marshall R. Gaines, Private 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 Charles H. Gaylord, Private 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 Charles H. Leonard, Private 45th Mass. Infantry.
 Payson Merrill, Private 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 Charles E. Smith, Private 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 William Stocking, Private 60th Mass. Infantry (100 days).
 Henry E. Taintor, 2d Lieut. 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
 George E. Treadwell, Color Corporal 27th Conn. Infantry.

[George W. Allen, Captain 29th Conn. Colored Inf.
 * Franklin E. Alling, Corporal 27th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, Dec. 13, Fredericksburg, Va.
 * Edward L. Barnard, Private 25th Mass. Infantry.
 * 1862, Dec. 3, New Berne, N. C.
 William G. Bassett, Clerk in Quartermaster's Dept. U. S. A.
 Robert E. Grant, 1st Lieut. 107th N. Y. Infantry.
 Edward W. Hayden, Private 61st N. Y. Infantry.
 Ebenezer J. Hill, Clerk in Commissary Dept. U. S. A.
 Romulus C. Loveridge, Sergeant 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery.
 Franklin Miller, Sergeant 2d Wisconsin Infantry.
 Albert R. Parsons, Private 52d Mass. Infantry.
 Nathaniel E. Robinson, Captain 3d U. S. Colored Inf.
 John E. Sayles, Major.
 * John H. Thompson, Sergeant 106th N. Y. Inf.
 * 1863, March 16, North Mountain, Va.
 William M. Whitney, Private 27th Conn. Infantry.
 Jonathan D. Wood.]

1866.

[James Brand, Sergeant 27th Conn. Infantry.
 Henry Butler, Private 44th Mass. Infantry.
 Charles B. Evarts, 1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
 James T. Graves, Corporal 52d Mass. Infantry.
 Charles F. Hartwell, Acting Master's Mate, U. S. N.
 Allen M. Hiller, Captain 199th Penn. Infantry, and Brevet Major.
 Daniel W. Ingersoll, Quartermaster's Dept. U. S. A.
 Joseph P. Thompson, Jr., Captain 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, A. D. C. Gen. Newton.]

1867.

[Ira S. Dodd, Sergeant 26th N. J. Infantry.
 George Eastburn, Corporal 11th Penn. Militia.
 Brown H. Emerson, Private Delaware Inf. (100 days).
 Thomas Greenwood, Clerk Commissary's Department, U. S. A.
 Thomas Hedge, 2d Lieut. 106th N. Y. Infantry.
 Constant R. Marks, Private 8th Mass. Infantry.
 * Edwin C. Pratt, 2d Lieut. 8th U. S. Colored Inf.
 * 1865, July 1, New Hartford, Conn.
 Benjamin Smith, Private 45th Penn. Infantry.
 Franklin M. Sprague, Captain 11th Conn. Infantry.
 Charles S. Walker, Private 137th Ohio Infantry.]

1868.

[Russell W. Ayres, Corporal 23d Conn. Infantry.
 George D. Ballantine, Private 193d Penn. Infantry.
 William H. Birney, Private 22d Conn. Infantry.
 John Coats, Corporal 22d Conn. Infantry.
 John K. H. DeForest, Private 28th Conn. Infantry.
 Benjamin A. Fowler, Private 50th Mass. Infantry.
 Loren L. Hicks, Private 51st Mass. Infantry.
 Beach Hill, Private 23d Conn. Infantry.
 George H. Lewis, Private 14th Conn. Infantry.]

John Lewis, Sergeant 22d Conn. Infantry.
 Stephen Pierson, 2d Lieut. 33d N. J. Infantry.
 Thomas H. Robbins, Corporal 25th Conn. Infantry.
 Frederick W. Russell, Hospital Corps U. S. A.
 Joseph H. Sears, Private 6th Mass. Infantry.
 Nathaniel P. S. Thomas, Commodore's Aid U. S. N.
 Henry S. Timmerman, Private 74th N. Y. Infantry
 (3 months).
 Henry P. Wright, Sergeant 51st Mass. Infantry.]

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1840.

* Rev. James Averill (Amh. College, 1837), Chaplain
 23d Conn. Infantry.
 * 1863, June 11, Lafourche, La.

1842.

Rev. Cyrus Brewster, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A.

1844.

* Rev. John S. Whittlesey, Chaplain 11th Iowa Inf.
 * 1862, May 11, Durant, Iowa.

1847.

Rev. John D. Sands, Chaplain 19th Iowa Infantry.

1857.

* Rev. Jacob Eaton, Chaplain 7th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1865, March 20, Wilmington, N. C.

1858.

Rev. Alvah L. Frisbie (Amherst College, 1857),
 Chaplain 20th Conn. Infantry.

1861.

Rev. Philander H. Hollister, Chaplain 29th Conn. Inf.

1862.

Leicester J. Sawyer, Private 27th Conn. Infantry.

1863.

Rev. John D. Jones (Hamilton College, 1861), Chap-
 lain 117th N. Y. Infantry.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

1830.

[* James S. Wadsworth, Brig. General U. S. V.
 * 1864, May 8, "the Wilderness," Va.]

1846.

William B. Wooster, Colonel 29th Conn. Colored Inf.

1848.

Dexter R. Wright (Wesleyan University, 1845), Col.
 15th Conn. Infantry.

1849.

[Alfred H. Terry, Colonel 7th Conn. Infantry, Brig.
 Gen. U. S. A., Major General U. S. V.]

1853.

Nathan Upham.
 [Nathaniel Smith, Lieut. Colonel 2d Conn. Heavy
 Artillery.]

1859.

[Richard H. Chittenden, Captain, Minnesota.
 * William McC. Smith, 2d Lieut. 132d N. Y. Inf.
 * 1865, March 24, San Francisco, Cal.]

1860.

H. Lynde Harrison, Quartermaster 27th Conn. Inf.
 Thomas H. Merry, N. Y. Cavalry.
 William C. Page, Hospital Steward, 5th N. Y. Cav.
 [* William Silliman, Captain 124th N. Y. Infantry,
 Colonel 26th U. S. Colored Infantry.
 * 1864, Dec. 17, Beaufort, S. C.]

1861.

Timothy F. Neville, Captain 3d R. I. Cavalry.
 [* Edwin B. Cross, 2d Lieut. 27th Conn. Infantry.
 * 1863, Aug. 1, New Haven, Conn.]

1862.

Samuel T. Birdsall, Captain 27th Conn. Infantry.

1863.

Joseph G. Morton, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.
 Lucius B. Tuttle, A. A. Paymaster U. S. N.

1864.

Isaac W. Cooke, Sergeant 3d Conn. Infantry.
 DeWitt C. Sprague, 1st Lieut. 27th Conn. Infantry.
 [William E. Simonds, 2d Lieut. 25th Conn. Inf.]

1865.

Silas W. Geis, Penn. Militia.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1817.

* Melins C. Leavenworth, Assistant Surgeon 12th
 Conn. Infantry.
 * 1862, Nov. 16, near New Orleans, La.

1828.

Nelson Isham, Assist. Surgeon 97th N. Y. Infantry.
 1829.

James B. Coleman, Brigade Surgeon.
 Horace C. Gillette, Surgeon.

1831.

Alexander LeB. Monroe, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
 U. S. V.
 Richard H. Salter, Surgeon 1st Mass. Infantry.

1836.

Michael D. Benedict, Surgeon 75th N. Y. Infantry.
 Benjamin F. Harrison, Surgeon Independent Bat-
 talion N. Y. Infantry.
 Henry W. Hough, Assist. Surgeon 18th Conn. Inf.

1840.

Prof. Pliny A. Jewett (Trinity College, 1837), Surgeon U. S. V.

1842.

Fenner H. Peckham, Surgeon 3d R. I. Artillery.

1844.

Edwin C. Bidwell (Williams Coll. 1841), Surgeon 31st Mass. Infantry.
Henry LeW. Burritt, Surgeon U. S. V.

1845.

William H. Rossell, Captain 10th U. S. Infantry.

1846.

Josiah H. Beecher, Private 1st Conn. Artillery.
* DeWitt C. Lathrop, Assist. Surgeon 8th Conn. Inf.
* 1862, April 18, Newbern, N. C.

1849.

Moses H. Perkins, Assist. Surgeon 15th Conn. Inf.

1851.

Orlando Brown, Surgeon 29th Mass. Infantry.
Francis C. Greene, Assist. Surgeon 30th Mass. Inf.
Robert Hubbard, Surgeon 17th Conn. Infantry.
Matthew T. Newton, Surgeon 10th Conn. Infantry.
William Soule, Surgeon 21st Conn. Infantry.

1853.

Prof. Francis Bacon, Surgeon 7th Conn. Infantry, Surgeon U. S. V.
* Ransom P. Lyon, Surgeon 28th Conn. Infantry.
* 1863, Aug. 6, Port Hudson, La.

1854.

Horatio N. Howard, Assist. Surgeon 10th Me. Inf.

1855.

Edwin G. Sumner, Assist. Surgeon 21st Conn. Inf.
William H. Trowbridge, Surgeon 23d Conn. Inf.

1856.

Edward Bulkley, Assist. Surgeon 6th Conn. Inf.
Elijah Gregory, Assist. Surgeon 17th Conn. Inf.
C. Clinton Latimer, Surgeon 139th Ill. Infantry.
Samuel B. Shepard, Assistant Surgeon 7th Conn. Infantry.

1857.

George Clary (Dartmouth College, 1852), Surgeon 13th Conn. Infantry.
Ozias W. Peck, A. A. Surgeon.
Samuel R. Wooster, Assist. Surgeon 8th Mich. Inf.

1859.

Frederick L. Dibble, Surgeon 6th Conn. Infantry.
John W. Lawton, Assistant Surgeon 2d Conn. Artillery.
J. Hamilton Lee, Surgeon 21st Conn. Infantry.

1860.

* Lewis H. Alling, Surgeon.
* 1864, Sept. 27, Hampton, Va.

David C. Aney.

Abel C. Benedict, Surgeon 1st N. Y. Infantry.
Evelyn L. Bissell, Surgeon 5th Conn. Infantry.
Nelson G. Hall, Surgeon.

Aaron S. Oberly, Surgeon U. S. N.

* John B. Welch, Assist. Surgeon 12th Conn. Inf.
* 1862, Feb. 13.

1861.

George W. Avery, Assistant Surgeon 9th Conn. Infantry, Surgeon 1st N. O. Vols.
Neilson A. Baldwin (Lafayette College), Surgeon 173d N. Y. Infantry.
James A. Bigelow, Surgeon 8th Conn. Infantry.
Elmore C. Hine, Assistant Surgeon 7th Conn. Inf.
Henry A. Hoyt, Assistant Surgeon 6th Conn. Inf.
Joel W. Hyde, Assistant Surgeon 29th Conn. Infantry, A. A. G. and Judge Adv.
Samuel McClellan, Assist. Surgeon 13th Conn. Inf.
Samuel H. Olmstead, Surgeon 170th N. Y. Infantry.
Henry Plumb, Surgeon 2d Conn. Artillery.
Horace P. Porter, Surgeon 10th Conn. Infantry.
Ebenezer Witter, Hospital Steward 1st Conn. Cav.
[Joseph J. Hatlinger, Capt. U. S. Colored Infantry.]

1862.

Frederick A. Dudley, Surgeon 14th Conn. Infantry.
* Nathaniel W. French, Assist. Surg. 50th Mass. Inf.
* 1863, April 21, Baton Rouge, La.
Robert G. Hassard, Assistant Surgeon 2d Conn. Art.
Jairus F. Lines, Assistant Surgeon 12th Conn. Inf.
Rollin McNeil, Surgeon 9th Conn. Infantry.
J. Wadsworth Terry, Surgeon 20th Conn. Infantry.
William H. Thomson.

1863.

Thomas M. Hills, Assistant Surgeon 27th Conn. Inf.
William C. Minor, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.
William B. North, Assist. Surgeon 18th Conn. Inf.
Charles J. Tennant, Assist. Surgeon 21st Conn. Inf.
Frederick S. Treadway, Assistant Surgeon 27th Conn. and 75th N. Y. Infantry.
Charles S. Ward, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

1864.

Augustus H. Abernethy, Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.
J. Knight Bacon, A. A. Surgeon U. S. N.
John D. Brundage.
Durell Shepard, Private 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery.
Henry S. Turrill, Assistant Surgeon 17th Conn. Inf.

1865.

Herbert M. Bishop, Assist. Surgeon 1st Conn. Cav.
George B. Durrie, Corporal 27th Conn. Inf.

Malcolm Macfarlan, Medical Cadet, U. S. A.
 William A. Mitchell (Columbia College), Private 7th
 N. G. S. N. Y.
 Henry A. Page, Assistant Surgeon 10th Conn. Inf.

1866-7.

[Rev. Thomas Drumm, Chaplain U. S. A.
 Cornelius J. DuBois, Captain 27th Conn. Inf.
 Thomas T. Minor, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.]

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE ARTS.

1836.

[W. McKee Dunn, Major and Judge Advocate
 U. S. V.]

1843.

[Charles H. Rockwell, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. V.]

1850.

[William S. Hillyer, Col. and A. D. C. Gen. Grant.]

1852.

Mason C. Weld, Lieut. Colonel 25th Conn. Infantry.

1853.

Prof. Benjamin C. Jillson, M.D., Surgeon U. S. V.

1854.

* John A. Duvillard, 1st Lieut. 12th U. S. Infantry.
 * 1865, May 8, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

1855.

[Lewis M. Dayton, Brig. Gen. and A. A. G. on Gen.
 Sherman's Staff.

William C. Gilman, Private 22d N. G. S. N. Y.
 Prof. Charles H. Porter, M.D., Surg. U. S. V.]

1856.

[James K. Pumpelly, Captain, Wis. Infantry.]

1858.

John D. Wheeler, Captain 15th Conn. Infantry.
 [* Arthur H. Dutton (West Point, 1861), Col. 21st
 Conn. Inf., Capt. Engineers U. S. A.
 * 1864, June 5, Baltimore, Md. (wounded at
 Bermuda Hundred).]

1859.

Henry A. DuBois, Jr., M.D., Assist. Surgeon U. S. A.
 S. Douglas Twining, M.D., A. A. Surgeon U. S. A.

1860.

Clifford Coddington, Captain 51st N. Y. Infantry.
 Edwin Hutchinson, M.D., Surgeon 137th N. Y. Inf.
 Assist. Surgeon U. S. V.
 Joseph A. Rogers, Private 27th Conn. Infantry.

1861.

Carrington H. Raymond, Major and A. A. G., U. S. V.
 [Hezekiah Bissell, Lieut. Conn. Infantry.]

1862.

[* Henry V. D. Stone, Lieut. 2d Mass. Infantry.
 * 1863, July 3, Gettysburg, Penn.
 Samuel T. Tyson, Private Penn. Cavalry.
 William F. West, Captain N. Y. (Ironsides).]

1864.

Henry D. Tiffany, Private 7th N. G. S. N. Y. (30
 days).
 Arthur Van Harlingen, Penn. Militia (30 days).
 [Eugene S. Bristol, 1st Lieut. 29th Conn. Colored
 Infantry.
 * Nathan L. C. Brown, Private 44th Mass. Infantry.
 * 1863, Aug. 6, Boston, Mass.
 Abraham M. Browning, Captain 38th N. J. Infantry.
 Henry S. Manning, Lieut. Colored Cavalry.
 Martin Van Harlingen, Penn. Militia (30 days).]

1865.

James B. Stone, Musician N. J. Infantry.
 John H. Treadwell, Ensign U. S. N.

1866-8.

[Volney G. Barbour, Corporal 5th Conn. Infantry.
 Herbert C. Belden, Private Mass. Infantry.
 Robert L. Crooke, Private, N. Y.
 Dudley C. Haskell, Private, Kansas.
 James A. Macdonald, Private 37th N. Y. Infantry.
 George B. Pumpelly, Private Berdan's Sharpshooters.
 Joseph P. Rockwell, Captain 18th Conn. Infantry.]

Of those serving in other than a military or naval position (whose names, if added, would sensibly increase the above list), the three following, who sacrificed their lives in the discharge of duty, especially deserve commemoration :

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

1847.

* Prof. Henry H. Hadley, Sanitary Commission.
 * 1864, Aug. 1, Washington, D. C.

1859.

* Daniel Bowe, Boston Educational Commission.
 1862, Oct. 30, New York City.

1864.

* Daniel L. Coit, Sanitary Commission.
 * 1865, June 1, Norwich, Conn.

THE CONFEDERATE GRADUATES OF YALE.

Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.

BY COLONEL J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, SECRETARY OF STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT,
KENTUCKY.

INTRODUCTORY.—EARLY SOUTHERN GRADUATES.—DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI.—YALE IN THE WAR.—
MAGNANIMITY OF NORTHERN ALUMNI.—GRATITUDE OF SOUTHERN ALUMNI.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF EARLIER SOUTHERN AND OF CONFEDERATE GRADUATES.

WHILE the number of alumni from the Southern States is small in comparison with those from the other sections of the Union, the South claims many who, by their services in the various walks of life, have attained eminence and brought distinction to their *alma mater*. Nine of the governors of these States are numbered among them, which, exclusive of Connecticut—herself alone having more—is a greater number than have been chief magistrates of all the other States. In addition to these, some of the most distinguished statesmen of the South have been educated at Yale. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the founder of the States Rights party, was the valedictorian of the Class of 1804, and attained the highest political position yet reached by an alumnus of the institution, having been not only Senator, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, but also Vice-President of the United States. Among others prominent in their professions or pursuits may also be mentioned John M. Clayton, Senator in Congress from Delaware, and Secretary of State; George E. Badger, Senator from North Carolina, and Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. B. Longstreet, of Georgia, noted as a jurist, author, divine, and educator; Professor Elisha Mitchell, the scientist of North Carolina; and Dr. J. C. Stiles, the well-known evangelist of Georgia; while another son of Yale from Kentucky, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, after having served his adopted State of Missouri as Senator and Governor, was, in 1872, the nominee of one of the principal political parties for the office of Vice-President upon the ticket with Horace Greeley. Nor must I fail to include the name of still another, Cassius M. Clay, of the Class of 1832, who, having filled many honorable trusts both civil and

military, lives yet to contemplate the great political changes wrought since he went forth from these walls.

The career of Calhoun and of Cassius M. Clay, in the diversity which marked their respective aims, each being the champion of opposite systems, well illustrates the character which Yale College has always borne of being a national institution, rearing its alumni upon a basis of such freedom of thought as to leave them, when they come to take their places among men in the actual conflict of life, free to advocate the line of conduct prompted by their convictions, instead of following in the worn grooves of precedent. Calhoun died, happily, without witnessing the woes which befell his countrymen who followed his theories to their logical sequence. Clay, who was one of the earliest champions of emancipation, and fought its battles when it required physical as well as moral courage to be an abolitionist, survives to enjoy the practical realization of the principles he advocated, and to find himself honored most by those who once most bitterly antagonized his views. The two men, so widely different in the specific objects which animated them in the conflicts which gave them fame, are yet types of the men whom Yale College has given to both North and South, the keynote of their lives being that sentiment so thoroughly taught in the lecture-room and the chapel—to do with a will whatsoever one believes to be right.

It was the inculcation of this heroic devotion to duty which caused so great a death-roll among the alumni of Yale on both sides during the war. Taking up arms, each in defense of the right as God gave him to see it, they went forward, not animated by the mere desire for applause or military glory, but inspired by the moral sense of duty, and met death on the field and in the hospital with a heroism worthy of their teaching. And the same spirit has led the survivors to reunite in the bonds of a brotherhood which recognizes that there are other conquests to make beyond those of the sword, and tolerates no geographical boundaries in its mission for good.

The fraternal spirit which has ever been exhibited by the Northern to the Southern alumni who were opposed to them in the war, has touched a grateful chord in the hearts of all of them, especially those who have shared in the cordial greetings extended at the annual meetings. So profoundly has this sentiment prevailed, and so thorough is the sense of gratitude to their *alma mater* for these evidences of her love and devotion, that it has been deemed fitting to make some manifestation of reciprocal regard and affection. Not knowing how it can better be done than to bear testimony to the feelings which animate the Southern alumni, we here present for record in this volume, which is to perpetuate alike the deeds of the founders and sons of Yale, the names of those who gave their lives or services to a cause which they believed was right. In the list may not be many heroes known to the world; but whether exalted or humble, whether dead or living, it is hoped that the record will inspire all with admiration for those who laid their lives upon the altar of duty, and strengthen the ties which bind together the living.

The compiler is sensible of many omissions, which must be ascribed to his inability to obtain the necessary data rather than to any disposition to do injustice to a task arduous in itself, but full of compensation in the reflection that he may be the instru-

ment of rescuing from obscurity the virtues of many whose memories deserve to be perpetuated.

CLASS OF 1813.

Judge A. B. LONGSTREET, uncle of General James Longstreet, of the Confederate army, was an alumnus of the Class of 1813. He was a distinguished jurist and advocate, the president of several colleges at various times, and the author of "Georgia Scenes," and other well-known works. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1841, and died in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1870, aged eighty years.

CLASS OF 1814.

JOSEPH CLAY STILES was born in Savannah, Georgia, December 6, 1795. After graduating he studied law, and for some years practiced with success in his native city; but, under the pressure of deep religious convictions, began to preach the gospel. He subsequently spent two years at the Andover Theological Seminary, with the Class of 1825, but, from the failure of his eyes, was unable to complete the course. Returning to Georgia he was ordained as an evangelist, and spent several years preaching and establishing churches in Georgia and Florida. In 1834-35 he went to Kentucky, and for ten years was prominent in that State for his great eloquence and success as a minister, being located at Versailles and other points in the central portion of the State. In 1844 he removed to Richmond, Virginia, having accepted a call to what is now Grace Church, where he continued several years, until his health became impaired. In October, 1852, he accepted the charge of the South Church in New Haven, where he remained until November, 1857. In 1853 he was appointed general agent to the Southern Aid Society, and labored in that office until the spring of 1861. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he went south, and preached as an evangelist, principally to the soldiers. After the war he preached in Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Missouri, closing his active ministry in June, 1874. He died in Savannah, March 27, 1875. He received the degree of D.D. from Transylvania University, in 1846, and that of LL.D. from Oglethorpe University, in 1860.

He was twice married: first to Mary, daughter of Captain Gad Peck, of New Haven; and afterward, in 1828, to Caroline Clifford, daughter of James Nephew, Esq., of McIntosh County, Georgia, who survived him with five children. One son graduated at Yale, in 1859.

CLASS OF 1816.

FRANCIS BOWYER MILLER was born in Fincastle, Virginia, October 8, 1792, and died in Staunton, Virginia, August 10, 1874. He graduated at Washington College, Virginia, in 1813, and then entered Yale College. After graduating here, he studied law for two years in the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School. Upon admission to the bar, in 1819, he settled in Nashville, Tennessee, and practiced law there one year, but then returned to his native place, where he continued to reside until a few months previous to his death. From 1823 to 1838, he represented his county in one or other of the Houses of the Legislature; and again, in 1852 and 1867, he was returned to the Senate. In 1835 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the United

States Senate, and, in 1836, he declined the gubernatorial nomination. In 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia. Being still the incumbent when the war began, upon the organization of the Confederate Judiciary, he was appointed to the same position under that government.

CLASS OF 1820.

GARNETT DUNCAN was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 2, 1800. Upon graduating he studied law, and entered upon the practice in his native city, acquiring distinction by ability as an advocate. In 1847, he was elected to Congress as a Whig. At the expiration of his term, in 1850, he removed to New Orleans, resumed the practice of law, and at once secured a lucrative business. In 1854 he relinquished the law and retired to a plantation in Mississippi, where he continued to reside until 1863, when he went to Europe. After dividing his time, for a few years, between England and France, he took up his residence in Paris, where he remained until a short time before his death, which occurred from cancer in the stomach, in Louisville, May 25, 1875. Mr. Duncan was a gentleman of superior culture, of engaging manners, and wide popularity. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of John L. Martin, of Louisville; and his second Caroline, daughter of Elias Shipman, of New Haven. His only son, the fruit of his first marriage, survives him—Blanton Duncan, Esq., of Louisville.

CLASS OF 1832.

ALLEN TAYLOR CAPERTON was born near Union, Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 10, 1810. His father, Hugh Caperton, was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1815. He first studied in the University of Virginia, and, in 1830, entered the Class of 1831 at Yale, but finally graduated in 1832. He studied law in Staunton, Virginia, and, in 1834, began the practice in his native town. In 1841, and repeatedly afterward, he was elected to the House of Delegates, and, in 1844, to the Senate of Virginia. In 1860–61, he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and, like many Southern Whigs of prominence, was opposed to secession until the actual beginning of hostilities, when he went with his State, and was recognized as one of its most trusted counselors. He was a Confederate States Senator from 1862 until the close of the war, and exerted a commanding influence in that body. At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession, devoting much of his time to the development of the resources of West Virginia. In 1875, he was elected, with great unanimity, to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 4th following. After a short service, in which he established himself in the confidence of his fellow senators, he died suddenly of *angina pectoris*, July 26, 1876. He was a gentleman of great refinement, and was universally esteemed. He married, in early life, Miss Harriet Echols, who, with several children, survived him.

CLASS OF 1841.

JOHN NICHOLSON WASHINGTON was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, November 19, 1819, and was said to have been distantly related to General Washington. After graduation he studied law at the Yale Law School, and commenced practice in

1843 in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. In 1854 he visited Europe, and, upon his return, retired upon his fortune. He served in the Confederate army for a season, and subsequently taught school till the close of the war. In the summer of 1865 he was elected Mayor of New Berne, North Carolina, where he died February 14, 1869. He married, January 12, 1848, Miss Emery, whom he left surviving, with eight children.

WILLIAM TAYLOR SULLIVAN BARRY was born in Columbus, Mississippi, December 21, 1821, and died in the same place, of consumption, January 29, 1868. He was a planter and lawyer, served in the Legislature in 1848, 1851, and 1855, being Speaker of the House in the latter year. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and served one term, but declined a re-election. He was President of the Secession Convention of Mississippi, and a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress. In the spring of 1862 he raised a regiment (Thirty-fifth Mississippi), and served as its colonel until captured at Mobile, April, 1865. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Fearn, of Huntsville, Alabama, who, with one son, survived him.

CLASS OF 1845.

WILLIAM GUSTINE CONNER was born in Adams County, Mississippi, in the year 1825, entered Yale the last session of the Freshman year 1842, and graduated second in his class. After graduation he returned to Adams County, Mississippi, studied law, but, marrying shortly afterward, he abandoned the practice in which he gave promise of decided success, and engaged largely in cotton planting. When the war broke out he assisted in raising a company known as the Black Horse Cavalry, of which he became first lieutenant, it being the first cavalry to go from the Mississippi Valley to the Virginia battle-fields. On reaching Virginia it was thrown into a cavalry regiment, of which he was made major, a position which he held with conspicuous gallantry until his death, on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

WINSTON JONES DAVIE, son of Ambrose Davie, late of Christian County, Kentucky, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, April 3, 1824. His early education was at the country schools of the neighborhood, and in January, 1842, he entered the Freshman Class at Yale. After graduating he studied law, but engaged in agriculture in his native county. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and was candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1853. From this latter date to 1862 he was engaged in banking in Memphis, Tenn., and largely interested in cotton planting in Arkansas, and tobacco raising in Kentucky. During the war he was in the South, and its close found him stripped entirely of his wealth. He returned to Kentucky, and resided near Hopkinsville and in Louisville until 1876, when he was appointed by Governor McCreary Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics, a bureau newly created by the General Assembly of 1875-6, and he now fills that position. Mr. Davie was first married in 1845 to Sarah A., daughter of General Charles Philips, of Ellerslie, Harris County, Georgia, by whom he has two sons, Iredell P. Davie, Esq., a lawyer of San Francisco, California, and George M. Davie, Esq., of the firm of Bijur & Davie, attorneys, of Louisville. His wife having died in 1859,

Mr. Davie was married in February, 1861, to Addie E., daughter of Jacob Kalfus, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom he has one son, Southern K. Davie, a student at the Kentucky Military Institute.

JAMES NOAILLE BRICKELL was born at Columbia, South Carolina, June 5, 1823, being descended on his paternal side from Huguenot refugees in North and South Carolina. His early education was at Mount Zion Academy, Winnsboro, South Carolina, Harpeth Shoals Academy, Franklin, Tenn., and at Charleston College, South Carolina. After graduating at Yale in good standing in his class, and conspicuous as a careful and laborious student, he studied law at his home in Mississippi, and subsequently completed his course in New Orleans, where he was admitted to the bar in 1849. Here he continued the practice of his profession, except during the war, until his death, September 26, 1877. He was opposed to individual State secession, and regarded the future of the South as desperate from the inception of the war, but was among the first to respond to the call of his State, and to enlist as a private in an infantry regiment. Although not robust, he was fitted by education and an intense devotion to duty for official rank, yet his retiring nature kept him in the position of a private of artillery till the fall of 1862, when he was appointed first lieutenant of ordnance, in which capacity he served with credit to the close of the war in the field in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North, and South Carolina. Mr. Brickell was a gentleman of strongly marked character, firm in his convictions, and resolute in following them as his guide, an accurate scholar, a writer of large research and great force of expression, yet withal lacking that self-assertion which wins popular applause or public position. He was never married, but died leaving, in the city which had been his residence for nearly thirty years, those who knew him best as his sincerest mourners.

JAMES CAMP TAPPAN is a native of Mississippi, from which State he entered Yale. After graduation he studied law, and practiced his profession in Helena, Arkansas. In June, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as a captain of cavalry, and was elected in a few weeks afterward Colonel of the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry. He was in command of his regiment at the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and was commissioned brigadier general in November, 1862, which rank he held until he surrendered at Shreveport, in June, 1865. He served under Generals E. Kirby Smith, Holmes, and Price in Arkansas, and from the time of his promotion until the close of the war, in Louisiana. He was in command of a brigade in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, in April, 1864, against General Banks, and in the engagement at Saline River, Arkansas, with General Steele's forces, in the same spring. In all his service he bore himself with gallantry, and earned the reputation of a prompt and painstaking officer. Upon the close of the war he resumed the practice of the law at Helena, and at once regained the large and lucrative business he had relinquished in 1861. No firm has a larger practice than that of Tappan & Hornor, of which he is the senior partner. General Tappan, though enjoying popularity to a large degree, and frequently solicited to run for office, has always declined, and devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He is prominent in all measures looking to the progress and development, moral, intel-

lectual, and material, of the community and the State, and is a fine type of the cultured gentleman, the leading citizen in his locality, and noted for his hospitality and public spirit. He is married, and has one child.

RICHARD TAYLOR, only son of Zachary Taylor, eleventh President of the United States, was born in New Orleans, January 27, 1826. His early education was by private tutors and at private schools until 1843, when he entered the Class of 1845 in its junior year. Shortly after graduating he joined the army at Corpus Christi, commanded by his father, and remained with it until the autumn of 1846, when he was forced by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism to return home, his health being only restored by a visit to the Hot Springs in the following summer. He resided on a cotton estate of his father in Jefferson County, Mississippi, till 1849, when he removed to a sugar estate in the parish of St. Charles, about twenty miles above New Orleans, where he was living when the war broke out. He was State Senator from 1856 to 1860; a delegate to the Charleston Convention, 1860, afterward to that of Baltimore, and was a member of the Secession Convention of Louisiana, 1860-61. In June, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Ninth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and proceeded at once to Virginia, reaching Manassas the night of the battle. Having been promoted brigadier general in the following autumn, he made the Valley Campaign with Stonewall Jackson in the spring of 1862, participating with his brigade, and winning distinction at Front Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Strasburg, Cross Keys, and Port Republic. At the latter place, as a recognition of the gallantry of his brigade in capturing it, he was presented by General Jackson with a battery of artillery, and was warmly recommended by him for promotion. He moved with the Valley forces to join Lee near Richmond, and shared in the operations at Cold Harbor, Malvern, and other places against General McClellan. For his services in the field he was promoted to the rank of major general, and assigned to the command of Louisiana, where he arrived in August, 1862, to find the State destitute of arms, munitions, and money. His success here was brilliant, and evinced great fertility of resource and fine administrative ability, as well as the highest elements of a field commander. He gradually built up an army by small accretions, equipping it mainly by captures from the opposing forces in numerous small engagements, until he had reclaimed the whole of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, when Vicksburg fell, July, 1863. He was then compelled to fall back west of Berwicks Bay, but continued his organization, and added such strength to his army as to maintain his threatening attitude toward New Orleans, and keep a large Federal force occupied. In May, 1864, with eight thousand men, he attacked General Banks, with forty thousand men, near the town of Mansfield, De Soto Parish, and achieved one of the greatest victories of the war, capturing twenty-two guns, with a large number of prisoners, wagons, etc. Pursuing General Banks, he engaged him the next day at Pleasant Hill in strong position, and fought him until night ended the engagement, and obliged him to retreat under cover of darkness. General Taylor marched thence immediately north to meet the advance of General Steele, who was moving from Little Rock, but the defeat of Banks terminated the Louisiana campaign, General Steele

returning to his base upon finding he could not effect a junction with Banks. In the summer of 1864, General Taylor was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and ordered east of the Mississippi, arriving after the fall of Atlanta, and assuming command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, etc. The following winter he succeeded General Hood in command of the Army of Tennessee after his unfortunate Nashville campaign, and forwarded his men to General Johnston in North Carolina. In the spring of 1865, upon learning of the surrenders of Lee and Johnston and the capture of President Davis, he surrendered his forces, some eight thousand of all arms, to General Canby at Meridian, Mississippi. The close of the war found him stripped of everything. His fine sugar estate had been confiscated, and his whole property consisted of his horse, which was retained under the terms of his surrender. The sale of this animal enabled him to move his wife and children from Red River to New Orleans, which has since been his principal residence. In February, 1851, General Taylor married Miss Myrthé Bringier, a lady of French extraction, who died in March, 1875, leaving three daughters, having lost four sons.

ISAAC MONROE ST. JOHN was born in Augusta, Georgia, November 19, 1827. After graduation, he studied civil engineering in New York and Baltimore, from 1846 to 1849, and from the latter date to 1861 was engaged in engineering pursuits in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. Upon the approach of the war he entered the Confederate infantry service in February, 1861, as a private in the Fort Hill Guards, South Carolina State troops. In April following, he was transferred to engineer duty in North Carolina, and in June, 1861, to Yorktown, Virginia; he was afterward promoted captain of engineers, Confederate States Army, and chief engineer of the Army of the Peninsula. In May, 1862, he was made major and chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau Corps. In June, 1863, he became lieutenant colonel; in 1864, colonel, and in the early winter of 1865, was promoted brigadier general and made Commissary General of the Confederate States. In every grade of his service General St. John was recognized as one of the most useful and efficient officers of the Confederacy. The Nitre and Mining Bureau, through whose agency saltpetre and sulphur were obtained from native sources in the South for the manufacture of powder after the blockade was established, was noted for the results it produced, and owed its efficiency chiefly to his skill and energy. After the war he resumed his profession, and from 1866 to 1869 was chief engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad; 1869-70, chief engineer of the Louisville, New Albany, and St. Louis Railroad (surveys and location); 1870 and 1871, city engineer of Louisville; and from 1871 to date (November, 1877), consulting engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Kentucky and Virginia. His residence now is Richmond, Virginia.

General St. John is married and has two children.

CLASS OF 1847.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MACKEY HOLLIDAY was born in Winchester, Virginia, February 22, 1828. He entered the Junior Class in 1845. After graduation, he attended the University of Virginia, and graduated in the schools of law, moral and mental philoso-

phy, and political economy. He then entered upon the practice of law in Winchester, and was successively elected prosecuting attorney in the city, county, and circuit courts. He was thus engaged in his profession until the war, when he entered the Confederate army as captain of a company in the Thirty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Stonewall Brigade. At the battle of Cedar Run (Slaughter's Mountain) he lost his right arm, and being unfit for service in the field was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, and remained such until the close of the war, his military rank being colonel. After the surrender, he returned to his native city and resumed the practice of his profession, declining all political preferment. In the political campaign of 1876, he was appointed by the Democratic State Convention of Virginia one of the two canvassers for the State at large in the Tilden campaign, and made a thorough canvass of the State. Brought thus prominently before the people of the State, he so commended himself by his abilities, that he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention, in August, 1877, for Governor, after a spirited competition with some of the ablest and most popular leaders in the State, and was elected by a large majority in the following November. In all the elements which constitute a worthy chief magistrate, Governor Holliday is peculiarly fitted for the position to which he has been elevated.

THOMAS L. BAYNE was born in Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, August 4, 1824. Having lost both parents in early childhood, he passed to the guardianship of his uncle, Colonel Edward Bowin, of Butler County, Alabama, under whose roof he was carefully prepared for college by William Lowry, Esq., a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland. He entered Yale College in the Freshman year, and was class valedictory orator, his competitor being Hon. B. Gratz Brown; was "first president" of the Calliopean Society; and, by appointment of the Faculty, delivered an oration at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement.

After graduating, he studied law in New Orleans with Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., and, in 1852, formed a partnership with him, which has continued until the present time, except during the period of the war. In February, 1862, he joined the fifth company of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, as a private, and entered the Confederate service. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, being shot in the right arm, and upon recovering, was appointed captain of artillery, and assigned to duty in Richmond, Virginia, with the chief of ordnance; he was subsequently promoted to the rank of major, and afterward to that of lieutenant colonel of artillery, and at the close of the war was on staff duty, reporting directly to the Secretary of War. Having resumed the practice of the law with his former partner at the cessation of hostilities, he has adhered strictly to his profession, never having held office nor been a candidate for any public or political position.

In 1853, Colonel Bayne was married in Mobile, Alabama, to Maria, daughter of Ex-Governor John Bayle, of that State, and has six children now living.

CLASS OF 1849.

RUFUS AUSTIN FORD was born in Natchez, Mississippi, February 27, 1827, and entered college at the beginning of the Junior year. After graduating he studied

medicine, and received his diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He was engaged in planting, and practicing his profession, at the time the war broke out, when he entered the Confederate cavalry service. Subsequently he served as a surgeon, and after the war returned to his plantation. In 1868 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and practiced medicine there until his death, July 6, 1875. Dr. Ford was married in June, 1854, to Miss Sarah P. Pettibone, of Wilkinson County, Mississippi, by whom he had seven children.

WALKER RICHARDSON, son of Doctor William N. Richardson, was born in Elbert County, Georgia, in 1825. He was a planter in Glenville, Alabama, and served in the Confederate Army of Tennessee from August 1, 1863, to May, 1865. His death occurred suddenly from apoplexy, January 20, 1875.

GEORGE A. GORDON was born in Savannah, Georgia, September, 1830, and entered Yale in the Sophomore year of the Class of '49. Upon graduating he studied law, and commenced the practice in Savannah in 1850. In the interval between that date and the war he served several times in the Legislature. In the summer of 1861, he entered the Confederate service as captain of the Phœnix Rifleman, which he soon recruited to a battalion, and again to a regiment—Sixty-third Georgia Infantry—of which he became colonel. His regiment formed part of the garrison of Savannah till March, 1864, when it went to Dalton as part of Mercer's Brigade. During July, 1864, in consequence of exposure, he was taken ill with typhoid fever, which terminated in dropsy. Though shattered in health, when able to leave the hospital he served as volunteer staff officer during Sherman's attack on Savannah. After the war he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, and resumed the practice of law. In October, 1872, he died from a complication of diseases traceable to the illness of July, 1864.

HAMILTON COUPER, son of James Hamilton Couper (Yale College, 1814), was born in Glynn County, Georgia, January 11, 1829. He entered Yale College at the beginning of the Sophomore year. He studied law after graduating, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar in Brunswick, Georgia. He removed the same year to Savannah, and continued the practice of his profession until 1861. He then joined the Confederate service as captain in Bartow's Georgia Regiment, and was in command of the company which, under the orders of the Governor of the State, took possession of Fort Pulaski. He was afterward promoted to the rank of major, participated in the battle of Manassas, and died in the hospital at Manassas Junction of typhoid fever a short time previous to the evacuation of that post by the Confederate forces.

CLASS OF 1851.

DOUGLASS GRAY, son of James Gray, of Richmond, Virginia, was born in that city, January, 1831. He was teaching in Richmond at the time the war commenced, when he entered the artillery service. In June, 1864, he was wounded in a battle near Richmond while a member of Salem Artillery, and died a few weeks later. He was unmarried.

CLASS OF 1852.

HENRY LORD PAGE KING, son of Hon. T. Butler King, was born at St. Simon's Island, Georgia, April 25, 1831. After finishing his academical course at Yale, he studied law in the Cambridge Law School, and in 1855 received the degree of LL.B. He continued his studies in Savannah, Georgia, where he resided when the civil war broke out. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of General LaFayette McLaws, and was in the seven days' fight at Richmond, at Sharpsburg (Antietam), and Harper's Ferry. At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was directed to carry an order. By a detour he could have done it safely. The direct route was across a slope swept by the Federal fire so that no living thing was left. Such was his intrepidity that he essayed to run this gantlet of shot and shell, and was instantly killed, having received three mortal wounds.

JOSEPH FREDERICK WARING was born in Savannah, Georgia, February 13, 1832. He studied law in Philadelphia after graduating, and then spent a year in European travel. He subsequently became a planter in his native State, and when the war ensued he enlisted as lieutenant in the Jefferson Davis Legion, his first service being on the picket line in front of Fairfax Court House. At the close of the war he was colonel of the command, having been wounded several times. He was a very active, useful, and gallant officer, kind and brave. After the war he resided in Savannah, and was forwarding agent of the Central Railroad, when, during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1876, having stood faithfully at his post, he was attacked September 30, and died October 4, aged forty-four.

WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, eldest son of Albert Sidney and Henrietta (Preston) Johnston, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 5, 1831. His early education was at the classical school of S. V. Womack, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, at Centre College, Danville, and at the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Kentucky. He completed the curriculum at the latter in 1849, and commenced the study of law, but in the fall of the succeeding year he came to Yale and entered the Class of 1852 in its Junior year. Always of a studious disposition, he occupied a leading position in his class in scholarship, and was especially prominent for his literary taste and excellence in composition, taking a Townsend prize for English composition, and out of many competitors was assigned the second place, Homer B. Sprague receiving the De Forest and Johnston the Clark prize. After graduating, he studied law and received his diploma from the Law School of the University of Louisville, in March, 1853. On the 7th of July, 1853, he was married in New Haven to Miss Rosa, daughter of the late John N. Duncan, of Louisiana. He then settled in Louisville in the practice of the law, and, except a short interval during which he resided in New York, he continued there until the war. He was then among the first from Kentucky to join the Confederate service, and became lieutenant colonel of the First Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, which proceeded to Virginia, and participated in the early operations on the line of Fairfax Court House and the Acotink. His health becoming impaired from

camp fever and the exposure of the field, he accepted, in May, 1862, the invitation of President Davis to become a member of his official family as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel; and continued to fill this position until the close of the war, being recognized as the confidential staff officer of Mr. Davis, and contributing essentially to the strength of his administration by the high qualifications he brought to his responsible trust, and the general confidence reposed in him by his chief and by all who knew him. He adhered with unswerving fidelity to the fortunes of Mr. Davis, and was captured with him in Georgia after the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. After several months of solitary confinement in Fort Delaware he was released, and, returning to Louisville, resumed the practice of law. In 1867, while thus engaged, he was called to the chair of History and English Literature in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and removed to that place. Lately he has relinquished the position for the purpose of writing the life of his father, which will be also a history of the war in the West from its inception to the battle of Shiloh.

Colonel Johnston has five daughters and one son.

CLASS OF 1853.

RANDALL LEE GIBSON was born September 10, 1832, at Spring Hill, Woodford County, Kentucky, the residence of Nathaniel Hart, his grandfather, when his parents were on a visit from their home in Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana. He received his early education under a private tutor at home, and after thorough preparation entered Yale College with the Class of '53, maintaining a fine position in scholarship, composition, and oratory, and being selected as class orator on graduating. He studied law, and in 1855 received his diploma from the Law Department of the University of Louisiana. After three years of study and travel in Europe, he returned to his native State and became a sugar planter, in which occupation he was engaged when the civil war began. In March, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company raised in Terre Bonne Parish for the Confederate service, was afterward elected its captain, and then appointed captain of artillery in the regulars of Louisiana and assigned to Fort Jackson, below New Orleans; was subsequently elected colonel of the 13th Louisiana Infantry, and afterward commanded Gibson's Louisiana Brigade until the close of Hood's Nashville campaign, when he was assigned to the command of a division. He commanded the rear guard of Hood's army in its retreat from Tennessee, and with his division operated around Mobile against General Canby at the close of the war, being in command in its last battle—the defense of Spanish Fort. Our limited space will not admit of details respecting General Gibson's military career. Suffice it to say that no officer in the Confederate service rendered more faithful, efficient, and continuous service. He was never absent from active duty, and won distinction on many signal occasions, conspicuously in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro (Stone River), Jackson (Mississippi), Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in Johnston's Georgia and Hood's Tennessee campaigns. Upon the termination of the war he began the practice of his profession in New Orleans, in which he continues, being also a sugar planter. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, but was counted out by

the Lynch Board. In 1874, however, without his solicitation, he was again elected as a Democrat, and served with such acceptance to his constituents in the Forty-fourth Congress that he was re-elected to the Forty-fifth in 1876, and has been again re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress. Though void of ostentatious display in Congress, General Gibson is recognized by his associates of both parties as a broad and sagacious statesman, in whom integrity, culture, and rare talent for public service are blended in an unusual degree. The estimate in which he is held among the people of his own State is best evidenced by the fact that his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the last senatorship, while his attitude toward his party is best shown by the further fact that in the event of Mr. Tilden's inauguration it was generally conceded that he would have been tendered a cabinet appointment. On the 25th of January, 1868, General Gibson was married to Mary, daughter of R. W. Montgomery, Esq., an old and distinguished merchant of New Orleans. Their family consists of three children, two boys and a girl.

JOSIAH STODDARD JOHNSTON was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 10, 1833. His father, John Harris Johnston, was a Kentuckian, a brother of General Albert Sidney Johnston who fell at Shiloh, and of United States Senator Josiah S. Johnston of Louisiana. At five years of age, having lost both of his parents, he was taken to Kentucky, and reared on a farm by Colonel George Hancock, whose wife was his maternal aunt. His early education was received at the classical academy of S. V. Womack, Shelbyville, Kentucky, and at the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Kentucky. In October, 1850, he entered the Sophomore Class at Yale, and upon graduating studied law and graduated at the Law School of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, March, 1854. From 1855 to 1859 he was a cotton planter in Arkansas, removing in the latter year to Scott County, Kentucky, where he became a Kentucky farmer. He was thus engaged until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army; served on the staff of General Bragg as lieutenant colonel till June, 1863, and on the staff of General Simon B. Buckner till December, 1863, when he became chief of staff to General John C. Breckinridge, continuing in that capacity until March, 1865, when General Breckinridge became Secretary of War. He remained in the field as Adjutant General of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, and surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865. Colonel Johnston participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga in the West, and of New Market, second Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Monocacy, and Winchester (September 19, 1864), in the East, and received special mention in the reports of the generals with whom he served for gallantry and efficiency in action.

After the war, being reduced to his education as his only capital, he practiced law in Helena, Arkansas, until 1867, when he moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, and became editor of the *Kentucky Ycoman*, in which position he continues, being also one of the proprietors; Adjutant General of Kentucky, 1870-71; President Kentucky Press Association since 1870 by annual re-election. He was candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor, 1877, but defeated after a spirited contest. Appointed Secretary of State,

August 1, 1875, by Governor Leslie, he was re-appointed by Governor McCreary, September, 1875, and is the present incumbent. He is also a member of the Board of Education and a zealous advocate for common schools, finding time to deliver addresses and otherwise promote their interest. Colonel Johnston was married June 13th, 1864, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Hon. George W. Johnson of Scott County, Kentucky, Provisional Governor, who fell at Shiloh. He has five children, three boys and two girls. [This notice is contributed by the Hon. Randall L. Gibson.]

WILLIAM RANKIN WEBB was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1832. After graduating he studied law with Hon. Garrett Davis at Paris, Kentucky, and upon admission to the bar, entered the practice in his native town. In July, 1862, he joined the Confederate Army as a member of the cavalry command of General John H. Morgan, and was killed at Green River Bridge, Kentucky, in December, 1862, in Morgan's advance into Kentucky just prior to the battle of Murfreesboro. His remains were taken to Georgetown a few days after his death, arriving on Christmas Day. He was beloved by citizens of all classes, and his death cast a gloom over the whole community, causing a day which is usually the most cheerful in the year to be marked, as has been stated by those who were participants in its events, as the saddest ever seen in Georgetown. The divisions in the community growing out of the war were for a time healed, and all joined in paying a sad tribute to a gallant spirit whose death brought such fearful reality of the horrors of the conflict which was being waged. Mr. Webb was one of the most popular members of the Class of '53, having a taste for music coupled with much quiet humor. His services as musical director of the class celebration of Presentation Day will not be soon forgotten by those who were with him. He was never married.

THOMAS MCKINNEY JACK was born in Texas, in 1832. After some years spent at Georgetown College, Kentucky, he entered Yale, and upon graduation, studied law and located at Galveston. He continued thus engaged until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted July, 1861, as a private in the Eighth Regiment of the Texas Cavalry, known as Rangers. In December, 1861, he was promoted first lieutenant, and served at the battle of Shiloh as aide-de-camp to General Albert Sidney Johnston, distinguishing himself for his gallantry and efficiency. In June, 1862, he was again promoted major in the Adjutant General's Department, made lieutenant colonel in May, 1863, and colonel in October, 1864. In the battle of Perryville he served as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Polk, and subsequently became adjutant general of Polk's Corps, remaining as such until after the fall of Atlanta, and serving in that capacity at the battles of Murfreesboro (Stone River), Chickamauga, and Atlanta. From October, 1864, to the close of the war he was adjutant general of the Department of Texas. After the surrender he returned to Galveston and resumed the practice of the law with his old partner and brother-in-law, Judge Wm. P. Ballenger. The firm is now Ballenger, Jack, and Mott, and is the most eminent in Texas. With the exception of a county judgeship which he held before the war, Colonel Jack has never been in public

life, although his name has been mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship. As a public speaker as well as an advocate at the bar he has a wide reputation. Several years after he graduated he married, and has a family of four children.

JOHN G. THOMAS was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, March 28, 1833. After a preliminary academic education, he went, in January, 1849, to New Haven, and took a private course of study with J. M. B. Dwight until the regular time for examination, when he entered the Freshman Class and graduated. In January, 1854, he entered the law office of Hon. J. L. Pettigrew, of Charleston, South Carolina, as a student, and was admitted to the bar at Milledgeville, Georgia, August, 1855. He removed to Americus, Georgia, shortly thereafter, and practiced law two years as partner of Judge Scarborough. In November, 1856, he married Susan A., daughter of W. A. Carr, Esq., of Florida. In January, 1858, he removed to Florida and devoted his attention to planting. In 1860, his wife died, leaving two daughters, one of whom is now (1877) the wife of E. H. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Georgia. In March, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Company H, First Florida Regiment, Colonel Patton Anderson's of Gladden's Brigade, but was in ten months discharged on account of ill health. Subsequently he was appointed assistant inspector on the staff of Major-General Joseph Wheeler with the rank of major, and after brief service was transferred to the staff of his brother, General Bryan M. Thomas, and stationed till the close of the war at Mobile. In 1865, he was married to Anna M., daughter of General Thomas F. Drayton, of South Carolina, and has by this marriage four children, three girls and one boy. Since then he has been engaged in cotton planting.

CLASS OF 1854.

WILLIAM W. GORDON was born in Savannah, Georgia, October 14, 1834, and entered the Class of 1854 from that State at the beginning of the Freshman year. After graduation he returned to his native place, and in November, 1854, became a clerk in the house of Tison & Mackay, cotton merchants. In July, 1856, Mr. Mackay retired, and the firm became Tison & Gordon, remaining unchanged since. In February, 1861, he served as private in the Georgia Hussars of the State Militia, and was made sergeant in May following, when the company was mustered into the Confederate service. From September, 1861, to January, 1863, he served in Virginia, and was promoted successively to be lieutenant and captain. At the latter date he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Mercer, commanding District of Georgia, and in March, 1864, accompanied him to Dalton, Georgia, as inspector general, and participated in the campaign under General J. E. Johnston. In September, 1864, he was wounded at Lovejoy's Station, and in December, having recovered, was assigned as adjutant general to General R. H. Anderson's Cavalry Brigade, surrendering with it at Hillsborough, North Carolina, April, 1865. In September, 1865, he resumed business as a cotton merchant in Savannah, and sustains the position of one of her leading citizens. His brother, George A. Gordon, graduated in the Class of 1849.

JOHN S. DONELSON, son of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, was a lawyer by profession. He entered the Confederate Army as lieutenant, and after having seen much arduous service, was promoted to be captain, and was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, while serving on the staff of Brigadier-General Preston Smith, who was killed at the same time.

JAMES EDWARD RAINS was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, April 10, 1833, and entered college in his Sophomore year. After graduating he taught school for a short time, and subsequently studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession in Nashville. He had attained an excellent position at the bar when the war broke out. He entered the Confederate Army as colonel, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He fell at Murfreesboro, shot through the heart while gallantly leading his brigade, December 31, 1862. He married Miss Yeatman, a step-daughter of John Bell, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee. He was a gentleman of singularly winning presence, tall, handsome, of excellent acquirements and popular manners. He bid fair to win distinction either in civil or military life.

LUTHER MAXWELL LEE was born at Meadville, Mississippi, January 27, 1831. Upon graduating he studied law, and was admitted to the bar March, 1855. The war found him engaged in the practice of his profession. He entered the Confederate service as a commissioned officer early, and survived its dangers and hardships, but the close of the war found his health greatly impaired. This, together with family affliction in the death of his wife in 1866, prevented the resumption of the practice of his profession, and he died at Meadville, February 12, 1868. He married June, 1859, Miss Mock, by whom he had one son.

CLASS OF 1855.

HART GIBSON, brother of Randall L. Gibson, of the Class of 1853, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1835, and was fitted for college by a private tutor upon his father's plantation in Louisiana. He graduated in high standing in his class, and studied several years in Heidelberg, Germany. Prior to the war he graduated in law, but devoted himself to planting in Louisiana and farming in Kentucky. He entered the Confederate service in 1862. He was adjutant general upon the staff of General A. Buford, who commanded a cavalry division in General Bragg's army. Subsequently he was transferred to the staff of General John H. Morgan, and was captured with him at the time of his Ohio raid, in 1863. After a long imprisonment he was exchanged in February, 1865, and assigned to the staff of General John C. Breckinridge, in the Department of Southwest Virginia, and received his parole at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865. After the war he returned to Kentucky, where he has resided since. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature to represent his native county. In 1859 he married Mary, daughter of H. T. Duncan, Esq., of Lexington, and has four children.

LAFAYETTE WASHINGTON GROVES was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, April 11, 1834, but entered college from Missouri, to which State his father moved with his family

in 1835. After graduating he studied law in Lexington, Missouri, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice in St. Joseph, where he remained eighteen months. He then went to Mississippi and took charge of a High School in Hinds County. He was thus engaged at the breaking out of the war, when he returned to Missouri and entered the Confederate service under General Sterling Price. At the close of the war he spent some time at home, and in 1868 was elected professor of languages in Richmond College, at Richmond, Missouri, where he continued until 1870. In the spring of 1871 he purchased the *Lexington Intelligencer*, and was its editor at the time of his death. He was assassinated on the streets of Lexington, on the eighth day of November, 1872, by Edwin Turner, the publisher of a rival paper, who had been severely denounced by Mr. Groves for printing a slanderous personal attack upon him.

ANDREW J. SPRING was born in Meadville, Mississippi, in 1832. After graduating he taught school and studied law till 1860, when he was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Confederate service in April, 1862, in the First Mississippi Artillery, and was killed in battle at Mobile, Alabama, April 11, 1865. He was never married.

AUGUSTUS DE BERKELEY HUGHES was born in New York City, October 28, 1834, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, May 3, 1875. He studied law in the office of H. C. Van Vorst, Esq., of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He practiced his profession until December, 1862, when he removed to New Orleans, where he resided until his death. He was a captain in a Louisiana regiment during part of the war.

CLASS OF 1856.

ROBERT CHOTARD DUNBAR was born in Natchez, Mississippi, September 16, 1834. He was a planter near Natchez. He became a member of the Jefferson Davis Division of Hampton's Legion, and was killed at Brandy Station, Virginia, August 1, 1863.

CLASS OF 1857.

HENRY LUSE FOULES, son of William B. Foules, of Kingston, Mississippi, was born at that place April 8, 1837. After graduating he taught school and studied law. When the war came he entered the Confederate service as captain of General Breckinridge's escort, and served with distinction in several arduous campaigns. He died of typhoid fever in Atlanta, Georgia, June 16, 1864. In 1859 he married Miss Mary E. Boyd.

CLASS OF 1859.

PETER VIVIAN DANIEL was born in Hardinsburg, Kentucky, July 10, 1837. After graduation he studied law in St. Louis, and was licensed to practice in 1860. When the war broke out he became first lieutenant and afterward captain in the Ninth Kentucky (Confederate) Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 4, 1862, having been present at the battle of Shiloh. He passed safely through the bloody field of Murfreesboro, but fell at Chickamauga, while leading his men in a charge on General Thomas's breastworks, September 20, 1863.



BOATING.

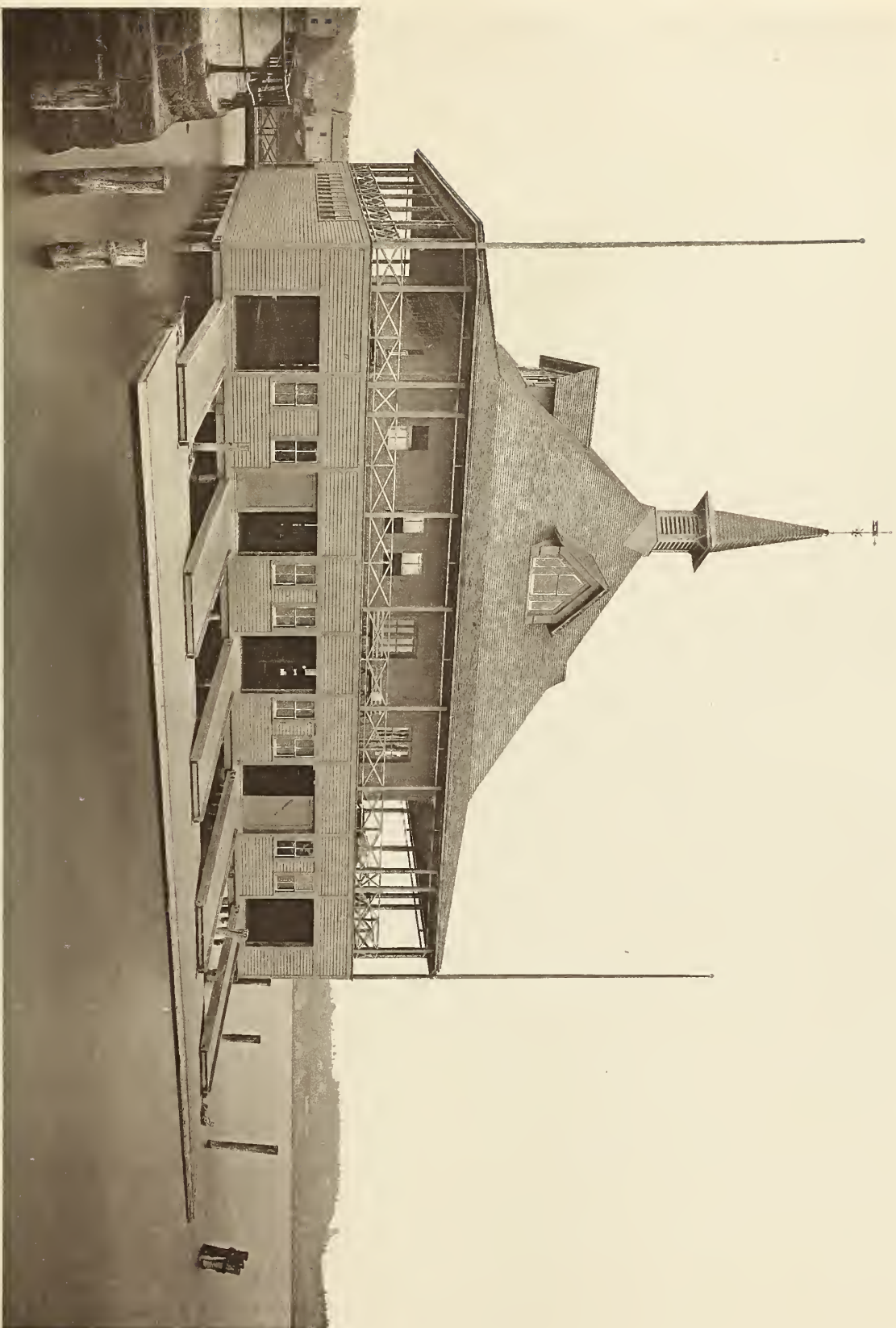
BY LYMAN H. BAGG.

PART I.—LOCAL.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS.—THE FIFTEEN BOAT CLUBS OF THE FIRST DECADE.—ORGANIZATION OF THE YALE NAVY BY THE CLASS OF '53.—INTRODUCTION OF THE ENGLISH CLUB SYSTEM IN 1860.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLASS SYSTEM IN 1868.—THE SCHEME PERFECTED BY THE FORMATION OF THE DUNHAM CLUB IN 1875.—YALE'S FIFTY BOATS IN 1878.—THE BOAT HOUSES OF 1859, 1863, AND 1875.—REGATTA PRIZES AND INSIGNIA.—TABULAR VIEW OF A QUARTER CENTURY'S RACES.—YALE'S CENTENNIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—LEADERS AND PROMINENT FRIENDS OF THE ROWING MEN.

THE institution now known as the University Boat Club of Yale—with its extensive fleet of elegant racing shells, securely protected beneath the roof of what is confessedly “the finest boat-house in America;” with its printed constitution, embodying the rules that have been shown by varied and conclusive experiences to be best adapted to secure an efficient organization; with its recorded list of annual regattas, unbroken for more than a quarter of a century; with its instructive traditions of victory and defeat, in exciting contests with other colleges; with its proud memories of that great day at the Centennial when “the four representatives of this oldest rowing club of America rowed a dead-heat with the four representatives of the most famous rowing club of England, and the whole continent resounded in their praise;”—with all these lordly things to be said concerning it, it can also be said that the institution definitely dates its origin from the 24th of May, 1843. On that day arrived in New Haven, in charge of William J. Weeks, of the Junior Class, a four-oared Whitehall boat, to which he gave the name of Pioneer. It had been built in March, 1837, by De la Montagnie & Son, of New York, and was nineteen feet long and four feet beam. Its story can best be told in the words of Mr. Weeks himself, whose recollections, as presented in a letter dated at Yaphank, Long Island, July 24, 1876, are as follows:

“Previous to the year 1843, the only boating indulged in by the students of Yale College was an occasional excursion in a sail-boat upon the harbor, or as far as Savin



BOAT HOUSE.

Rock, but the sport was confined to only a few. Up to that time I am not aware that *rowing* for exercise and recreation had ever been suggested or even thought of.

“Just previous to the spring vacation of 1843, the idea occurred to me that it would be useful and pleasant to have a boat for rowing upon the harbor. I mentioned my views to several of my classmates, who at once approved of the plan; and on my way home, for vacation, I visited the Battery in New York in search of a suitable boat, and found a Whitehall boat, which I thought would answer the purpose, and which the owner, Wm. Earl, desired to sell. I bargained for it, and on my return to College, at the close of the vacation, I bought it, and had it put aboard of the steamer, and conveyed to New Haven.

“Two or three more of my classmates, besides the ones to whom I had previously spoken, were invited to join and complete the number of seven, which I deemed sufficient to man the boat. We named our boat the ‘Pioneer,’ being the first. The following are the names of those who were associated with me in forming the first boat club of Yale College, all of them being still alive thirty-three years after graduation :

HENRY W. BUEL,	now	DR. BUEL, of Litchfield, Conn.
JOHN W. DULLES,	“	REV. DR. DULLES, of Philadelphia.
VIRGIL M. D. MARCY,	“	DR. MARCY, of Cape May, N. J.
JOHN P. MARSHALL,	“	PROF. MARSHALL, of Tufts College.
JOHN MCLEOD,	“	REV. MR. MCLEOD, of Philadelphia.
WM. MANLIUS SMITH,	“	DR. SMITH, of Sing Sing.

“In a few weeks after the arrival of the first boat, two more of the same kind were purchased; one, the ‘Nautilus,’ by members of my class, and the other, which I think was named the ‘Iris,’ by members of the Freshman Class of that year. A company of the Sophomores procured a canoe or ‘dug-out’—perhaps from New Jersey—having eight short oars, to which we gave the name ‘Centipede,’ which it retained. Its length was about twenty-eight feet. There were at least these four boats, owned by the students, in the summer of 1843. The next season there were more, but I do not recollect anything definite in respect to them.

“We had many pleasant excursions in our boat, for she was substantial and seaworthy. Almost every day we went out upon the harbor for two or three hours, bathing and swimming forming a part of the order of exercises. Sometimes we stopped at old Fort Hale; sometimes we rowed up the river to the foot of East Rock; again, we went to the Light-house, and on the 4th of July, 1843, we went along the coast east, from the Light-house—one or two other boats accompanying us—and enjoyed a picnic. On the 12th of June, 1844, five of our crew rowed the ‘Pioneer’ across the Sound to Long Island, where we spent the night, and returned to New Haven in the same way the next morning. The five who went were Dulles, Marcy, Marshall, W. Smith, and Weeks. You will observe that the substantial build of our boat enabled us to make many pleasant excursions which would be impracticable in the modern shells.

"Perhaps it would be interesting in this connection for the present generation of students to know the cost of boating in the days of the 'fathers.' I therefore subjoin the items of the entire expense of boating, for two seasons, of the 'Pioneer Boat Club,' W. J. Weeks, Treasurer.*

"We labored under the difficulty of having no good place in which to keep our boat during the summer. At one time we suspended it from davits, upon the north side of the wharf, just to the west of the toll-bridge; but finding that the sun would open the seams in that position, we put our tackle under the toll-bridge and hoisted it up there. Subsequently, after we had sold our boat to Jones (son of the keeper of the toll-bridge), who kept it in the same place—it was crushed under the bridge during a very high tide, and that was the end of the old 'Pioneer.'

"I had intended to express my views upon modern boating, but as they would be adverse to *shell boats* and inter-collegiate racing—of which I can in no wise be considered the originator—perhaps I had better keep silent, and leave the matter to the sober second thought of the students, hoping that they will abandon them, and practice the art of rowing in ordinary and substantial boats. They will thereby be better prepared for the exigencies of life."

"The paternity of Yale boating," says Rev. Dr. Dulles, of that earliest crew, in a letter of 1876, "must beyond peradventure be accredited to William J. Weeks, of the Class of '44. Born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, with a natural taste for salt water, he found a morning walk to East Rock with a crowbar for cane an agreeable exercise; but he yearned to be on the water with a tough ash oar in his hand, and, accordingly, in the spring of 1843, associated with himself six congenial fellow Juniors in forming a boat club. That the original name of their craft had been 'The Sugar Johnny,' was a secret which the Captain scarce whispered to the most trusted of his crew. Happily it was unknown to the graceless collegians, and it is now first confessed. Every morning, Sundays excepted, five of the crew, or the whole seven, footed it to the wharf,

* 1843.

May 23.	—To cash for one four-oared boat, 19 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ beam,	\$26 50
" "	" 4 twelve-feet oars @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per foot,	3 00
" 24	" Freight on boat, etc., from New York to New Haven,	1 50
" 26	" Lock and chain,	2 00
" "	" Two extra keys for lock,	25
June 14	" Bunting, for flag,	$37\frac{1}{2}$
" 17	" Painting and repairing, with hoisting tackle, etc.,	8 54
" 26	" New oar, .75, and painting it, $.37\frac{1}{2}$,	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 8	" Davits, \$2; new oar, .75,	2 75
Aug. 1	" Trimming oar,	56
Sept. 30	" Rent of boat house,	5 25

1844.

May 31.	—To painting, repairs, and storage,	10 50
	Total expense,	<u>\$62 35</u>

1844.

Aug. 13.	—By cash received for boat sold,	\$12 00
	Balance to Dr.,	\$50 35

one seventh of which is \$7.19, the expense of each "Pioneer."

changed their clothes, lowered their boat, and were off for a row. A good pull down the harbor, a swim if the season permitted, the return pull, housing the boat, and the walk to college, brought them well up to the eleven-o'clock recitation, when the Pioneers were found as well prepared as the better half of the class. Bending an oar did not incapacitate them for a heavy pull at classics or mathematics. A handsome Long Island pudding-stone was presented to the college and honorably stored in the cabinet by 'Uncle Ben' (the elder Professor Silliman), as a memento of the Pioneer's geological excursion across the sound. A second crew of seven, formed in our class, purchased the 'Nautilus,' which was a boat of the same general character as the Pioneer, but lighter and sharper."

One of that "second seven," Dr. Samuel Augustus Fisk, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, writes from Northampton, under date of June 8, 1876, as follows: "It was during my Senior year that I belonged to the crew of the Nautilus, and from my inability to remember the names of my comrades or the time and cost of purchasing the boat, I think I must have bought out some retiring member after the crew had been fairly organized.

"Our craft, like the Pioneer, was of the kind known as a 'Whitehall boat,' constructed rather for safety and for carrying passengers than for speed. As the object of boating in its early days in Yale College was pleasure and exercise, we had nothing that can be dignified by the name of a boat-race, as looked upon in the light of boating in these days. All our trials of speed were in the nature of informal tests of skill and strength—'scrub races,' as they are sometimes called. On holidays we would usually take in some passengers—fellow students—and row about the harbor, down to the Light-house, and so on around to Guilford Point, Sachem's Head, and places along the shore not very far distant. Summer evenings we frequently took in a load of passengers, and rowed about the harbor and river when the tide served.

"The third boat owned by the students was a log canoe, known in New Haven harbor and thereabouts as a 'dug-out,' and was usually propelled by a sail or by paddles. I believe it was purchased of some New Haven or Fairhaven oystermen, by whom that kind of boats were owned and used quite exclusively in their business of dredging for oysters and clams. At the time of our college days, these canoes were frequently seen in New Haven harbor employed in this business. Members of the Class of 1845 owned and composed the crew of the 'dug-out,' and paddled it, in Indian fashion, with short broad paddles.

"The fourth boat, as I recall them, was a beautiful lap-streak 'gig' for eight oars, with ample accommodations in the stern for a steersman and some passengers. The name of this boat ['Excelsior'] I cannot recall, nor the name of the dug-out ['Centipede'], if she was dignified by any. The gig was a very handsome boat, long, narrow and fast, at the same time comfortable and safe. I well remember her pretty shape and appearance as she appeared when at anchor by the other boats, or being rowed by their side. She bore a similar relation to the Pioneer and Nautilus and to the dug-out canoe, that the clean, slender-legged, slim-flanked, lean-necked race-horse does to the honest carriage-horse and to the clumsy cob of the cart. This beautiful

boat, the admiration of College, at that time, was owned and manned by a crew of the Class of 1847, and purchased by them, I think, while they were Freshmen.

“The first Yale boat-race of which I have any knowledge, when there were stipulated conditions agreed upon, in a formal manner, occurred in the summer of 1844. The crew of the homely and clumsy dug-out, then Juniors, challenged the crew of the beautiful boat just described to a race to the Light-house, about three miles from the starting point. When it was known that the uncouth dug-out was to be paddled against the gig, it occasioned a good deal of surprise, for it was like a challenge to race from the cart cob to the high-bred horse of the turf. When, however, the conditions of the race became known, it was apparent to the older students that there was amusement in store for them, as it was evident some joke was at the bottom of the affair.

“As it comes to my mind now, the crew of the dug-out insisted that pulling at the oars was but a part of the skill and discipline of boating, and that it required as much practice and skill to haul the boat from her moorings, get on board quickly, ‘toss the oars,’ and give way to the rowing, as it did to pull to the stroke in the race; and as the dug-out was not constructed for speed, her crew would put their longer practice and skill in getting to their work, and in paddling, against the less practiced crew of the lap-streak, notwithstanding her superior qualities for speed. So it was stipulated that time should be called and the start made when both crews were upon the pier. Furthermore, it was agreed on Friday afternoon, that the race should take place the following day, Saturday, immediately after noon, when the tide was at one quarter ebb; and, also, that neither of the crews should do anything to their boats, in the meantime, by way of cleansing or preparing the bottom in any manner for the race.

“At the appointed time, on Saturday afternoon, both crews were on the piers, just above Tomlinson’s Bridge, and the order for the start was given. In a moment the dug-out and the boat were hauled in from their moorings, the crews leaped on board their respective boats, and struck out into the stream. At the early ebb of the tide a strong current swept under the bridge, and both boats came down swiftly, as in a mill-race. No sooner were they in still water, however, than it became evident that the gig did not respond as usual to the efforts of her oarsmen. They pulled strong and lustily, but the boat would move only the length of the stroke, and then seem to hang, as if at anchor. The crew of the dug-out, now springing to their paddles, shot ahead and then paddling entirely around the boat, stood up and gave three cheers.

“By this time the crew of the boat had become fully aware that some trick had been played upon them, and made for the shore, to draw their boat upon the beach, where a large party of students had assembled. Getting her into shallow water, they had difficulty in dragging her ashore, when it became manifest why their boat had behaved so badly, and why it was stipulated in the articles of agreement, drawn up by the crew of the dug-out, that neither of the crews should do anything to the bottom of their own boats; for, during Friday night, somebody had screwed a stout ring into the keel of the fast boat, and hung to it a good-sized boulder.

"It was the universal belief that the crew of the gig kept good faith in regard to the articles of agreement, and did not do anything to the bottom of their own boat. Neither were the crew of the dug-out ever suspected of violating the terms of the race by doing anything to their canoe. This was the only race that I ever witnessed among the Yale College boats where strict terms and rules were insisted on.

"The crew of the Pioneer were more bold and venturesome in their voyages than were we of the Nautilus. They were more ambitious and went farther. It was after some of Professor Silliman's interesting lectures on geology, that that crew combined geological researches with their boating expeditions. With the enthusiasm of young students, they struck out boldly, and in a rather hazardous rowing excursion of twenty miles across the Sound, went to Long Island to study (?) its geology. As there is on that part of the island only a sandy beach stretching along the shore for miles, their geological expedition caused much merriment, and was celebrated in verse by one of their friends in a parody of a popular song of that time."

The date of the purchase of the Nautilus was June 20, 1843, and the price paid was thirty dollars. It had been built by the De la Montagnies a few months before. Edwin A. Bulkley was its first captain, and with him were associated Henry P. Duncan, Henry C. Birdseye, James S. Bush, Henry Byne, Charles H. Meeker, Howard Smith, Hannibal Stanley, and Samuel A. Fisk, all of the Class of '44. No record exists of the crew of the similar boat called the Iris (Class of '46), which was brought to New Haven the same month, nor of its ultimate fate. The captain of the Centipede was Josiah B. Crowell, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, who brought it thence to New Haven in May, 1843, having purchased it of George H. Russ, by whom it had been built, two or three years before, on the Susquehanna, seven miles above Binghamton. It was forty-two feet long, two feet beam, carried eight oars, and cost forty-five dollars. Among the other fifteen men in the club were Joseph S. Bacon, William B. Bibbins, Daniel Chadwick, C. C. Esty, John A. Harding, G. D. Harrington, A. P. Hyde, Thomas Kennedy, and William T. Reynolds, of the Class of '45.

One year and six days after the advent of the Pioneer, Brooks & Thatcher launched a thirty-foot, six-oared craft, called the Excelsior, which was the first race-boat built for Yale. "Her crew," remarked one of them, ten years after graduation, "were mostly strong and good oarsmen, and more than once pulled on a race, at a steady pull, from Sachem's Head to the wharf at New Haven. It was the Class of '47, with the Excelsior, that gave the first impetus to racing and good boat-building at Yale." There seems to be no doubt that this was the boat with which the Centipede crew, after attaching a stone to its keel, had a race in the summer of 1844, as described in the letter of Dr. Fisk. The same story has been told at the expense of the Nautilus crew; but, as Dr. Fisk was a member of the latter and fails to recall it, the story was doubtless a mistake. It stands to reason, also, that the Juniors of the eight-oared "dug-out" were more likely to attempt playing such a trick on a crew of Freshmen rejoicing in their "new six-oared racer," than on a crew of Seniors in a clumsy four-oared craft, which, even without the extraordinary handicap, could hardly have a fair chance of victory.

A resident graduate, writing to Mr. Weeks from New Haven, July 16, 1845, said: "The spirit of boating seems to have departed with the enterprising soul that called it into activity." With the graduation of the Class of that year, the Centipede passed into the hands of a New Haven oysterman, as the Pioneer and Nautilus previously had, and probably also the Iris of '46, since no later mention is made of it. The Excelsior, however, soon had a companion in the eight-oared, thirty-eight foot boat Augusta, bought in 1845, for one hundred and seventy dollars, by a '49 club, of which F. St. John Lockwood, of Norwalk, was captain. Made some years before by the De la Montagnies, at a cost of three hundred dollars, "clinker built, of red cedar, with boxwood ribs, copper fastened, she could beat any boat then in the bay." A similar boat two feet shorter, the Osceola, had been bought of the same makers by a club in '48, and was broken up in 1847, while owned by '49. In 1847, also, the eight-oared thirty-eight foot Shawmut, built five years before at Boston, was bought by a club in '48. "She was a peculiarly shaped boat, having stern-sheets for six passengers; and the captain's seat, at the extreme end of the boat, was elevated above the gunnel, so that he could easily look over the heads of the crew, though his situation, in a heavy sea, was very precarious."

Apparently no additional boats were bought for a period of about four years, or until May, 1851, when the six-oared, thirty-foot Atalanta was purchased of its builder, Newman, of New York, by '52; the four-oared, twenty-foot Phantom, of Brooks & Thatcher, by '53; and the eight-oared, thirty-nine foot Halcyon, of the Harvard '51 men, by '54. In June, 1852, the eight-oared, thirty-foot Undine was built by Brooks & Thatcher, for '53; and the four-oared, thirty-foot Ariel, built by Darling, was bought by the Scientifics. In May, 1853, the six-oared, thirty-foot Thulia was built for '54, by James, of Brooklyn; and, in June, the four-oared, thirty-five foot Nepenthe, for '55, by Newman, of New York. Such were the fifteen boats owned by class-clubs of Yale undergraduates, during the first decade of the existence of rowing as a recognized pastime at that college. It will be observed that six of them were eight-oared, six four-oared, and three six-oared; and that only four were built specially for the clubs that owned them, the rest having been purchased at second hand. Whenever a rowing club was broken up, either by the graduation of its members, or for any other cause, its boat was sold—sometimes to outsiders, but more frequently to a club in a lower class. Thus the Excelsior was owned in succession by '47, '48, '50, '52, and '53, and the Atalanta by '52, '55, '58, and '61. One boat was lost by being "blown from her moorings in a storm;" another "sawed herself in two against a wharf;" another was "wrecked while carrying a load of straw, with which her crew meant to burn her up;" and so on. It seems probable, however, that after June, 1843, there was never a time when less than three Yale boat clubs were in active operation; and in June, 1853, when "the Navy" was formally organized, there were six of them, as follows: Halcyon (eight-oared) and Thulia (six-oared), of '54; Atalanta (six-oared) and Nepenthe (four-oared), of '55; Undine (eight-oared), of '56, and Ariel (four-oared), of the Scientifics.

The adoption at that time by these six clubs of a general constitution, which desig-

nated them collectively as the "Yale Navy," whose officers were a Commodore from the Seniors, a First Fleet Captain from the Juniors, a Second Fleet Captain from the Scientifics, and a Secretary and a Treasurer from the Sophomores—definitely marks the change from simple boating to boat-racing as a college pastime, since the chief function of these officers was to manage an annual regatta in which the clubs might compete for prizes offered by the Senior Class. The credit of this change—which was one of the direct results of the meeting with Harvard on Lake Winnepesaukee, in August, 1852—belongs to the Class of '53; and Richard Waite, captain of the Shawmut boat club of that class, and brother of the present Chief Justice of the United States, was honored by an election as first Commodore, though graduation day was almost at hand. At the opening of the next term his successor was chosen from '54, while the rest of the officers remained unchanged until the end of the year. Then, in June, 1854, the second regular election of all the officers was held, and N. W. Bumstead, of '55—who, like W. H. L. Barnes, of the same class, had been one of Waite's chief adjutants in organizing the Navy—was elected third Commodore. A year later the third regular election was held, and soon afterward a new constitution was adopted and put in print. The original one, in fact, was non-existent, the first rough draft having been lost, and no record of the amendments thereto having been preserved by the secretary. Its spirit, however, had been observed, and the constitution of 1855 attempted little else than to embody the same in tangible form. One of the new rules ordered the annual election to be held on the third Wednesday of the fall term. The document was printed in full in the *Yale Literary Magazine* for May, 1858, and occupied but a little more than two pages of that periodical.

Though the half-dozen boats belonging to the Navy at its first formation were equally divided between the eight-oared, six-oared, and four-oared varieties, the introduction of racing naturally tended to secure uniformity in this respect, and the six-oar soon became the prevailing type. Of the fourteen boats bought at Yale during the next five years, ten were sixes, three were fours, and one was an eight. Their names were Alida, Nautilus, Transit, Rowena, Olympia (two), Nereid, Wenona, Varuna (two), Cymothoe, Lorelei, Volante, and Yale (afterward Atalanta); and all but two of them were built by special order. The last-named boat—a clincher-built, six-oared shell, forty-five feet and seven inches long, made by James, of Brooklyn, in 1858—was the first craft ever purchased for a University crew at Yale, and the first one owned by the Navy independently of its component clubs. The constitutional rule concerning her was as follows: "The college race-boat 'Yale' shall be used and controlled solely by a crew which shall be chosen from college by the several captains of the college clubs, and which shall be liable for her expense and safe keeping—provided that whenever the Navy wishes her to enter any regatta, she shall recur to the Navy and be manned by a crew chosen for said regatta; after which she shall be handed over to a crew chosen as before." It was not the Yale, however, that was sent that year to Springfield to row against the similar six-oared shell Harvard, but rather a four-oared club boat called the Volante, owned by the Class of '59. The latter craft (built by Dalton, of St. Johns, for a Boston rowing club, and purchased from them by the Yale

men) had no rudder, and the Yale's rudder was steered by a "traveler." All previous Yale boats seem to have carried coxswains; but thenceforth coxswains began to go gradually out of fashion.

It has been shown that the first race with Harvard, in 1852, at once led the Yale rowing clubs to adopt the idea of competing with one another, and consequently to elect certain general officers who might arrange an annual regatta for that purpose. In like manner the first victory over Harvard in 1859 seems to have given the impetus requisite for the adoption of a plan which aimed to so systematize Yale racing as to turn out annually the best representative crew for contests with other colleges. According to a metaphor of the period: "The Navy, which is now a mere mass of logs tied together in a rude raft, ought to be a stanch and graceful hulk, able to carry any amount of sail, and to beat, if necessary, its victorious 19'14'". In aiming to secure a more coherent and symmetrical system of management, however, the reformers lost sight of the fact that the class is the real unit of organization at Yale. As a substitute for "class feeling," which supplies a natural motive power for exertion, they attempted to introduce a purely factitious sentiment of "club feeling," or pride in the success of permanent rowing clubs merely as such. "What They do in England, and What We should do Here," was the title of a *Lit.* article in March, 1859, wherein S. D. Page, the Commodore of that year, made an elaborate argument in favor of the new plan, basing the same upon an assumed analogy (which did not really exist) between the rowing clubs at Cambridge University, England, and those at Yale. The magazine of the following October contained a second article on the subject, written by Edward F. Blake, a graduate of '58, who ultimately drew up the Constitution—which the Navy adopted and ordered printed in June, 1860—establishing the system of permanent boat clubs. The article thus depicts the defects of the system then existing: "The Navy is now composed of twelve boat clubs, averaging twenty members. A few of these clubs own two boats; the majority own one. Each club has its uniform, which is a mere gaudy handbill, exhibiting to the stranger, first, Yale; secondly, the number of the class; thirdly, the name of the boat in full. Each club collects its members in the early part of Freshman year, when they are totally unacquainted and most of them green in aquatics; and afterward, if any member drops out of college, his place must be filled by one who is elected and who pays to him the value of the share and to the club the taxes due upon it. Each club has its crew which rules over the club, taking out the boat constantly and deciding all the questions of the club, pecuniary or otherwise." Again, in reference to a typical crowd of Freshmen, who have levied a tax of twenty dollars apiece and ordered a boat from New York: "While their boat is being built, they borrow a uniform from every club in college; selecting the collar from this, the cuffs from that, the shield from another, and mixing the colors of all, they get up a coat of many colors—a sort of flannel chowder—which they call 'our uniform.'" The same writer, at a date two years earlier, had relieved his mind upon the same subject as follows: "Once or twice a week, Chapel Street is variegated with men who look as if they had been melted and poured into their tight-fitting white pants. They wear shirts of all the different colors of the rainbow, and carry red and white handbills on their breasts, informing the

curious spectator of the precise spot in the college world from which the bearer hails. A change of our present style of uniforms, in the direction of simplicity and modesty, would be advantageous."

The permanent boat clubs, as originally projected by Mr. Blake, were to number four, of sixty members each, representing equally the four academic classes. Each club was to have several boats, of various kinds, "so that those who wish to take out ladies, can do so; those who wish to take an easy row down to the light, can do so; those who wish to practice for a race, can do so; and all at the same time." The equipment of each club was to include "a crack race-boat, under the care of a crew picked from the whole club of sixty;" and from the race crews of the four clubs, the representative Yale crew was to be picked, "without any of the old-fashioned 'pulling around' to go through with for three weeks." Each club was to "have its own simple uniform, and its regular annual income of three hundred dollars derived from an equal tax of five dollars on each of its members." The clubs as actually organized were three instead of four, and no limit was set to the number of members which each might secure. In order that there should be no interference with existing class clubs, the change to permanent clubs was made gradually, beginning with the Freshmen ('63). The "Glyuna" club was organized by them, January 25, 1860, the "Varuna" in April, and the "Nixie" at about the same date. Next year the boating men of '64 were elected into them; the year after, those of '65, and with the election of the Freshmen of '66, in the autumn of 1862, each of the three clubs reached its full development, with a membership representing all four of the academic classes. The class-club boats of '60, '61, and '62, as their owners successively graduated, were bought by the new organizations—the Nautilus and Thulia lap-streaks of '62 being the last to be absorbed. Henceforth, the individual boats were nameless—the name of each club being applied to all the craft in its possession. Thus, one boat would be called the Glyuna shell, another the Varuna gig, another the Nixie barge, and so on. Meantime, in March, 1862, the Scientifics had established among themselves a corresponding club called the Undine, which outlived the others by half a dozen years. The Nixie club was dissolved in the summer of 1864, and for the three following seasons all boating men in the academic department belonged either to Glyuna or Varuna. Each club sought to get as many recruits as possible from among the Freshmen, as the ten-dollar initiation fees formed the chief source of revenue; and their success in electioneering alternated quite regularly, it is said, in accordance with the rule requiring the Commodore to be elected from different clubs on alternate years. Thus, an ambitious Freshman, who entered college when the Commodore was a Varuna man, would be led to join the rival club by the fact that the Commodore of three years later must be chosen from the Glyuna men of his own class.

Up to March, 1862, according to a statement printed at that date, forty boats had been owned by the students at Yale, of which eighteen then remained in the Navy, classified as follows: "ten shell boats, five common race boats, and three barges." All but two or three of these boats carried six oars, and, for the fourteen years following, the six-oar was practically the only craft (save the wherry) known to the rowing annals

of Yale, and the coxswain was an officer who appeared but rarely. In the autumn of 1863, a year after the new system had become fully developed, the Navy had fifteen boats and 330 members, divided as follows: Varuna, five boats and 153 men; Glyuna, five boats and 108 men; Nixie, three boats and 26 men; Undine, two boats and 23 men. Four years later, when the system was about to be abandoned, Varuna had four boats and 73 men, Glyuna had five and 82, Undine had three and 41—a total membership of 196. There were also three Universityshells belonging to the Navy independently, and two class boats, making the whole number of craft seventeen, ten of which had been built later than 1863. Dark-blue flannel shirts and trousers, and black leather belts were adopted as uniform by all the clubs. The Glyuna shirts were trimmed with red, the Varuna and Undine with white, the Undine shirts also having stars on the collar and “U” on the breast. The Varuna men had their belts inscribed with the club name and the class numeral. They wore red caps, and their flag was a “red jack inscribed with ‘Varuna’ in white.” The rival club had two flags: a “blue burgee, with ‘Glyuna’ and fouled anchor,” and a “blue burgee with ‘Glyuna’ alone.” The Undine flag was a “blue jack with a German-text ‘U’ inscribed in the centre.” These flags were carried at the bows of the boats on gala days, while their sterns were decorated with the American ensigns which each club also owned. The captains of ’68, who presumably preserved these insignia, might do a graceful act by adding them to the similar memorials now adorning the new Yale boat-house. It would appear that the practice of wearing the Glyuna and Varuna uniforms never became very general, and that it was almost wholly abandoned a year or two in advance of the abandonment of the clubs themselves.

A full decade has now elapsed since the discredited “English” scheme of management was deliberately superseded by the system, based upon class distinctions, which has prevailed from that time forth, and which seems likely to be retained indefinitely. The constitution which was adopted February 8, 1868, and afterward printed, provided that the Navy should be composed of five clubs, one from each academic class, and one from the entire body of Scientifics (who, therefore, were enabled to retain intact their old organization as the Undine club), and that the only general officers should be a Commodore and a Treasurer, both from the Senior Class, with whom the five club captains should be associated as an executive committee. Each club was to determine the character of its own organization. As a matter of fact, the common custom has since been to consider all the members of every class as *ipso facto* members of the class boat club, and entitled to vote at the annual election of its officers. These consist of a captain, a treasurer, and two or three lieutenants, who decide upon the make-up of the crews. Expenses are met by voluntary subscriptions—the members who really row being, presumptively, the most liberal contributors.

In June, 1870, a new constitution was adopted which changed the name “Yale Navy” to “Yale University Boat Club,” and the title of the chief executive officer from “Commodore” to “President.” It provided that he should be elected from the next year’s Senior Class, at the annual meeting in June, but should not assume office until the next year opened in September. By this device it was intended to bridge over the

gap between two successive administrations, and relieve the outgoing executive from the necessity of visiting New Haven after graduation, but, at the same time allow him to superintend in his official capacity the University boat race of his graduating year. It was provided, however, that the President should not be a member of the University crew, though the Commodores had for six successive seasons been the captains of the same, and that the crew itself, at the close of the annual race, should choose a captain to select and command the University crew of the following year. The results of this radical change of system have proved so satisfactory as to make it seem surprising that the reform was not made earlier. To the present generation of undergraduates the idea that their annually elected President should be expected, in addition to the other onerous duties of his office, to assume by virtue thereof the captaincy of the University crew, would appear almost grotesque. They know that the requirements of either position are enough to absorb all the spare energies of any man, and they do not think of making skillful oarsmanship a test of fitness for the presidential office, but regard rather executive ability—capacity and enthusiasm for the management of practical business details—as the thing chiefly to be sought for in that connection. In 1867, the Commodore commanded the crew, though not himself a member of it.

The proper legal formalities were not observed in the adoption of the constitution of 1870, and no printed copies were made of the hastily drafted document, which itself soon disappeared. The “spirit” of it, however, served to govern the boating interest, though the “letter” was unattainable, but in current usage the old title of “Navy” was quite as common as the new title of “Boat Club.” Two years and more having elapsed, the necessity became urgent of putting an end to the confusion resulting from such a state of affairs, and a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution, embodying the ideas which had been for some time traditionally in force. Under their direction, a “Constitution of the Yale Navy” was formulated by a graduate of ’69, and after it had been printed and discussed in the college papers, was unanimously adopted, February 26, 1873, at a fully attended meeting, in whose presence the compiler personally read and explained his work. The new constitution named the last Wednesday in September as the date of the annual election of officers—experience having shown certain disadvantages resulting from their election in June—and provided that there should be a Vice-President, chosen from the Scientifics, a Treasurer chosen from the Juniors, and a Secretary, chosen from the Sophomores, and that the Freshmen should not vote at the annual meeting. In other respects it agreed with the constitutions of 1868 and 1870, except that it was more elaborate in its definitions of the rules then adopted, and supplemented them with many minute directions as to their practical enforcement. Five hundred copies of the document were printed for general distribution among the members, and a transcript of it was inserted at the front of a handsomely bound book, in which the Secretary was required from that time forth to keep a complete journal of the meetings.

In the autumn of 1873, so great a strife arose over the election of President that the Seniors were divided into two hostile factions, the success of either of which would have

been detrimental to the boating interests of the college. In this crisis a happy compromise was reached by the election of a graduate of '72, who was nominally connected with the college as a "special student." He immediately made a special study of the problem of building a new boat-house for the Navy, and was re-elected President a year later, in order that he might complete that task. An amendment to the constitution of course had to precede his election, and the erection of the boat-house resulted in further amendments. Meantime, the old Undine club of the Scientific School had died out, and short-lived class clubs had appeared in place of it; the Law School had sent a crew to the regatta, and a permanent rowing organization called the Dunham Club had been established. These changes in the system resulted in the appointment of a committee on constitutional revision, whose work was accepted September 25, 1875, and ordered printed. The constitution thus perfected has since remained in force, and seems likely to be continued for a good while without essential alteration. By it the name of the rowing association is finally fixed as "the Yale University Boat Club," and it is ordered to "be composed of the various boat clubs which may at any time represent the several departments or classes in departments, or any system of rowing which may be adopted." Any member of any department of Yale, and any resident graduate thereof, is eligible to membership in the boat club, except that resident graduates who are not pursuing a course of study in the University shall not row in the regattas. Membership begins whenever an eligible person contributes a certain minimum amount of money (the standard was first set at five dollars but has since been reduced to three), and ends at the close of the annual meeting for the election of officers. This event was appointed for the first Wednesday after the opening of the fall term; but in June, 1878, an amendment was passed restoring the rule of 1870, directing the election to be held near the end of the summer term, though allowing the retiring officers to hold their places till the close of the University race. This membership fee is not exacted from those who belong to the crews, or are officers of the club. The idea of the regulation simply is that those persons who respond to the general canvass annually made for subscriptions in support of the boating interest, shall be entitled to vote at the election of officers, as well as those persons who themselves *are* "the boating interest," and that all others shall be excluded. The restrictions of former constitutions requiring certain officers to be elected from certain classes, have been removed, but they are generally observed in practice. The President, for example, is expected to be chosen from among the Seniors as a matter of course. The Treasurer is required to be a graduate, and is expected to be also a member of the Faculty, and he is ordered to publish his accounts semi-annually, after their correctness has been vouched for by an Auditing Committee of three, of whom two are required to be graduates. Of the House Committee of three, one at least must be a graduate. The Sub-Treasurer is an undergraduate who solicits subscriptions, and turns the money over to the Treasurer as often as his collections amount to one hundred dollars. The presence of at least a hundred members is necessary to constitute a quorum at the annual meeting. More than two hundred were in attendance at the meeting of 1878.

The permanent feature of the University Boat Club is the Dunham Club, so called

in memory of George E. Dunham, a member of the crew of '58, who was drowned while practicing for the race with Harvard. It was founded by a gift of one thousand three hundred dollars from his fellow-oarsman, F. W. Stevens, and went into active operation September 29, 1875. It is designed to encourage rowing among those who cannot or will not belong to the class crews. Any member or graduate of any department of Yale is eligible to membership, which continues for one year from the day when he pays his entrance fee of ten dollars, and which carries with it a membership in the University Boat Club. The constitution, which is printed, limits the number of members to sixty, but as a matter of fact, this maximum has never quite been reached, and the close of 1877 found the membership reduced as low as twenty-three. The annually elected officers are a Captain, Lieutenant, and Purser, who are not allowed to hold office in the University Boat Club, but the President and Treasurer of the latter serve also as President and Treasurer of the Dunham. Many of the prominent oarsmen of the class clubs join the Dunham for the sake of using its single and double sculls, and hence it has never yet sent a crew to row against the class crews in the regattas. A race between two Dunham fours, manned by Seniors, formed one of the features of the fall regatta of 1878, however; and with a Dunham crew may perhaps at some future time complete the crew of a similar rival club, which it is hoped some friend of Yale will establish. The membership fees, after paying half the running expenses of the club, are devoted to the purchase of new boats and oars. The other half of the running expenses are met by individual assessments on members who injure the boats. The original rule requiring an advance deposit of five dollars to cover prospective damages, has been modified so that payments are only demanded after injuries have actually been committed.

Nearly fifty boats were in the Yale boat-house at the close of 1877, when the President of the club prepared the following catalogue of the more important half of them, with their dimensions, builders' and owners' names, cost, and estimated present value. The numerals in each case refer respectively to length in feet and breadth in inches, and the fifteen boats whose builders' names are not specified were made by Keast & Collins of New Haven. "The eight University boats, whose cost was about \$2,000, and whose present value is about \$1,200, are as follows: (1) Eight-oared paper shell, 58 x 25, built by Waters of Troy, cost \$350, worth \$300, used in University race of 1877; (2) eight-oared cedar shell, 58 x 25, cost \$350, worth \$200, used in University race of 1876; (3) eight-oared shell, 57 x 24, built by Clasper of Oxford, England, in March, 1876, cost £80, worth \$200; (4) eight-oared barge, 50 x 42, built by Fearon of Yonkers, cost \$150, worth \$50; (5) six-oared shell, 50 x 21½, worth \$50; (6) six-oared barge, 44 x 26½, built for class of '76, cost \$300, worth \$150; (7) four-oared shell, 49 x 19, built by Elliott of Greenpoint, in 1876, used in the Centennial races at Philadelphia, worth \$200; (8) Whitehall boat, 17 x 42, worth \$15. The nine Dunham boats, whose cost was about \$1,200, and whose present value is about \$800, are as follows: (9) Four-oared barge, 38 x 26½, cost \$250, worth \$200; (10) pair-oared barge, 31 x 26, cost \$150, worth \$100; (11, 12) two double-sculls, 34 x 16, cost \$160 each, worth \$150 each; (13 to 16) four single sculls, 31 x 12, cost \$100 each, worth \$50 each;

(17) wherry, 21 x 23, worth \$25. The seven class-club boats are all six-oared, they cost about \$2,000, and have a present value of about \$550, and they are described as follows: (18) shell, 48 x 22, builder not known, owned by 'Seventy-Six, worth \$75; (19) shell, 50 x 21, built by Elliott of Greenpoint, cost \$300, worth \$100, owned by 'Seventy-Seven; (20) barge, 44 x 26½, cost \$275, worth \$50, owned by 'Seventy-Eight; (21) barge, 44 x 26½, cost \$275, worth \$100, owned by 'Seventy-Nine; (22) barge, 44 x 26½, cost \$275, worth \$150, owned by 'Eighty; (23) barge, 44 x 26, built by Blakey of Cambridge, worth \$25, owned by Scientifics; (24) barge, 44 x 26½, worth \$50, owned by Law Students. The boats owned by individual members of the club are twenty-two in number, and comprise a pair of double-sculls (32 x 15, cost \$125 each, worth \$40 each), a pair of birch canoes (18 x 30), a working-boat (25 x 24), and seventeen single-sculls. The dimensions of the latter vary between 28 x 14 and 31½ x 10½, but the cost in nearly every case is given as \$100. The builders represented are Keast & Collins, Waters, Fearon, Blakey, Kyle, and Ruddic. The original cost of this entire fleet of forty-six crafts stored in the Yale boat-house at the opening of 1878, could hardly have been less than \$7,500, and few or none of the number are more than half a dozen years old. By adding the cost of the oars used with these boats the estimate would be considerably increased." Early in 1878, Keast & Collins built an eight-oared barge (54 x 26) for the University crew, and a four-oared barge for the Dunham club; and in June, the crew received their new eight-oared paper racing shell (58 x 25) from Waters of Troy. Just fifty boats were reported on hand at the opening of the fall term.

It appears from what has been said that the present system of conducting Yale boating affairs, which has been in process of development for ten years past, contains nearly all that was valuable in the two opposite schemes of which trial was successively made during the fifteen years preceding. Each academic class becomes the owner of at least one good six-oared boat, and the desire for class success in the semi-annual regatta supplies sufficient stimulus for the development of good class racing crews, from which the eight-oared University boat, containing the representative racing crew of the entire college, may annually be manned. The class boats are also used to a considerable extent by those who do not belong to the racing crews, while the Dunham boats are accessible to those who wish to row singly, or by twos, or by fours. Individually-owned wherries are likewise welcomed to the boat-house. As for the boat clubs in the Scientific, Law, Medical, Theological, and Graduate departments of the University, they are organized occasionally for the purpose of sending six-oared crews to compete in the Saltonstall regattas, but the boats are generally borrowed, and each club generally falls to pieces soon after the race which called it into existence. The four classes of academical undergraduates are now, as they ever have been, the main stay of the Yale University Boat Club, but the present system by which it is managed offers every encouragement to the students of the other departments to share in its advantages, either as individual oarsmen or as racing crews.

THE BOAT-HOUSES OF 1859, 1863, AND 1875.

The first Yale boat-house was built in the spring of 1859, and "for several years prior to that date the Yale punt and anchorage used to be a few rods above Tomlinson's Bridge and in the shelter of its causeway." The oars, cushions, hooks, and other equipments were stored indiscriminately in one of Riker's lofts near by, and the first club of oarsmen who arrived there at any given time took their pick from the mass, and then were punted out to where their craft was moored, if the tide was high, or waded to it through the mud, if the receding tide had left it aground. Brooks & Thatcher's float was in like manner, though to a lesser extent, resorted to, especially in the earliest days of the pastime. The annoyances connected with an open-air anchorage became unendurable when the stout and clumsy pleasure barges began to be superseded by racing boats of lighter and more fragile construction; and accordingly the owner of a lumber-yard at the foot of Grand Street was persuaded by the promise of a heavy rent to erect a rough structure in which the boats were stored in April, 1859. A graduate of '64 writes of it as follows, under date of September 30, 1876: "When I entered college, the boat-house was an old shed situated on the bank of Mill River, just above the Grand Street Bridge. It was a crazy structure, unpainted, blackened by exposure to the weather, and almost swaying in the wind. There was no flooring, and the doors were rickety and insecure. The lumber-yard in which it was situated was the favorite play-ground for the Irish urchins of the neighborhood, and thefts of oars and other property were continuous. The weight of our boats was something only to be measured by tons, when, after a long row, they had been paddled and pushed through the mud to the foot of the declivity which shelved steeply down from the boat-house door to the narrow creek which floated them." A graduate of '66, whose letter has the same date as the one just quoted, says: "The first Yale boat-house was an old shed, set far above high-water mark, on the bank of a little muddy stream. The boats had to be carried down to the water and launched from the natural bank, which process, at low water, involved walking through mud for several yards and stepping from it directly into the boats. During the commotion caused in New Haven by the progress of the New York draft riots of 1863, the students spent one night on guard in the college, and for one or two nights a guard of them slept armed in this old den of a boat-house."

Simultaneously with the complete development of the "English system of permanent boat clubs," effected by the entry of the class of '66, in the autumn of 1862, measures were taken for the erection of a new boat-house. The undergraduates subscribed \$1,000, and to this the circular addressed to the graduates added only \$150, while the project of securing help from the townspeople was soon abandoned as hopeless. The scheme would have failed entirely at this point had not Professors Silliman ('37) and Gilman ('52) and Treasurer Kingsley ('34) offered to borrow \$2,000 from the Townsend Savings Bank, in behalf of the boat club, and take a mortgage on the prospective property as security for the repayment of the loan. By contract signed July 15, 1863, William P. Dickerman agreed to construct a building "ninety by fifty-five feet, with twelve feet between the joists, to rest on piles driven in the flats just north

of the steamboat storehouse," this locality having been secured by a five years' lease. The original plans made the building eight feet longer, with four club-rooms, and a large storeroom overhead; but, while the committee hesitated about accepting them, the price of lumber had nearly doubled, and they were thus forced to economize. The entire cost of the boat-house was about \$3,400, and though not quite finished on the opening of the fall term, "the triumphal ceremonies of entrance came off on Wednesday, September 30, 1863, and were of an appropriate character. The weather was most propitious, and everything seemed to conspire to make it a gala day in very truth. The aquatic exercises of the celebration consisted of a shell and a barge race, and a grand parade of the boats of the navy around the buoy. Every boat belonging to these clubs was on the water, and every one of the crews which manned them appeared to enjoy themselves hugely. The boat-house itself presented a lively scene of uproarious jollification. It witnessed, introspectively, a deal of delightful confusion, and it echoed from rafter to rafter a full orchestra of noise."

The graduate of '66, whose description of the first boat-house has already been given, speaks as follows in the same letter in regard to this second one: "I think this was the best boat-house then in this country, and a good deal of care had been expended on it. To one now looking back, the mistakes made in its first construction afford a ludicrous picture of practical boating knowledge. The piles upon which the house stood were arranged in parallel rows across the house, the rows being about six feet apart. In the flooring over the piles, a long set of doors were made at regular intervals between these rows of piles, and the idea was that when a boat was taken out it should be lowered by tackle at each end through these openings down to the water. Then the crew were to climb down a ladder to the boat and walk along on the keelson to their seats; the oars were passed down to them and trailed by the row-locks while the boat was carefully pushed by hand between the rows of piles until clear water was reached, and the oars could be placed in the row-locks. The process was most ingeniously contrived to promote misadventures. For example, one of the University race crew slipped off the keelson while trying to reach his seat, and went through the bottom of the boat. But afterward the holes in the floor were nailed up and a float arranged in front of the house, and it became a very good one, even as houses now go. The leading boating men then in college were Pierson of '64 and Bacon of '65, and to their efforts the erection of the new house was in great part due." Another member of '66, who, like the one last quoted, rowed in three University races against Harvard, writes, under date of October 2, 1876: "The men who were most active in building the new boat-house, as I now recall them, were Wallis, Curran, and Huntington, of '63; Pierson, Borden, Parke, and Stevens, of '64, and Bacon, McCreary, Riggs, and Scranton, of '65. There were others who worked, perhaps, but these were the persons who seemed prominent to me, a Freshman. Wallis was acknowledged as the one deserving the greatest credit. The enterprise was planned by him, and his perseverance made it a success."

As soon as the Navy had become possessed of a boat-house, it was evidently necessary that it should obtain a legal incorporation of some sort, in order that it might have

a clear title to its property. Accordingly, at the 1863 session of the Connecticut Legislature, a law was passed (General Statutes, §§ 352, 353, 354, p. 161, ed. 1866), authorizing "any number of persons, members of any collegiate academy, or literary institution, to associate for the purpose of forming boat clubs, and of becoming proficient in the management of boats in the rivers, harbors, and navigable waters of this State; and being so associated, on compliance with the provisions of this act, to be a body politic and corporate, sue and be sued, have a common seal which they may change or alter at pleasure, purchase, hold or convey real or personal estate of a value not exceeding \$10,000, choose such officers and make and adopt such articles and by-laws as they may deem necessary or convenient for conducting and regulating their affairs, and do all acts necessary and proper for accomplishing the objects of said boat club." The conditions were that "before any such association shall be entitled to the specified privileges, it shall lodge with the Secretary of this State a copy of its articles or by-laws, attested by its commodore, captain or principal officer, and also cause a like copy to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the town clerk's office in the town where such association is situated. And all subsequent alterations or amendments of its articles or by-laws shall, in like manner, be so attested, and the same shall not take effect until so attested, and left with the secretary, and town clerk, as aforesaid."

Having become thus incorporated, the Navy proceeded to take out a lease for the "land, marsh, or mud flats" on which its boat-house was situated. The owner thereof was the "Company for Erecting and Supplying a Toll Bridge from New Haven to East Haven," an organization popularly known as the "Tomlinson Bridge Co.," and practically owned by the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, of which corporation the president of the bridge company—William P. Burrall, '26—was also a prominent officer. The lease was executed November 3, 1863, and covered the term of five years, from the 1st of July, 1863, and its conditions were as follows:

"The said building shall not be permitted to become the resort of noisy, riotous or other improper persons, nor be used for public meetings, nor be assigned or underlet to any other party for any other purposes than those specified, nor be used for any other than the proper and legitimate uses and purposes of an amateur boat club, nor shall spirituous liquors be sold or dispensed there." The rent to be paid at the end of the first year was \$25, at the end of the second \$30, at the end of the third \$35, at the end of the fourth \$40, and at the end of the fifth \$45. "And upon failure of said lessee to pay said rent for the space of thirty days after any payment of rent shall become due and payable, or upon violation of any other of the conditions of this lease, after reasonable complaint and notice by the lessor, said lessor may reënter and repossess itself of the premises, and the rent aforesaid shall at all times be a lien upon the building until paid. The said company granting the lease doth reserve the right, if it shall be found that the ground occupied by said building shall at any time during said term be needed for its purposes, or for the use of the H. & N. H. R. R. Co., to terminate this lease upon notice to that effect, six months in advance of the time of such termination, at the end of or during which said period of six months, said lessee may remove said building, and the lessor in such case shall pay the lessee the sum of \$500. At the expiration of said term of five years the lessee may remove said buildings, but if said lessee shall then desire the renewal of said lease for a further term of five years, and said ground is not then needed for other purposes by said bridge company or railroad company, the said lease shall be renewed for a further term, on conditions like the aforesaid, but on payment of such additional rent as shall be determined by two disinterested referees, if the parties fail to agree."

As a matter of fact, however, no money for rent was ever really paid or demanded; and indeed a tacit understanding existed from the outset that, if the college oarsmen behaved themselves in their quarters, the bridge company would give them no trouble. When the lease expired, on the 1st of July, 1868, no action was taken in regard to renewing it, and the fact of its termination seems to have escaped the notice of both parties to the contract. Thus the Boat Club was allowed to continue in possession for more than five years longer; but at last, in the summer of 1873, the owners of the water-front decided to erect there a line of docks for the discharge of coal from barges to cars, and therefore gave orders to the officers of the Boat Club, when the college year opened in September, that the boat-house should be removed forthwith. Delays, however, occurred in the construction of the docks, and so it was not until after the completion of the present boat-house, in April, 1875, that the old structure really had to be torn down. The fact that the "H. & N. H. R. R. Co." allowed the old boat-house to stand for nearly a dozen years without demanding from it the tribute of so much as a dollar in the shape of ground-rent, is one which the friends of Yale boating should always remember to the credit of that "Co.," whether they attribute the curious circumstance to official good-nature or to official carelessness. The old boat-house was never painted, but a great deal of money was spent upon it from year to year in repairs and minor improvements. Pile-driving had to be resorted to nearly every season to prevent and repair damages from the ice; an outside platform was added to the east front of the building; a flag-pole was placed at one of its gables; new doors and windows were cut; new racks, rests and frames for boats and oars were put in position, and finally, in 1870, two tiers of dressing closets were erected. The last person who left the building at any time was required by the rule to lock it, and leave the key with the bridge-keeper; but occasionally one or both of these ceremonies would be overlooked, and whenever a lot of oarsmen found the house locked and the key not in the bridge-keeper's keeping, they were very apt to force the door. Thus the house often remained unsecured for days and weeks at a time, but, as the oars were chained and the boats were too fragile to be easily stolen, no great harm ever resulted. In 1864 the horse cars were first run to within a quarter-mile of the house, and four years later the tracks were extended to its very doors. At least a quarter hour was required in riding by car from the college yard, for this was more than a mile and a half away.

The ordinary expenses of the Boat Club were so heavy that three years passed before the first payment (\$400) was made toward reducing its debt of \$2,000, which sum had long before this been repaid to the savings bank by the three graduates on whose indorsement it had been advanced to the Boat Club in 1863. Three more years elapsed before the second payment (\$100) was made. Then the Commodore of '70 took hold of the matter, and, during the first three months of that year, made a tour among the alumni, with the object of raising \$3,000—half to liquidate the debt, \$500 to repair the boat-house, and \$1,000 to meet current expenses, and form a nucleus for a permanent fund. He really secured \$2,100, of which about a third was expended upon the boat house, and a third upon the University crew. This second payment he designed to replace by the undergraduate subscriptions, which considerably exceeded \$700; but

the treasurer failed to collect them, and the Commodore, after successful service as stroke-oarsman in the race with Harvard, was obliged to return to his home in a distant State, and transfer his unsettled accounts to his successors, by whom they were neglected and misunderstood. In May, 1871, therefore, he made a special visit to New Haven, personally collected the unpaid undergraduate subscriptions, canceled the debt, and gave a strict and satisfactory account to the Boat Club of all the money received and expended by him in its behalf.

An account has already been given (p. 285) of the circumstances which led the Boat Club, in the autumn of 1873, to disregard the practice of twenty years, and elect as its President a graduate who was "pursuing a special course of study." This was Charles Henry Ferry, of Chicago, a member of the class of '72, who as an undergraduate oarsman had done nothing more remarkable than win a prize in a single scull race, though his brother had a seat in the University boat of 1867. Elected to office just as the announcement was made that the owners of the boat-house site required the immediate removal of that building, the new President at once devoted himself with resistless energy to the task of providing a better one to take its place. Nothing daunted by the fact of the business panic, he was indefatigable in the soliciting of subscriptions among undergraduates and alumni, and succeeded in inspiring them with something of his own enthusiasm. His story of the overwhelming success of the Yale crews in all three of the races wherein fifteen colleges had competed at Springfield, the previous summer, served as a potent stimulus to the generosity and patriotism of those to whom he depicted it. His fervid claim that such victors deserved to have a shelter provided for their boats was not to be gainsaid; and his rosy-tinted picture of the future successes which a good boat-house would insure their winning, was one which eyes grown weary in the contemplation of defeats could look at only with pleasure. Evidently, a crisis had come in the history of the Boat Club. The present high tide of success and popularity must be taken advantage of to put its material resources on a permanent basis, before a reverse of fortune should deaden enthusiasm and draw tight the purse-strings.

In the midst of his vigorous efforts for the raising of money, the President was studying "plans and specifications" for the projected house, consulting with every one from whom ideas might be derived that would add to its perfection, and considering carefully the question of its location. The advantages of both Lake Saltonstall and Lake Whitney were thoroughly discussed in this connection, but a decision was finally made in favor of a spot at the east end of the bridge which crosses Mill River at the foot of Chapel Street—the place selected being somewhat nearer the colleges than was the site of the old boat-house, and being about a quarter-mile distant from the track of the horse cars. The accepted plans, from the office of Cummings & Sears, of Boston, were published in the *Yale Record* of March 18, 1874, and the work of pile-driving was expected to begin on the 23d. The middle of May found it about half finished, when a delay was caused by a mistake of the contractor, which obliged him to repeat some of his work. Then matters came to an entire standstill by reason of a misunderstanding with the city authorities as to the right of removing the bridge-tender's house,

which projected over the Boat Club's property. After many delays the case was left to an arbitrator, whose decision was given about the middle of November, and resulted in the removal of the obstruction, and the pile-driving was completed within a few days after the opening of December. Meantime, the contract for building had been awarded to Kenney & Phelps, for \$8,500, payable as follows: \$2,500 to be paid before January 1, \$2,000 to be deposited January 1, for payment February 1, and the remaining \$4,000 to be deposited February 1, for payment April 1, at which latter date the work was to be completed. Failure to make the specified payments and deposits was to result in suspension of the work until such agreements had been fulfilled. The committee had \$3,230 on hand when they made this contract, and they bestirred themselves to collect the needed \$1,270 before January 1, and the \$4,000 additional before February 1. It is to be presumed that in some way they did this, or else that the contractor did not hold them strictly to the agreement; for the work went so briskly forward that the roof was put on early in January, and the finishing touches were given by the middle of April.

The lot on which the house stands has a front of seventy-five and a depth of one hundred feet, and cost \$4,500, of which \$1,000 had to be paid in advance. The piling, float, and bridges cost \$1,500, dredging, \$500, interior fittings and furniture, \$1,500—a total outlay of \$16,500. The “estimated expense of a new boat-house,” as made by the President when he first took the task in hand, was “from \$10,000 to \$12,000.” He advocated from the outset an adherence to the “pay-as-you-go principle,” and resolutely insisted that nothing should be done under any circumstances to saddle a debt upon the Boat Club. Remarkable as was his success in adhering to this ideal, it nevertheless happened that an indebtedness of between \$1,000 and \$2,000 in behalf of the house did cling to the club for nearly two years after its completion. In October, 1878, however, no debts of any sort attached to the club, and there was a small balance of cash in the treasury. Though a “building committee” of three members of the Faculty, and an “auditing committee” of three other members, were appointed, to give an air of dignity and authority to the work and serve as an assurance to contributors that their money would be carefully kept and wisely expended, and though these committees actually rendered some valuable service, the President naturally did most of the work, and deserves all the credit belonging to a really extraordinary achievement. On the other hand, he perhaps ought to be held in some measure responsible for the unfortunate mixing up of boat-house expenses with the ordinary running expenses of the club, and the consequent failure of the treasurer to publish the semi-annual financial reports required by the Constitution. The President also neglected to prepare a complete, itemized statement of the expense of the boat-house and its belongings, balanced by a complete list of the contributions by which that expense was met. Among the largest subscribers, however, may be named Henry Farnam, Robert Bonner, and G. P. Wetmore (\$1,000 each), F. W. Stevens (\$500), C. F. Sanford, and M. D. C. Borden (\$250 each).

The dedication of the boat-house took place on Wednesday, June 9, 1875, when Professor Brewer, '52, in behalf of the building committee, formally transferred the house

to the Boat Club as personified in its President, and speeches were made by President Porter, '31; Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, '59, and William C. Gulliver, '70. Afterward the University and Freshman crews had a race of about a mile, which began and ended in front of the boat-house, and in the evening a ball was held in the building to conclude the dedicatory ceremonies. Spite of the rainy weather, the undergraduates, the alumni, and the ladies attended in sufficient numbers to make the celebration entirely successful, except that the ball did not yield the expected pecuniary profit. The accompanying picture renders unnecessary any detailed description of the appearance of the house, whose color is light brown or drab with light blue trimmings. The first floor, which is devoted to the storage of boats, is seven and a half feet above low-water mark, and consists of one large room, twelve feet high, with a water-front of eighty-three feet, having five doors and bridges leading to the floats. The Chapel Street front measures seventy-five feet, and the entrance is at its extreme end. The covered part of the second story, being surrounded on three sides by a broad piazza, measures seventy-five feet by fifty, and is thirteen feet high. A large hall or club-room, ornamented with racing flags and trophies, occupies about half the space, and the rest is devoted to a large general dressing-room, a smaller dressing-room for the University crew, a president's office, a janitor's room, bath rooms, closets, and the like. Each of the dressing-rooms is fitted up with lockers for individual use, and the oar-racks in the main room below are ingeniously constructed so that the oars may be readily padlocked into their places. The boats are supported on iron brackets, and require no turning when in process of transfer to the float. Storage room can be made for one hundred of them, or double the number now on the hooks. The boat-house bears a general resemblance to that of the London Rowing Club, which is the largest structure of the sort existing in Great Britain, but, in several respects, it is superior to it. Three years' usage have indeed developed no defects which need to be remedied, and suggested no improvements which would add to its completeness. Railroad travelers through New Haven get a distant view of the house as their train crosses Mill River, and a very close view of it is afforded those who take the trains to or from the steamboat dock. The property is in charge of a janitor who receives \$350 a year for his services, though the sum formerly paid was \$600.

RACING RECORD, 1853-78.

The annual regattas and other races of the Yale University Boat Club, during the first sixteen years of its history, took place in the harbor of New Haven, but for the last ten years Lake Saltonstall has been the scene of them. The Phelps barge races of 1870-73, however, were rowed in the harbor, as were also the races for the White Cup, in 1871-72, and the regatta of 1855 occurred at Springfield. The lake, situated about four miles from New Haven, is a beautiful sheet of water, well protected from the wind; and its adoption as a racing course, in the autumn of 1869, may fairly be regarded as coincident with the practical establishment of the present class system of rowing, authorized by the Constitution of February, 1868. One-mile, two-mile, and three-mile courses were carefully laid off, on the ice, in the winter of 1869-70; and,

though the courses used in the successive races have not always been identical, they are believed to have been almost always accurately measured, though the courses used in the spring of 1878 were considered rather short. The courses in the harbor, on the other hand, were less trustworthy approximations to the three-mile standard. That used in the earliest race was called "two and a half miles long;" another was called "two and four-fifths miles;" another "two and eight-tenths miles," and another "about three miles." In July, 1862, the course was measured by triangulation and declared to be "206 feet more than two and two-thirds miles long." The "time" standard of comparison, which is always unsatisfactory, is, therefore, especially inapplicable to these earlier contests. Both the harbor and the lake races have nearly all been turn-about ones, that is to say, each race has ended at the same point where it began. The men of '53, who originated the annual regatta, designed that it should take place at Commencement time, and that each successive graduating class should provide the prizes. From 1859 onward, however, the annual regatta has occurred in October (except that in 1868 it was held in June, the afternoon before Presentation Day), and October likewise saw the regatta of 1856. The distinction between the "spring regatta" and the "fall regatta," as they are now conducted, is, perhaps, hardly more than a nominal one; but as the latter attracts the larger number of entries, it has been designated by special sanction of the Constitution as the legitimate successor of the "annual" regatta of '53. There were no regular spring or summer races in the years 1861, '64, '65, '69, '73, and '74. The offering of prizes by successive graduating classes seems to have lasted an exact decade and to have ceased with '62.

In the autumn of 1865, Wilbur R. Bacon, who pulled stroke oar in the successful races with Harvard in 1864-65, offered silver cups for the competition of gig crews and shell crews, with the proviso that one of the latter should be the University crew of the following summer. This was defeated by more than half a minute by the Varuna crew, and as the Commodore of '66 did not see fit, on the following autumn, to encourage a repetition of the experiment, the projected "annual regatta for the Commodore's Cups" failed to become an institution. In the spring of 1870, William Walter Phelps, a graduate of '60, promised to pay \$1,250, in five annual instalments of \$250 each, to be spent according to the direction of his classmate, Charles H. Owen, of the University crew of '59, for the encouragement of Yale boat racing. The scheme provided that there should be a barge race in the harbor early in the summer term, and a shell race at Lake Saltonstall a few weeks later; that the first prize for each event should be \$75 and the champion flag, and the second prize \$25; that no crew should be eligible for competition in the shell race which had not competed in the barge race; that the University crew should compete in each; and that the best crews should be handicapped (barges with weights, shells with time) to put them as nearly as possible on an equality with the poorest. In 1870, the University crew was second in the barge race and fourth in the succeeding shell race, and it was also second in the shell race of two years later, which was the only other occasion when it competed for these prizes. The barges that were bought for the initial trial were required to weigh upward of three hundred pounds, and to have a beam of thirty-three inches; but these clumsy craft

created such general disgust that they were immediately replaced by lighter ones. The undergraduates indeed never had a very hearty faith in the methods which the Phelps prizes were designed to encourage, and they gave up competing for them when only three of the five years had expired. More successful was the attempt, which was also first made in 1870, to popularize individual rowing, by the offer of an elaborate prize cup, valued at \$300, for the victor in the single scull race. This prize was given for four successive seasons by George C. S. Southworth, '63, and Mase S. Southworth, '68, brothers, of West Springfield, Massachusetts; and it is presumed that Hamilton Wallis, '63, who supplied the engraver with the designs for the cup, had much to do with inspiring his classmate to establish the prize. The "White Cup," offered for the competition of single scullers in 1871-72, was given by M. White, waterman, in recognition of the patronage accorded him by students of Yale, and as a sort of advertisement of his "boats to let." No Yale regatta has lacked a "single scull race" since the adoption of Lake Saltonstall as a rowing course in the autumn of 1869, and as only one such race had previously occurred (that one being an extemporized trial between two members of the University crew of '66), much credit may fairly be given the "Southworth Cup" for its permanent influence in this connection.

The flag "Pioneer, Yale No. 1," which Captain Weeks hoisted over the first Yale boat on the 14th of June, 1843, was on the 26th of May, 1858, presented by him to the Boat Club, and an elaborate constitutional rule was adopted, providing that the flag should be held as a badge of championship by the winning crew in each successive annual regatta, "subject to challenge at any time during the boating season." A writer of the period said: "It is thought that the strife for the possession of this flag will foster a generous and healthy spirit of rivalry among our several clubs, that will conduce much to the improvement of our crews." No definite mention of this first champion flag appears at any later period, and its ultimate fate is unknown. A writer of 1871 said: "The flag now in use is of blue silk, almost triangular in shape, having a heavy gilt fringe for a border, and inscribed simply with the word 'Champion.' It was procured eight or ten years ago." This likewise seems to have disappeared, for the present flag is bordered with silver fringe, and the word "Champion" is inscribed in silver letters, though otherwise it answers the description of the former. In October, 1874, Charles H. Farnam, '68, offered as an additional badge of championship for shell race boats, a pair of silk flags mounted on a miniature four-oared shell—one flag being blue, with a gilt monogram of Yale; the other being the national ensign, on whose stripes the names of the victorious clubs are successively inscribed, with dates and times of victories. These insignia of triumph are kept on exhibition in the room of the captain of the winning crew. The prizes for the regatta of 1855 were offered by the citizens of Springfield, and those of 1868 were the gift of A. C. Walworth, '66, and C. M. Heald, '70. The Boat Club itself first began to offer prizes when the races were transferred to Lake Saltonstall, and though the following table would seem to indicate that the practice has not been adhered to continuously, the record may be somewhat incomplete. The treasurer's records show that the club expended the following sums in prizes in the fall regattas of the respective years: 1873, \$114; '74, \$126;

'75, \$170; '76, \$119; '77, \$117. Special railroad trains were run to the lake side in connection with each regatta for seven successive seasons, but since the spring of 1876 the spectators of the races have been obliged to seek some slower mode of locomotion. The "Commodore's flag," which waved in grandeur from the starter's boat at the first annual regatta of 1853, and on similar occasions for at least half a dozen years thereafter, long since disappeared, and has had no successor. A writer of 1858 described it as "a blue silk burgee, heavily fringed with white silk, with a white star in the centre, surrounded by six smaller ones, probably to represent the number of boats originally in the Navy."

In the following table of the times made by Yale racing crews, the "regular annual regattas" are designated by Roman numerals and full-faced type :

- I. **JULY 26, 1853.**—Thulia ('54), eight oars, 15.32; Halcyon ('54), six oars, 16.; Ariel (S. S.), four oars, 16.45; Nepenthe ('55), four oars, 18.15. Course, about two and a half miles; weather bad. Prizes: silver cup and salver valued at \$20; blue and white silk jack and ensign valued at \$10.
- II. **JULY 22, 1854.**—Nautilus ('57), six oars; Atalanta ('55), six oars; Transit (S. S.), six oars; Rowena ('57), four oars. No correct record made of times. Prizes: black-walnut back-board; pair of black-walnut skulls.
- III. **JULY 4, 1855.**—Nereid ('58), 22.58; Transit (S. S.), 25.27; Halcyon, under the name Atalanta ('58), 26.17; Thulia ('56), 27.2; Rowena ('58), 30.42. On the Connecticut River at Springfield; wind violent and water rough. Prizes: silver goblet and salver valued at \$50; telescope valued at \$25; set of silk colors valued at \$15.
- IV. **OCTOBER 25, 1856.**—Transit (S. S.), 21.12; Nereid ('58), 22.45; Nautilus ('57), 22.55; Halcyon, under the name Wa-Wa ('58), 26.30. Transit and Nautilus fouled. Nereid rowed the last half-mile with five oars, and Wa-Wa broke an oar. Prize: boat-lantern valued at \$20.
- V. **JULY 27, 1857.**—Nereid ('58), 22.51; Olympia (S. S.), 22.52, lengthened by handicap to 23.14, by reason of being an eight-oared craft; Wenona ('60), 23.16. Prizes: set of silk boat-flags; pair of brass-mounted boat-hooks.
- VI. **JULY 26, 1858.**—Varuna ('60), 22.33; Nereid ('61), 25.26; Omicron (S. S.), 25.56, decreased by handicap to 25.36, by reason of being a *five*-oared craft; Olympia (S. S.), distanced. Prizes: set of oars, with championship flag "Pioneer No. 1;" pair of silver-mounted boat-hooks.
 SPECIAL RACE, June 8, 1859.—Varuna ('60), 22.6; Olympia (S. S.), 22.30, increased by handicap to 22.54; Cymothoe ('61), distanced. Prize: the championship.
 SPECIAL RACE, July 4, 1859.—Thulia ('62), 23.; Eolus (Law School), 23.37, decreased by handicap to 23.15; Wenona ('60); Cymothoe ('61). Prize: silver goblet.
 SPECIAL RACES, July 5, 1859.—*First Race*: Varuna ('60), 22.26; Olympia (S. S.), 23.30; Atalanta ('61), withdrew with broken oar. Prize: the championship.
Second Race: Wenona ('60), 25.30; Naiad ('62), manned by the Thulia crew of the day before, 26.50; Eolus (Law Students), Cymothoe ('61), Lorelei ('61), Atalanta ('61), Nautilus ('62), Thulia ('62). Prizes: two sums of money.
- VII. **OCTOBER 19, 1859.**—*First Race*: Atalanta ('61), 21.45; Olympia (S. S.), 22.; Cymothoe ('61), 24.15; Nereid ('61), 24.15. The two latter were ruled out for jockeying. Prizes: the championship; \$15 in money.
Second Race: Thulia ('62), 23.45; Nautilus ('62). Prize: \$10 in money.
 SPECIAL RACE, May 26, 1860.—Thulia ('62), 20.15; Nereid ('61), 20.45; Volante (S. S.), 22.45.
 SPECIAL RACE, May 27, 1860.—Thulia ('62), 19.16; Nereid ('61), 19.35; Atalanta ('61), 20. Prize: the championship.
- VIII. **OCTOBER 20, 1860.**—*Shell Race*: Thulia ('62), 19.; Atalanta ('61), 19.37; Glyuna ('63), fouled and withdrew. Prize: the championship and \$15.

Barge Race : Cymothoe ('61), 20.25 ; Varuna ('63), 20.58 ; Olympia (S. S.), 21.51 ; Thulia ('62), withdrew at end of first mile ; Nixie ('63), stopped at the start by a broken oar. Prizes : \$10 and \$5, also a drill prize of \$5, which Varuna won.

IX. OCTOBER 22, 1861.—*Barge Race* : Glyuna, first ; Varuna (Cymothoe), second ; Nixie, third. First two boats ruled out by fouls, and prize given to third ; poor time made by reason of rough water, which caused postponement of the shell race.

Shell Race (October 25) : Nixie, 19.17 ; Glyuna, 20.25. Prizes : \$15 and \$10, also a drill prize of \$5, which Varuna won.

SPECIAL SHELL RACE, May 31, 1862.—Varuna, 20.5, lengthened by bad steering to 21.45 ; Nixie, withdrew at buoy.

SPECIAL BARGE RACE, June 24, 1862.—Glyuna, 23.30 ; Undine (four-oared), 23.53.

SPECIAL SHELL RACE, July 2, 1862.—Varuna, 18.41 ; Glyuna, 20.2.

X. OCTOBER 29, 1862.—*Shell Race* : Varuna, 20.25 ; Glyuna, 21. ; Nixie, withdrew with broken outrigger.

Barge Race : Glyuna, 23.30 ; Undine, 24.47, decreased by handicap to 24.25. Prizes : \$15 and \$10, also a drill prize of \$5, which Varuna won.

SPECIAL RACE, June 6, 1863.—Glyuna, 19.48 ; Varuna, 19.55 ; Nixie, withdrew before reaching the buoy.

XI. OCTOBER 31, 1863.—*Shell Race* : Glyuna, 18.57 ; Varuna, 19.10.

Barge Race : Glyuna (Avon), 20.47 ; Varuna (Cymothoe), 22.5 ; Undine, 23.30, decreased by handicap to 23.

SCRUB RACES, June 23, 1864.—Undine barge defeated Varuna shell in a competition for a prize of thirty cents. The University crew rowed against the Sophomores and the Freshmen, and all three boats suffered from broken wires, unshipped oars, and innumerable fouls.

XII. OCTOBER 19, 1864.—*Shell Race* : Varuna, 20.50 ; Glyuna, filled with water and sunk.

XIII. OCTOBER 11, 1865.—*Shell Race* : Varuna, 18.25 ; Glyuna, 19.30.

Gig Race : Varuna, 19.55 ; Glyuna, 20.43.

SPECIAL RACES, October 25, 1865.—*Shell Race* : Varuna, 19.15 ; University crew of '66, 19.50. Prize : silver cup, offered by Wilbur Bacon, '65.

Gig Race : Glyuna, 19.52 ; Undine, 20.55. Prize : silver cup.

Single Scull Race : George A. Adee ('67), first ; Frank Brown ('66), second.

SPECIAL RACES, June 6, 1866.—*Shell Race* : Glyuna, 18.4 ; Varuna, 18.23.

Gig Race : Undine, 19.7 ; Varuna, 19.9 ; Glyuna, withdrawn.

XIV. OCTOBER 16, 1866.—*Gig Race* : Varuna, 19.13 ; Glyuna (second ?) ; Undine (third ?).

Barge Race : Undine, 21.15 ; Glyuna (second ?) ; Varuna (third ?).

Shell Race (October 20) : Glyuna, 17.33 ; Varuna, 17.35.

SPECIAL RACES, May 22, 1867.—*Shell Race* : Varuna, 18.7 ; Glyuna, 18.31 ; Undine, 18.38.

Gig Race : Varuna, 20.17 ; Undine, 20.20 ; Glyuna, ruled out.

XV. OCTOBER 16, 1867.—*Gig Race* : Glyuna, 18.15 ; Varuna, 19.17.

XVI. JUNE 30, 1868.—*Shell Race* : 'Sixty-Nine, 18.28 ; 'Sixty-Eight, swamped by rough water. Prize : silver cup, offered by A. C. Walworth, '66, and the champion flag.

Gig Race : 'Sixty-Nine, 17.52 ; 'Sixty-Eight, 18.40 ; 'Seventy, 18.50. Prize : six crossed golden oars to be worn as badges, offered by C. M. Heald, '70.

XVII. OCTOBER 27, 1869.—*Shell Race* : 'Seventy, 22.37 ; 'Seventy-One, 23.3 ; 'Seventy-Two, withdrawn by reason of the illness of an oarsman ; Scientifics, withdrawn by reason of a broken oar. Prize : six silver goblets.

Gig Race : 'Seventy, 22.2 ; 'Seventy-One, 22.12 ; 'Seventy-Two, withdrawn. (The race as thus recorded was a second trial, rowed October 28, the first one, which 'Seventy-Two won in 24.40, having been vitiated by general fouling.) Prize : six golden oars.

Barge Race : Undine, manned by Scientific Freshmen ('72), 15.16 ; Tom Paine, manned by Academic Freshmen ('73), 16.7, reduced by handicap to 15.37. Prize : six silver oars.

Double Scull Race : Betts Brothers, 14.52 ; "Ricardi Brothers," 14.35.

Single Scull Race : J. W. Griswold (S. S.), 16.3 ; R. Terry ('70), 16.38 ; R. Colgate (S. S.), third ; E. T. Owen ('72), fourth. Prize : silver cup.

- PHELPS BARGE RACE, June 4, 1870.—'Seventy-Three, 21.17 ; University, 21.34 ; 'Seventy-Two, 21.43½ ; Scientifics, 22.18 ; 'Seventy-One, 22.28½. Prizes : \$75 and \$25.
- SUMMER REGATTA, June 22, 1870.—*Shell Race* : Scientifics, 19.36, increased by handicap to 19.51 ; 'Seventy-Three, 20. ; University, 20.14, increased by handicap to 20.29 ; 'Seventy-Two, 20.19. Prizes : the champion flag and \$75 ; \$25.
- Single Scull Race* : E. T. Owen ('72), 14.11½ ; G. E. Dodge ('70), 14.35½ ; W. H. Lee ('70), 14.57 ; C. W. Gould ('70), 15.3 ; T. G. Peck ('71), 15.20. Prize : the Southworth cup, valued at \$300.
- XVIII. OCTOBER 22, 1870.**—*Shell Race* : 'Seventy-Three, 22.44 ; Scientifics, 23.13½. Prize : the champion flag.
- Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Four, 14.49½, decreased by handicap to 14.29½ ; 'Seventy-Three, 14.34½. Prize : six golden oars.
- Double Scull Race* : A. W. Curtis and C. S. Jelley ('71), 16.52 ; the second boat withdrew during the race, and the third failed to start at all. Prize : silver goblets.
- Single Scull Race* : W. P. Hall ('72), 17.24½ ; C. Deming ('72), 18.4 ; E. R. Troxell ('73), 19.13 ; S. Merritt ('73), 19.29. Prizes : two silver cups.
- PHELPS BARGE RACE, June 7, 1871.—'Seventy-Four, 22.3 ; Scientifics, 22.58 ; 'Seventy-Three, 23.13½. Prizes : \$75 and the flag ; \$25.
- SINGLE SCULL RACE, June 10, 1871.—Charles H. Ferry ('72), 18.37 ; John K. Howe ('71), 18.52 ; James M. Smith ('74), withdrew. Prize : silver cup valued at \$25, offered by M. White.
- SUMMER REGATTA, July 12, 1871.—*Shell Race* : Scientifics, 19.50 ; 'Seventy-Three, 20.39.
- Double Scull Race* : D. F. Brannan and P. Martin ('72), 10.40, reduced by handicap to 10.10 ; G. M. Gunn and G. E. Munroe ('74), 11.7.
- Single Scull Race* : Carrington Phelps ('70—a member of the Law School), 16.46½ ; J. W. Smith ('73), 17.5 ; J. B. Miller ('73), 17.17 ; W. P. Hall ('72), 17.35 ; C. H. Ferry ('72), 17.45. Prize : the Southworth cup, valued at \$300.
- XIX. OCTOBER 21, 1871.**—*Shell Race* : Scientifics, 19.45 ; 'Seventy-Three, 20.9. Prize : the champion flag and six gold badges.
- Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Three, 15.25 ; Scientifics ('74), 15.1. Race given to 'Seventy-Three on claim of foul. Prize : six silver goblets.
- Double Scull Race* : P. Martin ('72), and N. Martin ('75), 16.43, decreased by handicap to 16.18 ; H. H. Chittenden and W. Kelly ('74), 16.52 ; L. S. Boomer and G. S. Hoyt ('72).
- Single Scull Race* : J. W. Smith ('73), 18.48½ ; C. Deming ('72), 19.41½ ; S. Merritt ('73), 20.2 ; C. D. Waterman ('74), 22.10 ; S. L. Beckley ('73), 23.4 ; G. H. Bennett ('74) ; G. E. Munroe ('74) ; Unknown, swamped before the start. Prizes : gold medal ; silver medal ; silver goblet.
- SINGLE SCULL RACE, May 4, 1872.—H. S. Potter ('72), 16.20 ; C. Deming ('72), second ; S. L. Boyce ('73), third ; J. W. Smith ('73), fourth ; G. H. Bennett ('74), fifth ; H. D. Weeks ('74), withdrew. Prize : silver cup valued at \$25, offered by M. White.
- PHELPS BARGE RACE, May 29, 1872.—'Seventy-Four, 21.4, decreased by handicap to 20.39 ; Scientifics, 21. ; 'Seventy-Three, 21.47 ; 'Seventy-Five, 22.10. Prizes : \$75, \$25.
- SUMMER REGATTA, June 28, 1872.—*Shell Race* : 'Seventy-Three, 19.48½, decreased by handicap to 19.33½ ; University, 19.44 ; Scientifics, 21. ; 'Seventy-Five, 21.28, decreased by handicap to 21.3. Prizes : the champion flag and \$70 ; \$30.
- Double Scull Race* : W. P. Wood and L. S. Boomer ('72) ; H. H. Chittenden and W. Kelly ('74) ; both boats withdrawn.
- Single Scull Race* : H. S. Potter ('72), 17.57½ ; J. W. Smith ('73), 18.13 ; J. A. R. Dunning ('74), 18.25 ; H. D. Weeks ('74), about 18.30. Prizes : \$25, \$10.
- PHELPS BARGE RACE, June 29, 1872.—The University crew and one or two others pulled over the course in the evening, merely to rectify a technical informality in the race of May 29, and secure the prize money.
- XX. OCTOBER 16, 1872.**—*Shell Race* : 'Seventy-Three, 20.39 ; 'Seventy-Four, 21.10. Prize : the champion flag and six gold badges.

Barge Race : 'Seventy-Six, 14.3, decreased by handicap to 13.53 ; 'Seventy-Five, 14.43 ; Scientifics, 14.46 ; 'Seventy-Four, 15.4, decreased by handicap to 14.54. Prize : six gold goblets.

Single Scull Race : J. W. Smith ('73), 16.14 ; E. M. Swift ('73), 17.27 ; H. D. Weeks ('74), 17.30. Prize : the Southworth cup, valued at \$300.

XXI. OCTOBER 15, 1873.—*Shell Race* : 'Seventy-Six, 19.23 ; 'Seventy-Four, 19.43.

Barge Race : Scientifics ('76), 13.33 ; 'Seventy-Five, 13.42 ; 'Seventy-Four, 14.25, decreased by handicap to 14.10 ; 'Seventy-Seven, 14.37, decreased by handicap to 14.17.

Single Scull Race : R. J. Cook ('76), 15.29 ; A. Wilcox ('74), 15.33 ; W. C. Hall (S. S., '75), 16.18 ; N. Martin ('75), 16.55 ; T. A. Vernon (S. S., '76), 17.17. Prize : the Southworth cup, valued at \$300.

SINGLE SCULL RACE, June 23, 1874.—W. C. Hall (S. S., '75), 16.2½ ; A. Wilcox ('74), 16.7 ; J. R. Dunning ('74), 16.12½. Prize : the honor of representing Yale in the Intercollegiate Race.

XXII. OCTOBER 14, 1874.—*Shell Race* : Scientifics ('75), 19.34 ; 'Seventy-Seven, 19.47 ; 'Seventy-Five, 23.45. Prize : six silver oars and the new champion flags.

Barge Race : Scientifics ('76), 13.57 ; Theological School, 14.10 ; Law School, 14.17 ; 'Seventy-Eight, 14.27. Prize : six silver medals.

Single Scull Race : J. Kennedy (S. S., '75), 15.30 ; W. C. Hall (S. S., '75), 16.4½ ; W. A. Ransom ('78), 16.55½ ; E. S. Burleigh ('77), 18.45. Prize : silver cup, valued at \$50.

SUMMER REGATTA, June 2, 1875.—*Barge Race* : Law School, 13.9 ; Freshmen ('78 and S. S., '77), 13.16 ; 'Seventy-Six, 13.19½.

Pair-oar Race : G. L. Brownell (S. S., '75) and R. J. Cook ('76), 7.5½ ; D. H. Kellogg and C. N. Fowler ('76), 7.14.

Single Scull Race : J. Kennedy (S. S., '75), 15.21 ; W. C. Hall (S. S., '75), 16. ; W. W. Seymour ('75), 18.49.

XXIII. OCTOBER 16, 1875.—*Shell Race* : Law School, 19.37 ; 'Seventy-Seven, 20.

Barge Race : 'Seventy-Seven, 13.19 ; * Law School, 13.26 ; 'Seventy-Eight, 13.40.

Freshman Barge Race : 'Seventy-Nine, 13.33 ; Scientifics ('78), 14.1.

Single Scull Race : H. Livingston ('78), 15.27 ; T. A. Vernon (S. S., '76), 16.28½ ; W. A. Ransom ('78), 16.51.

SINGLE SCULL RACE, November 17, 1875.—H. Livingston ('78), 15.52 ; T. A. Vernon (S. S., '76), 17.52.

SPRING REGATTA, May 27, 1876.—*Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Nine, 13.29 ; Law School, 13.31.

Pair-oar Race : J. Kennedy (S. S., '75) and D. H. Kellogg ('76), 7.41 ; E. C. Cooke and W. W. Collin ('77), 8. ; C. N. Fowler ('76) and F. Wood (S. S., '76), 8.19.

Pair-oar Race : D. H. Kellogg ('76) and W. K. James ('78), 7.44 ; J. Kennedy (S. S., '75), and O. D. Thompson ('79), 8.

Single Scull Race : V. H. Metcalf (Law School), 17.14 ; E. P. Livingston ('79), 17.21 ; W. Holcomb (S. S., '77) ; W. A. Ransom ('78).

XXIV. OCTOBER 14, 1876.—*Shell Race* (four-oared) : 'Seventy-Nine, 21.36 ; 'Seventy-Seven, 22.13. Prize : four scarf pins.

Barge Race : 'Seventy-Seven, 13.27¼ ; 'Seventy-Nine, 13.28½ ; 'Seventy-Eight, 13.40. Prize : six silver badges.

Freshman Barge Race : 'Eighty, 14.7 ; Scientifics ('79), 14.43. Prize : flags.

Single Scull Race : E. P. Livingston ('79), 16.2 ; T. Peet ('77), 16.56 ; P. J. Wilson ('77), 17.16.

SPRING REGATTA, May 19, 1877.—*Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Nine, 13.3½ ; 'Seventy-Eight, 13.8 ; 'Eighty, 13.14. Prize : six beer mugs.

Barge Race : Law School, 13.54 ; Medical School, 14. Prize : a keg of beer.

Single Scull Race : H. H. Donaldson ('79), 15.39 ; W. T. Hart (S. S., '78), 16.7 ; W. A. Ransom ('78), 16.29½ ; G. M. Edwards ('79), 16.54½.

XXV. OCTOBER 13, 1877.—*Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Nine, 13.1 ; 'Seventy-Eight, 13.3 ; 'Eighty, 13.24½.

Pair-oar Race : H. Livingston and B. S. Keator ('79), 8.3 ; F. E. Hyde and A. S. Polhemus ('79), 8.6.

Single Scull Race : E. P. Livingston ('79), 14.43 ; W. T. Hart (S. S., '78), 15.55.

Canoe Race (paddled by pairs—quarter mile) : 'Seventy-Nine, 3.6 ; 'Eighty-One, 3.13 ; Scientifics ('79), 3.17½.

Barge Race (scrub crews of Seniors—one mile) : First Division, 6.50 ; Second Division, 6.53.

SPRING REGATTA, May 15, 1878.—*Barge Race* : 'Eighty, 12.57 ; 'Seventy-Nine, 13.5. Prize : six gold oars.

Freshman Barge Race : Scientifics ('80), 13.43¾ ; 'Eighty-One, 13.45¼. Prize : flags.

Single Scull Race : B. S. Keator ('79), 16.42½ ; A. F. Jones (Law School), 17.18 ; G. M. Edwards ('79), 17.28. Prize : beer mug.

Single Scull Race : E. P. Livingston ('79), 15.31 ; H. H. Donaldson ('79), 16.14. Prize : silver cup.

XXVI. OCTOBER 12, 1878.—*Barge Race* : 'Seventy-Nine, 15.58 ; 'Eighty-One, 16.27 ; 'Eighty, withdrew on account of rough water. Prize : seven pennants.

Dunham Club Race (Seniors in four-oared boats—one mile) : Blues, 6.30½ ; Reds, 6.37½. Prize : four ale mugs.

Freshman Barge Race : 'Eighty-Two, 15.56 ; Scientifics ('81), 16.26. Prize : seven goblets.

Single Scull Race (postponed to October 14, on account of rough water) : A. F. Jones (Law School) 15.45 ; G. M. Edwards ('79), 16.15. Prize : brazen vase.

To the foregoing table may be added a record of miscellaneous rowing contests, chiefly with non-collegiate clubs, in which Yale oarsmen have taken part :

FIRST RACE, AT HARTFORD, JULY 4, 1856.

The *Transit* (Scientifics) "was entered in a three-mile race against the *Undine* of that city, and the four-oared shell, *Virginia*, manned by New York pilots. The *Transit* led down to the stake boat, but fouling it in turning, the *Virginia* reached ahead by a few lengths, and won the first prize, \$100. The *Transit* took the second, a set of colors, and won, besides, no mean reputation for skill as oarsmen."

SECOND RACE, AT NEW LONDON, JULY 6, 1858.

To this, boats were invited "from all parts of the world." Nine prizes, amounting in the aggregate to \$120, were offered by the citizens, or one for every boat which entered. Wherries, four-oared, five-oared, and eight-oared boats were all placed on an equality, and no handicaps allowed. The boats were started separately, at intervals, and rowed over a course of about four miles, not measured, around three stake boats. The only college boats were the two *Olympias* of the Yale Scientifics, of which the eight-oared club boat won the first prize (\$25) in 32.35, and the four-oared shell the second (\$20) in 35.50, both prizes consisting of silver goblets. "The race must have been replete with interest to those persons who yet cling to the mistaken belief that whale boats, manned by whalers, can successfully compete with college boats owned by students. The *Olympia* club boat beat the whale boat entered in this regatta, even allowing handicap, more than six and a half minutes."

THIRD RACE, AT NEW LONDON, JULY 4, 1859.

The *Varuna* competed against half a dozen other six-oared boats, and took the fifth position, as shown by the following record : *Pequot*, of New London, 22.28 ; *Eaglet*, of New London, 22.50 ; *Bonita*, of New London, 23.12 ; *Naukeak*, of Mystic, 23.31 ; *Varuna*, of Yale, 24.27 ; *Mother Bailey*, of Groton, 24.48 ; *Sassacus*, of Mystic, 26.10. Later in the day, the *Varuna*, having thrown out two oars, entered the four-oared race, which was won by a boat from Greenport. A member of the Yale crew writes of the occasion as follows : "Prior to this date, the stroke side of our race boats had been starboard, and races had been rowed turning the stake boats to starboard. This race was pulled round three stake boats, the first opposite the city wharves, the second off Fort Trumbull, and the third off Groton monument on the Groton side. The stake boats were turned to port, and the race ended where it began. There were so many entries that the judges, to avoid fouls, started the boats a half-minute apart. The New London and Mystic crews of whalers and fishermen were in perfect condition, no longer rowing in whale boats, but in light weatherly

gigs, perfectly adapted to the water for which they were built, and having the stroke on port side. The Varuna, entered by Yale in the hope of winning something to assist the bankrupt treasury of the Navy, was still hogged and dragged on the stroke. Her crew were, however, in good form, and on the first mile, against the strong southeast wind, drew away from the Pequot, keeping well within themselves and confident of winning. The bowsman had not pulled in the bow more than two or three times before the race. The tide was running out strong against the wind, making too heavy water for the boat, which was now being pulled over the course for the first time. The bowsman miscalculated the force of the tide at the stake off Fort Trumbull, and shot three lengths past the stake boat. Then the port waist, not accustomed to holding hard at a racing turn, had his oar knocked out of his hands by a heavy roller, which at the same time broke the gunwale across in two places. The port waist was struck in the stomach by the loom of his oar and only by almost incredible exertion was able to keep stroke sufficiently not to encumber the rest. The other crews turned the stake boat by means of their stroke oarsmen locking hands with the judge in the stake boat and easily went away from the Yale, pulling in their crippled condition. The winning Pequot crew declined our invitation to participate in the New Haven races of the following day, which the Varuna won in 22.26, or two seconds less than the Pequot's time."

FOURTH RACE, AT MIDDLETOWN, JULY 4, 1859.

The six-oared Atalanta, of Yale, won the first prize (\$60), in 23.10; the eight-oared Olympia, of Yale, won the second prize (\$30), in 23.30; the Atalanta, of Hartford, made 23.40; and the Aliotus, of Hartford, having been secretly manned by professional oarsmen from New York, was ruled out for attempted fraud.

FIFTH RACE, AT PROVIDENCE, JULY 4, 1860.

The University shell, of Yale, won the first prize (\$150), in 21.28; the Thulia, of Yale, manned by Sophomores of '62, won the second prize (\$90), in 22.25; the Brunonia, of Brown University, was withdrawn; the Una, of Providence, was "in sight at the close of the race;" and a five-oared boat, of Providence, was "not in sight," then.

SIXTH RACE, AT WORCESTER, JULY 25, 1860.

The University shell, of Yale, won the second prize (\$60), in 19.10; the Gersh Banker, of Newburg, N. Y., with Joshua Ward as stroke, won the first prize (\$100), in 18.37; the Union, four-oar, of Boston, gained the third place, in 19.41 (reduced by handicap to 19.11); and the Quickstep, four-oar, of Boston, was fourth, in 21.26.

SEVENTH RACE, AT LAKE SALTONSTALL, JULY 10, 1871.

The Yale Sophomores ('73) were defeated nine seconds by the Atalantas, of New York, 19.6½ to 19.15½. (Nine days later, in a straightaway race, down the Connecticut River, ending at Chicopee Bridge, the Atalantas defeated the University crew of Harvard sixty-three seconds, 18.19½ to 19.22½.) A race between the Atalantas and the University crew of Yale was also arranged to be rowed June 24, 1874, but was abandoned a few days before the appointed date.

EIGHTH RACE, AT HARLEM, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Julian Kennedy, of Yale, "rowed against several members of the New York Rowing Club, who were given extravagant handicaps, varying from 80 to 100 seconds. The wind and rain and darkness made the race appear rather farcical, yet he had no trouble in overtaking and passing all his competitors but one, before the end of the first mile, when darkness came on so fast that it was impossible to see, and in the belief that all had been passed, he stopped rowing."

NINTH RACE, AT LAKE SALTONSTALL, NOVEMBER 17, 1875.

Julian Kennedy of Yale, in a two-mile turn-about race, made 14.56; Richard B. Bainbridge, of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, made 15.52. Prize: a silver cup, valued at \$50.

TENTH RACE, AT PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22 AND 24, 1876.

NATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA, FOUR-OARED SHELLS, MILE AND A HALF COURSE, STRAIGHTAWAY, FIVE COMPETITORS. PRIZE: A LARGE SILVER CUP AND A BANNER, AND FOUR SMALLER SILVER CUPS AND FOUR GOLD MEDALS.

First day's trials. First heat: Atalanta, of New York, $9.13\frac{1}{4}$; Beaverwyck, of Albany, 9.28; Yale, of New Haven, $9.39\frac{1}{2}$. Second heat: Columbia College, of New York, $9.13\frac{1}{4}$; Vesper, of Philadelphia, 9.14.

Second day's trial. Atalanta, $9.37\frac{3}{4}$; Columbia withdrew.

The *Tribune* correspondent said: "The bow oarsman of the Yale boat, Mr. Wood, with admirable pluck, determined to pull, in spite of his sore finger. He did pull well, but his steering was shockingly bad, and lost the crew the second place certainly, and perhaps the first."

ELEVENTH RACE, AT PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 28, 29, AND 30, 1876.

CENTENNIAL REGATTA, INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, FOUR-OARED SHELLS, MILE AND A HALF COURSE, STRAIGHTAWAY, TWENTY COMPETITORS. FIRST PRIZE, A SILVER CUP VALUED AT \$1,000, AND FOUR GOLD MEDALS; SECOND PRIZE, FOUR SILVER MEDALS.

First day's trials. First heat: Eureka, of Newark, New Jersey, $9.29\frac{1}{2}$; University, of Dublin, Ireland, $9.36\frac{1}{2}$; Argonauta, of Bergen Point, New Jersey, 9.42. Second heat: Yale, of New Haven, $9.23\frac{3}{4}$; Vesper, of Philadelphia, $9.13\frac{3}{4}$; Crescent, of Philadelphia, $9.46\frac{1}{2}$. Third heat: Columbia College, of New York, 9.11; Elizabeth, of Portsmouth, Virginia, $9.20\frac{1}{2}$; Quaker City, of Philadelphia, withdrawn. Fourth heat: Beaverwyck, of Albany, 9.14; Du Quesne, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, three lengths behind; Falcon, of Burlington, New Jersey, withdrew. Fifth heat: Watkins, of New York, $9.6\frac{1}{4}$; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, withdrew; Malta, of Philadelphia, withdrawn. Sixth heat: London, of London, England, 8.55; Northwestern, of Chicago, $8.59\frac{1}{4}$; Atalanta, of New York, withdrawn. Seventh heat: First Trinity College, of Cambridge, England, $9.63\frac{1}{4}$; Oneida, of Burlington, New Jersey, $9.53\frac{1}{4}$.

Second day's trials. First heat: Beaverwyck, 9.7; Eureka, 9.13. Second heat: Watkins, $9.1\frac{1}{4}$; First Trinity, withdrew; Columbia, withdrawn. Third heat: London, $8.51\frac{1}{4}$; Yale, $8.52\frac{1}{4}$.

Third day's trial. Beaverwyck, 9.6; London, $9.6\frac{1}{2}$; Watkins, 9.16.

"It seems strange," said the *Tribune* correspondent, "that the Beaverwycks, who won the final heat to-day, should have done so in $13\frac{3}{4}$ seconds slower time than Yale made yesterday, and in $6\frac{3}{4}$ seconds slower time than Northwestern made yesterday. If the English say that we have not beaten their best crew, we can be pretty safe in saying that it was not our best crew that beat them. The winning time of the Beaverwycks has been, in the course of this race, twice beaten by Yale, twice by Northwestern, and twice by the Londoners, and it seems a pity that those three swiftest crews could not compete together in the final heat." Editorially the same paper said: "A better English crew and a better American crew could possibly have been found, but each nation was represented by the best crew at hand. The London men had been over the course a quarter minute quicker than the best speed of Cambridge, and three-quarters of a minute quicker than Dublin. Yale had been over it a third of a minute better than the Atalantas, who won the National Amateur prize, five-sixths of a minute ahead of the Argonautas' best time, and also a quarter of a minute faster than the Beaverwycks, who won the International race. Yet Yale was but a second behind London. This was a conclusive test. No American crew ever before made such a showing against an English one. It is Captain Cook's crowning achievement, and all Americans are proud of him. Through ill repute and good repute, through success and failure, he has clung to what he considered were the correct principles of oarsmanship, and the victories which he has won this summer at Springfield and Philadelphia have all been justly earned." The *Herald* correspondent said: "Captain Cook deserves the hearty thanks not only of every graduate of Yale, but of every man with a drop of American blood in his veins, for his perseverance in bringing his crew up to to-day's work, and in helping them to pull through it. To beat the man who taught him his stroke is glory enough for one day, and that Yale did row faster than London is plain from the following reasons: As each boat had to row on a curve for half a mile, Yale being outside rowed on a longer arc—longer by at least a boat's length (43 feet), and perhaps by two lengths—but beside this, London elbowed Yale over two more arcs, much longer than the original one, and thus added to the

length of Yale's course. If London rowed just a mile and a half this afternoon, there can be no manner of doubt that Yale rowed 100 feet further, if not 150 feet further, while all the distance that London could actually put between them at the finish was five feet—less than the length of any man in either boat."

TWELFTH RACE, AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

CENTENNIAL REGATTA, INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP, FOUR-OARED SHELLS, MILE AND A HALF COURSE, STRAIGHTAWAY. PRIZE: SILVER CUP VALUED AT \$300, PRESENTED BY GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Yale made 9.10 $\frac{3}{4}$; Columbia, 9.21; First Trinity, of Cambridge, withdrew. The composition of "Yale's Champion Centennial Four" was as follows: Robert Johnston Cook, '76, of Fayette City, Pennsylvania; William Welch Collin, '77, of Penn Yan, New York; David Hyde Kellogg, '76, of Spuyten Duyvil, New York; Julian Kennedy, S. S., of Struthers, Ohio. The task of organizing the crew was undertaken by the latter gentleman, at the request of certain graduates, about the middle of July, or a fortnight after the victory over Harvard in the eight-oared race at Springfield. Captain Cook's business engagements prevented his taking part in the enterprise at the outset, and it was not until the race of August 22 had proved that it was hopeless for the bow oarsman originally chosen (Frederick Wood, '76, S. S., of Norwalk, Connecticut) to recover the use of his hand in season for the other contests, that the former consented to serve. His success as a steersman, in spite of an entire lack of previous experience in that capacity, was by no means the least remarkable incident connected with Yale's triumphs at Philadelphia.

THIRTEENTH RACE, AT HARLEM, OCTOBER 2, 1877.

The prize for junior single sculls, offered by the Harlem Regatta Association was won by Herman Livingston, '79, a member of the University crews of 1877-78. The course was a mile straightaway, and there were eighteen competitors, divided into four groups for trial heats. The Yale representative won his trial heat in 6.15 $\frac{1}{2}$, as against 6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 6.41 $\frac{1}{2}$, made by the respective winners of the other trial heats, and in the decisive race he made 6.5 as against 6.14, 6.23, and 6.30, made by the others. Among the competitors were included two other undergraduates: W. Content, of Columbia, fourth in the first trial heat, and Edward A. Sumner, of Wesleyan, '78, distanced in the fourth trial heat.

FOURTEENTH RACE, AT NEWARK, AUGUST 20, 1878.

The prize for senior single sculls in the National Amateur Regatta, attracted ten competitors, among whom were two representatives of Yale: Julian Kennedy (S. S., '75) and Herman Livingston ('79). In the first trial heat, Mumford, of New Orleans, made 10.17 $\frac{3}{4}$, and defeated Kennedy by a quarter second; and in the fourth trial heat, McMillan, of Philadelphia, made 9.13 $\frac{1}{4}$, and defeated Livingston. In the third trial heat for junior single sculls, Bruce S. Keator, '79, a member of the Yale crew of 1878, attempted to compete, but was taken ill and obliged to withdraw at about the middle of the race.

FIFTEENTH RACE, AT HARLEM, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

The prize for double sculls, offered by the Harlem Regatta Association, was won by H. and E. P. Livingston, of Yale, in 7.15 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Olympics making 7.24, and the Athletics 7.25, and all the crews fouling. In the race for senior single sculls, Herman Livingston, of Yale, was defeated by E. Mills, in 8.7 $\frac{1}{2}$, H. P. Dana being third. In the first trial heat for junior sculls, Bruce S. Keator, of Yale, won in 7.39 $\frac{1}{2}$, over three competitors; in the second trial heat, Irving A. Lyon won, in 7.58 $\frac{3}{4}$, over two competitors; and in the third and decisive heat, Lyon made 7.40 $\frac{1}{2}$, and defeated Keator by four or five lengths.

FRIENDS OF THE ROWING MEN, 1843-79.

Before turning to the history of Yale's rowing relations with Harvard and other colleges, it may be well, even at the cost of some little repetition, to group together in a single paragraph the names of those who have specially distinguished themselves as friends and builders-up of the boating interest at Yale. From the very outset, thirty-

six years ago, that interest has never lacked a sufficient number of ardent supporters, and their efforts may be said in general to have had a cumulative effect in raising it to its present satisfactory condition; but, from time to time, certain classes and individuals have achieved particular prominence by their enthusiasm and success in hastening this development process. After "the founders" of the class of '44, who introduced into the college the simple pastime of rowing, by importing from New York the old "Sugar Johnny" Whitehall boat which they called the "Pioneer," the earliest mention belongs to the class of '47, who ordered the building of the "Excelsior," with a definite view to swiftness, and thus established boat-racing among college sports. Then, in order to systematize racing, the class of '53 organized the existing clubs into a "Yale Navy," the duty of whose officers was to superintend an annual regatta, wherein the clubs might compete for prizes offered by the graduating class. The eight-oared barge race on Lake Winnepesaukee, in August, 1852, between the Juniors of Harvard and Yale, which James M. Whiton (one of the latter, though a Boston man) was instrumental in arranging, gave the impetus for this establishment of a regular racing system at Yale. Richard Waite, of Toledo, O., was a leading spirit, if not indeed the most energetic friend of the enterprise, and George W. Smalley, of Worcester, Mass., was a most efficient adjutant. The class of '58 was the next to distinguish itself, both in the person of its Commodore, William P. Bacon, who worked in many ways to give greater coherency to the Navy as an organization, and in the person of Edward F. Blake, an enthusiast in all manly sports and customs of the college, who secured the adoption of his "English system of permanent rowing clubs." The drowning of George E. Dunham, one of the foremost men of that time, while practicing for the race with Harvard, though it created a profound feeling of gloom throughout the college community, had no tendency to lessen the ardor for aquatics, but perhaps rather increased it. At all events, the next season saw the first boat-house erected, the first shell boat procured for a University crew, the first thorough training for a race, and the first victory over Harvard in a contest which was in many ways the most exciting and remarkable that American college crews have ever engaged in. Among the prominent oarsmen of that period, Charles H. Owen, '60, is notable by reason of his having continued to manifest, in various ways, his friendship for Yale's boating interests even to the present time. The credit of building the second boat-house seems chiefly due to the energy of Hamilton Wallis, '63, who subsequently showed his good will in connection with the \$300 prize cup offered for four seasons by his classmate, George C. S. Southworth, which did so much toward naturalizing single-scutt rowing at Yale. Stephen C. Pierson, Commodore of '64, and other members of that class also rendered hearty support to the boat-house scheme and to the crew which Wilbur R. Bacon, '65, had put in training for the first of his two victories over Harvard. These gave him a personal prestige as an oarsman such as no other American collegian ever attained, until a much later period (thus, though the Harvard crews of certain years were made famous by success, the members of the "International Four" of 1869 were the first to gain much individual celebrity as oarsmen), and even now the tradition of "Wilbur Bacon's Crew," as a phenomenal and invincible six, has some slight lodgment in the consciousness of the undergraduates who frequent the

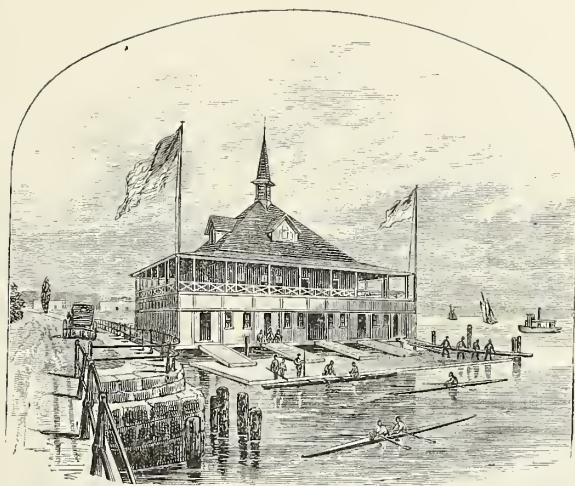
Yale boat-house. Five years after Bacon came David McCoy Bone, '70, who infused an extraordinary amount of energy into the Navy; transferred its regattas to Lake Saltonstall, where they have since remained; scoured the country for money where-with he paid off the long overdue boat-house mortgage; and finally set the stroke for a crew who defeated Harvard, though technically denied the honor of victory. Since '70 the most famous "boating classes" have been those of '73, '76, and '79. The former sent a six-oared crew into thirteen different races, and manned nine of the eighteen oars in three University boats—Willis F. McCook and Jeremiah Day being the most prominent and persistent rowers. The last-named class entered seven successive Saltonstall regattas, and suffered only a single defeat (May 15, 1878), when its four best men were training in the University boat. The class of '76 collectively achieved great success in boating, but will be specially memorable in the aquatic traditions of the college for the unique distinction of having supplied, during the entire four years of its course, a captain for the University crew. This was Robert Johnston Cook, whose five years' practice of rowing at Yale, and quiet persistence in his determination to follow what seemed to him the best attainable methods of that art—spite of ridicule and abuse and slander—resulted in a personal triumph and vindication quite unprecedented in the annals of American college boat-racing. It is simply a fact to say that no other collegian ever did so much to develop skill in rowing at Yale, or impressed his ideas so unmistakably upon American college rowing in general. The fashion of speaking about him with deprecation and contempt has not had many followers since that day at the Centennial, when his crew suddenly forged to the front as the distinctive representative of America's aquatic prowess, and rowed a dead-heat with the best four that the Old World cared to furnish. Similarly pre-eminent, when compared with his official predecessors, in reference to results achieved for the business interests of the boat-club, stands Charles H. Ferry, '72, the story of whose two years' labors in building the new boat-house has been told already with such completeness (pp. 293, 294) as to render unnecessary anything more than this brief allusion here. The names of some liberal subscribers to the boat-house fund were printed on page 294, and more would have appeared there were the facts accessible. The gift of \$500 made by Thomas Denny, '54, to the winning crew in the University race of '64, is worthy of remembrance as being the first pecuniary recognition of any importance ever accorded to the boating interest by a Yale graduate. Then, in 1870, came the offer by William Walter Phelps, '60, of \$250 for five successive years, for the encouragement of barge-racing, though the rowing men declined to take advantage of it after the third year. In 1875 the Dunham Club was founded by a gift of \$1,300 from Frederick W. Stevens, '58, in memory of the friend who was drowned while rowing beside him in the ill-fated *Volante*, just before graduation day. Treasurer Henry C. Kingsley, '34, Professor Benjamin Silliman, '37, and Professor Daniel G. Gilman, '52, deserve remembrance for their efforts in securing the loan which made possible the boat-house of 1863; Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, '57, by his services during the last four years in attending to the finances of the club, has also proved a valued friend of the boating interest; George St. John Sheffield, '63, by the recent loan of his steam launch for

“coaching” purposes, not less than by former direct gifts of money, has placed the rowing men under obligation; nor should it be forgotten that William P. Burrall, '26, in his official capacity as president of the company owning the property, allowed the Yale boat-house to occupy a valuable water front for a dozen years without exacting any rent for the privilege—though whether this indulgence was the result of deliberate good-will, or of easy-going official negligence, is a mystery which will never be solved. Last may be named the successive Presidents of the club (called “Commodores” until 1870), each of whom was chosen to serve during his Senior year, except that, as has been before explained, the choice in 1873 and 1874 was of a graduate of '72.

RICHARD WAITE, '53, Toledo, O.	ARTHUR D. BISSELL, '67, Buffalo, N. Y.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, '54, New York City.	SAMUEL PARRY, '68, Clinton, N. J.
NATHANIEL W. BUMSTEAD, '55, Boston.	WILLIAM A. COTT, '69, Grafton, Mass.
ALEXIS W. HARRIOTT, '56, Turk's Isl'd, W. I.	DAVID M. BONE, '70, Petersburg, Ill.
SAMUEL SCOVILLE, '57, West Cornwall, Conn.	ISAAC H. FORD, '71, North East, Md.
WILLIAM P. BACON, '58, New Haven.	LEWIS G. PARSONS, '72, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL D. PAGE, '59, Philadelphia.	HENRY A. OAKS, '75, New Haven.
HENRY L. JOHNSON, '60, Jewett City, Conn.	CHARLES H. FERRY, '72, Chicago.
CHARLES T. STANTON, '61, Stonington, Conn.	CHARLES H. FERRY, '72, Chicago.
ELISHA S. LYMAN, '62, Montreal.	ELMER P. HOWE, '76, Worcester, Mass.
GEORGE L. CURRAN, '63, Utica, N. Y.	FREDERICK W. DAVIS, '77, Hartford, Conn.
STEPHEN C. PIERSON, '64, Hartford, Conn.	WALLACE W. HITE, '78, Lancaster, O.
WILBUR R. BACON, '65, New Haven.	CHARLES F. ALDRICH, '79, Worcester, Mass.
EDWARD B. BENNETT, '66, Hampton, Conn.	



LAKE SALTONSTALL.



PART II.—INTERCOLLEGIATE.

FOUR PERIODS IN YALE-HARVARD BOAT-RACING.—INITIAL CONTEST ON LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE IN 1852.—RACE AT SPRINGFIELD IN 1855.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE UNION REGATTA IN 1858.—YALE'S EARLIEST AQUATIC TRIUMPH: WORCESTER, 1859.—SECOND AND LAST OF THE COLLEGE UNION REGATTAS, 1860.—REMINISCENCES OF TWO SUCCESSFUL SUMMERS, 1864-65.—FOUR YEARS OF DEFEAT, 1866-69.—VICTORY IN 1870 LOST BY SHARP PRACTICE.—YALE'S FAREWELL TO WORCESTER AND DEMAND FOR A STRAIGHT COURSE.—HARVARD'S ESTABLISHMENT OF "THE NATIONAL ROWING ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES."—ATLANTA'S TEST RACES WITH YALE AND HARVARD IN 1871.—DISGRACEFUL DEFEAT IN 1872.—THE LEADER OF ELEVEN CREWS IN 1873.—EXPERIENCES AT SARATOGA IN 1874-75.—DISRUPTION OF HARVARD'S "AM. COLL. ROW. ASS.," AND ESTABLISHMENT BY YALE OF AN EIGHT-OARED CONTEST IN 1876.—A CLOSE RACE THROUGH THE RAGING WAVES IN 1877.—EVIL EFFECTS OF HARVARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUBSIDIARY TRIALS.—GOOD MANAGEMENT AT NEW LONDON IN 1878 SECURES THE PERMANENT ADOPTION OF THE THAMES COURSE.—THE CAUSE OF PAST JEALOUSIES AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS.—LIST OF PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING BOATING.—TIME-TABLES OF THE RACES, 1852-78.—NAMES OF THE YALE AND HARVARD CREWS.

THE history of the rowing matches between Yale and Harvard naturally divides itself into four distinct periods. The first period comprises seven miscellaneous races that were rowed in 1852, 1855, 1859, and 1860, on three different courses and under varying regulations. The second period covers the seven successive years, 1864 to 1870; in each of which years, on the day after the Yale Commencement, a three-mile turn-about race was rowed at Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, by the representative University crews of Yale and Harvard, in six-oared shells without coxswains. During this period a half-dozen minor races were rowed there under similar conditions and in connection with the University races, and one race was rowed on Lake Saltonstall—these seven minor matches comprising three Freshman races, two Scientific races, one Sophomore race, and one "Citizens' race," between the University crews. These turn-about races were, in effect, decided on the first half of the course, for the boat that reached the turning-stake first invariably won the victory. The third period is that of the "Rowing Association of American Colleges," extending over the six

years, 1871 to 1876. In each of these years there was a University race and a Freshman race, and the boats were all six-oared shells like those of the second period. The courses were all "three miles, straightaway"—down the Connecticut River, near Springfield, for the first three years; on Saratoga Lake, for the last three years—but in no two seasons were they exactly identical. A single scull-race of two miles, straightaway, was rowed during the last four years of this period. The fourth period began in 1876, with the establishment of what promises to be a permanent annual Yale-Harvard race, disconnected from all subsidiary races and unaccompanied by side-shows of any sort. The boats adopted for this period (the first ones of their kind used in America) are eight-oared shells, steered by coxswains, and the course is four miles, straightaway. The races of 1876 and 1877 were rowed on the Connecticut River, near Springfield, beginning at points a little above the city and ending some miles below it. The race of 1878 was rowed on the Thames River, ending at New London, and the course proved so entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned, that it will doubtless be permanently retained.

FIRST PERIOD, 1852-60.—IRREGULAR RACES.

The first intercollegiate regatta originated as an advertising expedient in the mind of an enterprising railroad man, as is shown by the following account of it, prepared in 1875, by Rev. James M. Whiton, late of Williston Seminary :

One bright morning in June, 1852, the writer, then a member of the junior class in Yale, happened to be riding in company with the late James N. Elkins, then superintendent of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, along the shore of that beautiful sheet of water that extends from Weir's Landing on Lake Winnepesaukee to Lake Village. Some remark was made, what a nice place for boating it was, and then something was said about the rowing clubs of the college students; which drew from Mr. Elkins the suggestion that it would be a fine thing if the students could try their boats on the lake. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, now a favorite route to the lake and the White Mountains, was then a new road, and its enterprising manager was on the lookout for ways of bringing it into notice and repute. With this object, he then made a proposition, that the Yale students should challenge the Harvards to row upon the lake. He pressed the idea with enthusiasm, and engaged, that if it could be carried into effect, the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company would pay all the bills. This was the origination of the intercollegiate regatta.

In pursuance of Mr. Elkins's plan, a challenge was soon sent by the Undine Boat Club of Yale to the Oneida Club of Harvard to row on Lake Winnepesaukee, in the first week after the Yale Commencement. It was not accepted without some hesitation—partly on account of the time, which was inconvenient to the Harvards, whose vacation began a fortnight earlier than Yale's, and partly from the surprise of the very novelty of the proposition. A journey to Cambridge by a representative of Yale removed all hindrances, and the first week in August, 1852, was agreed on for the race.

On Friday, July 30, the day after Commencement, nearly thirty of the Yale boys, two-thirds of them members of the class of 1853, started from New Haven with free passes to the lake, to which they had sent forward their boats, viz. : the Undine, a heavy eight-oared barge, the Shawmut, a somewhat lighter boat, clinker built, also eight-oared, built like the Undine with room for lady passengers, and the Atalanta, a four-oared outrigger, a very light craft for those times, though heavier than the modern shells. The Atalanta went under a borrowed name for the occasion. The real Atalanta was an enormously heavy eight-oared boat, built to carry a company of ladies on excursions with the crew, and so lent her name for the occasion to a fleeter substitute. This fictitious Atalanta was, however, honestly acknowledged at the time as such. The statement was plainly made that she was "from New York, but manned by students of Yale." As the Yale

boys had little expectation that their heavy boats, built to breast the waves of Long Island Sound, could compete successfully with Harvard, the lighter boat was taken along under the name of the Atalanta Club, with the intention of rowing her with a picked crew.

Having rested over night at Concord, N. H., the Yale clubs arrived at noon of Saturday at Centre Harbor, at the northern end of the lake. The Harvard men, twelve in number, came up on Monday. Short was the time for practice. On Tuesday, August 3, the regatta took place. Excursion trains brought crowds. General Franklin Pierce, then candidate for the Presidency, gave dignity to the occasion by his presence. The day was perfect, light, and moderately warm, with a gentle northwest breeze. In the morning a scrub race came off at eleven o'clock. The distance rowed was estimated as a mile and a half. The Oneida came in two lengths ahead of the Shawmut, and about twice that ahead of the Undine, and was adjudged winner of the prize, a silk flag. The time was seven and a half minutes. In the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the principal race occurred. The boats were taken down the lake for a straight pull back, toward Centre Harbor, two miles against the breeze. The distance was simply guessed at by the judges. As to training, as now practiced, there had been none—only that some care was taken of diet on the day of the race, such as to abstain from pastry, and from summer fruit, and to eat meat in preference. One of the Yale clubs thought it was a smart thing when they turned out on Tuesday morning an hour before sunrise, took their boat into a secluded cove, and rubbed her bottom with black lead. But the victory of Harvard was a foregone conclusion. They declined to match their boat against the Atalanta, on the ground that she was not one of the regular Yale boats. They had come to row only with the recognized clubs, the Undine and the Shawmut. Against either of these the Oneida was pretty sure of victory.

The whole number of students present was forty-one, of whom twenty-four rowed, and three were coxswains. Among the crew of the Undine—in which the writer pulled the bow oar—were George W. Smalley, now London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, stroke oar; Benjamin K. Phelps, now district attorney of New York City, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, now of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. William M. Hudson, now of Hartford, who pulled the fourth oar; Theodore Weston, now a civil engineer of distinction, pulled number seven; and Julius Catlin, jr., now of the firm of Hunt, Catlin & Valentine, New York City, was our coxswain.

The boats came in in the same order as in the "little go" of the forenoon. The Oneida led the Shawmut by about four lengths, and the Undine by twice that interval, and would probably have done still better but for a curious accident. A board, loosened from a temporary platform, came drifting along toward the Oneida, and was not seen till too late to avoid it. When the oar pulled by 'Sid.' Willard—of gallant and lamented memory among our fallen heroes—should have been lifted from the water, that board was right atop of it. Sid., however, athlete that he was, was the man for the emergency. Instead of being flung backward by a 'crab,' he stiffly held his oar in the water until carried clear of the board. The headway lost was considerable, but the plucky Oneida redeemed part of it by a vigorous spurt when nearing the line. The time was given as ten minutes. The two-mile course, however, was probably a little scant. The prize (a pair of black-walnut oars, silver-tipped) was awarded to the Oneida.

There was no dispute of the award, but many spectators were surprised to learn that the Shawmut had been beaten. It seems that the boats were ordered to pull toward the new dock, meaning the new steamboat dock. The captain of the Shawmut, however, understood it as the temporary dock which had been erected for the regatta, and accordingly steered on a diagonal to the course which the Oneida took. This extra distance, as many thought, lost the race to Yale.

A second regatta had been arranged to come off on Thursday, August 5, at Wolfboro', twenty miles from Centre Harbor, at the foot of the lake; but a storm prevented. But the prize which was to have been contended for—a black-walnut boat-hook, silver-plated—was presented to the Shawmut as the second in the regatta of Tuesday.

No more rowing being proposed, riding came in turn. The students were handsomely entertained with an excursion to Plymouth, twelve miles from the lake, where they were most hospitably made the guests of the now well-known Pemigewasset House, and taken up to the top of Mount Prospect, famed for its beautiful view of the whole lake region.

On Saturday morning, August 7, the crews, provided with free passes, after indulging in uproarious cheers for their entertainers, for each other, and for the rest of mankind, started from Plymouth for their respective

homes. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company had abundantly fulfilled their engagement by furnishing free transportation, and by entertaining the forty and more students for a week at the best hotels in the region; so that an Undine man, as he confidentially told the writer at the week's close, though he had started for the regatta with but ten cents in his pocket, so implicit had been his trust in the sponsor of the excursion, was "not broke yet." Owing to the storm which prevented the second day's regatta, the company did not realize much immediate profit, but they gave their road the good advertisement that they intended.

The victorious boat in this first regatta deserves special mention because it was the identical craft which was purchased of a club of Boston mechanics in September, 1844, by certain members of the class of '46, who thereby became the founders of the first boat club at Harvard. According to *The Harvard Book*, "the Oneida was perhaps the best boat of her class ever in Cambridge, and a description of her will answer generally for all the club boats down to 1855, when the model began to be improved. She was thirty-seven feet long, lap-streak built, heavy, quite low in the water, with no shear, and with a straight stem. Her beam at the widest was about three and a half feet. She was floored halfway to the gunwale with wooden strips, and had a hard-wood grating at each end. These gratings were kept unpainted and oiled; and, although used by the bow oar sometimes to walk on in using his boat-hook and in setting and striking colors, they were the principal vanity of the boat. Flat wooden thole-pins fitted into the gunwale. The oars were of white ash, and ranged from thirteen feet six inches long in the waist, to twelve feet at bow and stern. A plain bar of hard wood served for stretcher, and each seat had a red baize-covered cushion. The tiller ropes were stout and covered with canvas. The captain's gig of a man-of-war will give a very good idea of her general fittings. She was painted red for some years, and then black, until she was sold in 1857. She was considered an extreme clipper for those times, and was sold by her first college owners in order to get a new boat better adapted to pleasure excursions in the bay, and less of a race boat; although a crew could indulge in very considerable motion in the Oneida without any danger of upsetting. Built for a race in Boston, in which she was successful, in Cambridge also she was never beaten, and in her time she had great renown. Between 1844 and 1850 there were, besides the Oneida, the Huron, the Halcyon, the Ariel, the Iris, and perhaps other boats which were owned by clubs of Harvard students; but at the close of the latter year a serious disturbance between some of the crews and the Boston police led the Faculty to frown upon boating and forbid the formation of any new rowing clubs, so that during the years 1851-53, the old Oneida was the only craft kept afloat at Harvard. When the challenge came from Yale, a few days before the summer vacation of 1852, the number of men to choose from was so small that the task of getting together a crew seemed almost hopeless. Three of the graduating class, however, consented to take the places of the three Juniors who didn't want to row, and the eight, thus extemporized, pulled together, in preparation for the race, 'only a few times, for fear of blistering their hands.'"

The record of the thirteen years' continuous and creditable service which the Oneida rendered Harvard, is not to be matched by the history of any other boat either at

Cambridge or at New Haven. The Yale craft which competed against it in the general regatta had a much shorter life, and even its identity is left a little uncertain by existing accounts. The only Yale boat known as the Shawmut was the one described on page 280 *ante*, and it hardly seems possible that so clumsy a craft could have been used in the race with Harvard. The probability seems altogether in favor of the account (*Yale Lit.*, May, 1858, p. 241) which says that the boat called the Shawmut on that occasion was really the Halcyon (also described on page 280), which the members of the Shawmut Club of '53 borrowed for the purpose from the Halcyon Club of '54. When the latter club graduated they thrust a boat-hook through their craft and set her adrift, but she was beached on the Fair Haven shore, and after remaining there two years, was repaired and became the Wa-Wa of '58, and was finally wrecked in a storm in August, 1857. The old Shawmut, during an equinoctial storm just before the close of the long vacation of 1852, broke loose from her moorings and drifted over to Long Island, where she was beached by some fishermen, and though but little injured, she was left there to rot. From the sale of her oars, boat-hooks, and cushions, a handsome gold pen and case were purchased and presented in 1858 to the organizer of the Yale Navy. The case was inscribed as follows: "The Shawmut Boat Club of 1853, to their Captain, Richard Waite."

The second regatta took place on the Connecticut River at Springfield, Saturday, July 21, 1855, in response to a challenge from Yale, sent at the time of the Fourth of July race—two weeks and a half before—when Harvard, though invited there by the Springfield people, had, much to Yale's disappointment, failed to put in an appearance. An article in the *Lit.* for May, 1858, written by W. P. Bacon, says: "Crews were picked and favorite boats manned by both colleges, and they arrived in Springfield on Friday, to examine their course and look about a little. Yale entered Nereid and Nautilus. Harvard Y. Y., four oars, thirty-two feet, no coxswain, no rudder; and Iris, eight oars, forty feet, with the same coxswain who steered the Oneida, three years before. Undine, four oars, was also present from Harvard, but was not entered. Colonel James M. Thompson of Springfield was umpire, and the two Yale judges were George W. Smalley of '53, now London correspondent of the *Tribune*, and George W. James of Brooklyn, builder of Yale's favorite boat, Nereid. The prize was a beautiful set of silk boat-flags, pennant, jack and ensign, offered by the citizens of Springfield. A handicap of 11 s. per oar was allowed the smaller boats. The course was three miles, half down stream and back, and the actual times made were: Iris, 22 m.; Y. Y., 22:47; Nereid, 24 m.; and Nautilus, 25 m.; which the handicap allowed the last three boats would change to 22:3, 23:38, and 24:38, respectively. Nereid of Yale took the lead at the start and kept it for the first four hundred yards, but at the stake-boat the Harvard crews were ahead, and so they came in amid the cheers of thousands of spectators. In the evening, three of the Y. Y. crew, and three of the Union Club of Boston, manned the Nereid, working her with the Iris's oars, and went over the course against time. Though unpracticed together, and with a coxswain who had never been over the course before, they pulled the favorite Yale boat over the three miles in 21:45, or 15 s. less than the winning eight-oared Iris had made the distance. This fully substantiated the

Nereid's merits and the superiority of the Boston and Harvard oarsmen. The Harvard men were, it is true, of much more powerful physical development than those of Yale, but they also showed much more skill and coolness in handling their oars. The stroke of the Yale boats was very convulsive and quick and almost impossible to maintain for any distance. Many friends of both colleges were present and the excitement was *intense*. The news of the result was sent far and wide by telegraph, and of the extra *Republican*, containing an account of the race, more than two thousand copies were sold, before the contestants started homeward—the Yale men at seven o'clock, the Harvard clubs, three hours later." All four of the undergraduate classes of each college were represented in the race, as were also the Law, Medical, and Scientific departments of Yale, and the Law department of Harvard. According to The Harvard Book, "the day was rainy at times, and there was a very light wind, but the water was tolerably smooth. The Yale crews at the start rowed in a style as bad as could be, with short, jerky strokes, more than sixty to the minute, and they were soon safely out of the race. Their boats, however, were vastly superior to ours, and had bent wooden outriggers, braced like those of a wherry, running from the bottom of the boat across the gunwale. On the other hand, the Iris was very slightly outriggered, with wooden pieces spiked to the gunwale, and the Y. Y., though furnished with decent outriggers and spruce oars, was so badly strained and twisted, as to be hardly fit for use, and was still further disabled by the breaking of a stretcher at the very outset of the race."

These hap-hazard, hastily arranged contests of 1852 and 1855 were followed three years later by a formal proposal to establish an annual intercollegiate regatta. This appeared in the *Harvard Magazine* for May, 1858, and at the same time "a circular was sent from Harvard to such of the other colleges in the United States as from their situation on good water were supposed to be able to put a crew into a race boat, asking them to send delegates to a convention to consider the subject." The meeting was held at New Haven, May 26, 1858, and to it Harvard, Brown, Trinity, and Yale each sent a delegate, while representatives of Dartmouth and Columbia were expected but failed to appear. It was voted: "That the regatta of this year be held on Friday, July 23, and that the place be Springfield, provided sufficient pecuniary inducements be offered by the citizens thereof; that at each regatta the time and place of holding the next one be determined; that none but academical undergraduates (including the graduating class) take part therein; that each college enter as many boats as it please, and row them with or without coxswains; that the course be three statute miles in length; that the race be rowed straightaway, or turn-about, according to the weather; that an allowance of 12 s. per oar be given the smaller boats; that the position of the boats be determined by lot; that each college entering appoint an umpire, and the umpires a referee; and that a set of silk colors with suitable inscriptions be given the winning boat—the cost of the same not to exceed \$25, and to be met by the entrance fees required of the contesting boats." The secretary was also instructed to invite other colleges to join the association, and take part in the coming and subsequent races. Six days before the time appointed for the race, Saturday night, July 17, 1858, while the Yale boat was taking a practice pull on the river at Springfield, a collision with

another craft overturned it, and its stroke oarsman, George E. Dunham of '59, sank to the bottom and was drowned. This melancholy accident of course broke up the race, and the crews from Yale and Harvard—those from Brown and Trinity not having arrived—separated without making arrangements for any future contest.

A meeting of delegates from the four colleges was held at Providence, February 23, 1859, and the arrangements of the year before were again adopted. It was also voted that the next regatta be held on July 22, following, either at Springfield or Worcester; but doubtless the sad recollections of the disaster at the former place induced a change of locality, for Lake Quinsigamond was ultimately selected, and the first "College Union Regatta" was rowed there on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 26. For this, Yale originally intended to enter a four-oared shell (*Volante*) and a six-oared lap-streak (*Varuna*), but the former was "very crank and log-sided, and the memory of last year's disaster condemned her," so that on the 5th of July her crew with two of the *Varuna* began to practice together in preparation for the six-oared shell "Yale." Their training, wrote one of them in 1876,

Was more severe than that of any other Yale crew has been. They were kept on the old strict diet of meat, oatmeal, and coarse bread—a slight relaxation being made in favor of fruits. They ran four miles before breakfast, and the last half mile at speed, racing each other home. They pulled the heavy weights and wrestled in the gymnasium an hour at noon, and pulled the full course round the red buoy in the evening. They came to Worcester in superb form; no crew was ever in better condition—and none ever needed more to be. The only practice the six had together until three days before the race was in a six-oared lap-streak carrying no coxswain or coach, and pulling twelve and a half and thirteen feet straight oars. In this lap-streak the stroke had been about thirty-eight. Pains had been taken to insure a good strong catch, full thigh and loin movement, before the oars were dragged past the perpendicular, a clean feather and a prompt, easy recover. The lap-streak moved satisfactorily. Mackay, the boat-builder, disappointed us. Only three days before the race, came the spoon-oars and the new shell rigged for a coxswain—stroke on port side, oars only ten and a half feet long, and outriggers correspondingly short. Several holes were punched in the shell by an accident, at New Haven, and Mr. Ellison, the Harvard's captain, kindly assisted in patching them at Worcester. One outrigger was shaky, and was braced on suspicion. The other five were pulled off in practice and were strengthened and replaced. The crew caught their new positions, the former port oars rowing starboard and *vice versa*, with encouraging readiness, and the two new *Varuna* men made little trouble in learning to use spoons. The bow side was now the heavier by a few pounds and pulled the stroke side around; but, before the race, this difficulty was overcome. The remaining obstacle to success, or an honorable defeat, was the lack of proper braces or oars, and the impossibility of procuring others of suitable length. How discouraging a misfortune this was, may be better understood by stating that the oars of the Yale, in '59, were of the same length as the sculls used by a single sculler; ten and a half feet being a moderate length for each of the sculls, of which a sculler in a racing wherry pulls a pair. Our stroke, which had been thirty-eight in the lap-streak with the long oars, was increased in the shell with the short ones to forty-five, forty-eight, and in the last spurt to sixty. Any oarsman will appreciate the pumping effect of such rapid exertion.

In the first day's race, July 26, the Avon lap-streak, of Harvard, took the lead, as a boat with a wider beam can always do on the first stroke, and immediately crossed the Yale's bow so close as to compel the Yale to slack her speed and steer a wide course to get by her. By the time the Yale was fairly clear of the Avon, the Harvard shell was irretrievably on the lead, and the Yale pulled the remainder of the race carefully, lest accident should deprive them of the victory over the Avon and make their defeat too inglorious. The time of the boats was: Harvard, 19.18; Yale, 20.18; Avon, of Harvard, 21.13; Atalanta, of Brown, 24.40. The Atalanta was a heavy boat unsuited for racing, and was entered and pulled by Brown in the same spirit that animated the Yale crew under their disadvantages—the hope that a long life might be given

to the College Union Regatta. The Harvard crews pulled without coxswain or rudder, objecting to the rudder as delaying a boat's motion, and trusting to the uniform skill of the oarsmen to make the slight variations necessary in the course by shifting slightly the direction of the stroke. Every good bows-man knows that the boat's head is turned, not so much by the increased power of his stroke, or by its relaxation in a race, as by shifting forward or backward on his thwart, and uses the rudder little. On the following afternoon, July 27, the race, for prizes offered to six-oared boats by the citizens of Worcester, was contested only by the Yale and the Harvard. The fuller floor and the perfect catch of the Harvard gave her the lead; but the Yale hung close to her quarters. The terrible forty-eight to the minute would not work the boat fast enough, and, under the lash of the coxswain's eloquence, the crew sent up their stroke to fifty. At the mile Yale lapped, came alongside, began to forge ahead. The Harvard's bow-side fouled the Yale's starboard oars, and for a few lengths blocked her port oars with the starboard oars of the Yale. For those few lengths six oars pulled both boats, and, in the struggle to get clear, both boats were rocking violently, and a capsize seemed inevitable. There were thirteen gentlemen in those two boats, however, and there was uttered not a word of recrimination, nor a stronger expression than "Keep your course!" As the boats cleared each other, the Yale drew ahead. Harvard spurted again and again to regain the advantages of the first turn. The Yale six, though unaccustomed to the crank-shell and the short spoons, were experienced oarsmen and experienced racers. To every spurt of the Harvard they responded just enough to hold their advantage, and yet kept as far as possible within their powers. That such a stroke could last seemed impossible. The race was won and lost, if at one half mile more than another, on the half mile to the stake, and by the admirable self-possession of the crew, and especially that of their stroke oar. The Harvard was not so coolly pulled on this half mile. The westerly breeze, which seemed to the Yale only a blessing of fresh air to alleviate their exhausting forty-eight stroke, probably made steering without a rudder troublesome. But the novelty of a boat ahead of them troubled the Harvard worst. The crew looked about and lost way on the boat. They were not the men to lose heart, and undoubtedly were confident of success. But they were backed in the betting (which will persist in following any event of interest enough to elicit differences of opinion) at five to one to beat Yale more than a minute, and at one hundred to five on the general result. The position was irritating. The cool handling of the Yale by crew and coxswain was irritating. The ridiculous side-wheel forty-eight and fifty to the minute which nevertheless was keeping ahead of the champions of the continent, must have been doubly vexing. The Harvard was badly punished on the third half mile, and the Yale began the turn first. It was a clumsy, careful turn, likely to be a turn over. Before the Yale was fairly straightened for the home stretch Harvard had dashed up to the stake, leaned hard toward it, gone round as if on a pivot, and lapped Yale or breasted her for the struggle, which though never slackened was nevertheless renewed. For a mile down the lake the red turbans never were all past the blue, nor all the blue past the red. One boat led a foot, then the other. Half a mile from home the fifty strokes fell to forty-eight and then to forty-six and the red turbans drew ahead. Quarter of a mile from home, and the red had a clear length, and it seemed as if the ten and a half feet spoons could not catch water enough to pull against. Then the roar of the grand stand and the light blue still a length to the rear, and the forty-six hardly held. Meantime the red turbans were not quite at even distances and there was a crooked back or two in the Harvard, which did not straighten on the finish. A constant call from the coxswain was without result. Twice a call from the bow met no response. Then the colors of the grand stand began to flash past. The Yale stroke oar turned his head for the first time in the race, called his crew, sent the stroke to forty-eight, fifty, fifty-eight, sixty, and the Yale went over the line, two seconds ahead of Harvard, in 19.14, the fastest accredited time up to that date. The average weight of the Yale crew (148 pounds) represents very "fine" condition, and under the present system of training, or in the same form in which the English crews row, would probably have been about 158 or 160 pounds. The excuse that the wind favored the Yale was not at the time allowed by the Harvard crew, who threw their turbans into the lake in disgust, but permitted no detractions from the Yale's success. Indeed, the wind could not have been very overwhelming, in view of the fact that Harvard's 19.16 was her best record on a full three miles, and would have been better but for the foul, when six oars pulled both boats several strokes. There was no white water and the weather would ordinarily be considered favorable. The Harvard lost nothing by her drift after turning the stake, making no effort to head up into the wind apparently,

and crossing the line on the leeward or eastern side of the lake, having drifted the short width of Quinsigamond on her mile and one-half return voyage. Within five years after the race, every one of the Yale seven and all but one of the Harvard six, held their commands as United States army officers.

According to *The Harvard Book*, "the Harvard boat used on this occasion, though in some respects inferior to the narrow and longer shells made since, was a very remarkable boat. She was the first six-oared shell built in America, was forty feet long, twenty-six inches wide amidships, built of white pine, and had iron outriggers like those now in use, except that the oars were not fastened in the rowlocks by wires. She weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and was an exceedingly neatly made boat, and differed from the racing shell of to-day only in being shorter (made short in order to turn a stake easily), and wider and higher out of water. She was delivered to us in Boston, in December, 1857, by her builder, James Mackay, an Englishman who had emigrated to New York about two years before, and afterward removed to St. John. She had been ordered in September by four Harvard students on their own responsibility, but when the boating season opened in 1858, it was voted to adopt her as the University boat, in place of the eight-oared lap-streak Harvard (fifty-one feet long, fairly outriggered, rudderless, decked at each end with light canvas), which was built for us at St. John, in June, 1856, as our first University boat, and was sold to Columbia in the spring of 1858. Our new shell was to the boating men of that day as great a novelty as the Monitor was to naval officers in 1862. She was a very fast boat, a good sea boat, and very lively; and with her, also, spoon oars were first brought to the Charles River. The fight between the Merrimack and the wooden frigates was not more decisive than the regatta of June 19, 1858, when the Harvard shell defeated the best of a half-dozen competitors by nearly two minutes in a three-mile race (making the then unheard-of time of 19.22), and lap-streak boats were henceforth useless for racing. In the second day's race with Yale, July 27, 1859, one circumstance gave the Yale boat desperate odds. The wind (a high one) blew directly across the course—a fact which compels a crew rowing without a coxswain to row hard on one side going up to the turn, and on the other side coming down; while a coxswain with his rudder can turn against the side favored by the wind, and allow all the crew to give way. In this race the Harvard unfortunately drew the side most exposed to the wind; and going up to the stake they would, whenever a lull came, gain rapidly on Yale, being at times ahead of her. Yale turned the stake twenty-six seconds ahead, but coming down, the Harvard made up almost as much, and actually came in only two seconds behind. The Harvard crew had pulled desperately, and gained whenever they could get out of the wind; but some of the gusts blowing down between the hills were so strong that, twice, on one side, the crew were obliged to hold water to get the boat's head round again. The result of this race was the adoption of a rudder connected with the bow-oar's feet by wires, which method of steering, though used at Cambridge two years before in the four-oared Undine, was not at that time thought worthy of general acceptance. A new boat, with arrangements for a coxswain, had been built for this race of 1859, but as it was too light, and did not carry the crew so well, the old one was retained. New boats were built next year also, but the old forty-foot pine

proved better than all, and carried the crew to victory no less than three times during the season of 1860. In the spring of 1865 she was broken up, and her fragments were preserved as relics."

Under the inspiration of Yale's remarkable victory in 1859, each one of the three lower classes challenged the corresponding Harvard class to a trial of oars, at the time of the "college-union regatta," of July 24, 1860, for which, of course, a University crew was also promised. The Harvard Juniors declined, while the two lower classes accepted the challenge. In the Freshman race, though the Glyuna of Yale was a much better boat than the Thetis of Harvard, the latter won, in 19.40 to the former's 20.20. In the Sophomore race, Harvard (Haidee) again won, in 20.17—the Thulia of Yale giving up just after turning the stake boat on account of the sudden illness of one of the crew. The Haidee was then only seven seconds ahead. Last came the University race, for which the Harvard, the Yale, and the Brown had entered. "At the word 'Give way!' all got off in fine style. The Harvard with a tremendous leap shot ahead of the other two; the Yale pressed close after, while the Brown at once fell behind." These relative positions were kept to the end, the times being 18.53, 19.5, and 21.15. "Brown's new shell was said to weigh but 120 pounds, and though of very elegant and delicate construction, proved to be hardly suitable for racing. It was so light that it rocked with the efforts of the rowers, and it came in weighted down with water, most of which was shipped at the turning-stake, and with one of the foot braces broken." It carried a coxswain, as did all the Yale boats, though none of the Harvard craft did so. The class boats were lap-streaks, and the two rival shells were the same ones which competed with each other the previous year. "In the race for the citizens' prize, on the following day," writes a member of the crew of '59, who has already been quoted, "the Thulia of Yale drew position between the Harvard Sophomore boat and the Thetis of Harvard. The two Harvard boats, both striving for the same stake, headed together in so short a space as to close in on the Thulia, which was fouled by the Harvard Sophomore boat, and, instead of paddling over the course, and claiming the race on a foul, which would have been allowed, probably against both Harvard boats, the Thulia headed to shore at once and abandoned the contest. The prize was given to the Thetis, though the Sophomores came in a half-minute ahead. Yale's University crew was a strong one, but fell into the error of cultivating gymnasium muscle too much, and lacked practice together under favorable conditions. Their practice had been so much in the shell in rough water, as to have greatly chopped up the stroke, and lessened the reach and the play of back and loins. One of the best oarsman in the crew, Henry W. Camp, was injured in training, and obliged to leave the boat a few days only before the race, and too late for a substitute to become accustomed to the work. With longer oars, the crew of 1860 pulled fewer strokes per minute than the crew of the year before, but mistakenly adhered to a short stroke."

This "second annual regatta of the college union" was the final one, and it marks the close of the first period of intercollegiate boat-racing. The University boat of Brown had not only been utterly defeated in both regattas, but in the second season was hopelessly behind Harvard (19.37 to 20.50) in a race on Charles River, June 22,

and in another race at South Boston, June 25, and was withdrawn from a race with Yale, at Providence, July 4. Trinity had trained a crew for the regatta of 1858, which never took place, and Columbia, though possessed of rowing men enough to buy the eight-oared Harvard lap-streak in the spring of that year, never entered the "union" at all. There seem to have been no other colleges where boat racing was regularly practiced at that time, though a Dartmouth delegate was expected to attend the convention of 1858; and the experiment of the "union" apparently demonstrated that none of the smaller colleges could have any reasonable hope of success in rowing with Harvard and Yale. The breaking out of the civil war, according to *The Harvard Book*, "caused so great a decline in the boating interest that for nearly three years there were no important races whatever at Harvard. Perhaps the Faculty, too, put obstacles in the way of the intercollegiate regattas, on account of the disturbances which the students made at Worcester in 1859 and especially in 1860. These exuberances were seized upon eagerly by enemies of the colleges, and made up into very highly colored accounts, and created a good deal of scandal." At Yale, the Faculty passed a law forbidding the crews to row races during term time with outside competitors; and as a result of this rule all the Harvard-Yale races of the second and fourth periods have been appointed for the day after the Yale Commencement. It has been already shown that the boating enthusiasm at Yale during the opening years of the war was sufficient to support the regular club races, and to build a new boat-house in 1863. In that year also an unsuccessful attempt was made to institute a race with Harvard; and with the next season the second period of intercollegiate aquatics really began.

SECOND PERIOD, 1864-70.—WORCESTER RACES.

"Early in 1864, in accordance with Yale's proposal, a meeting was held in Springfield, to decide on terms and conditions. Bacon and I represented Yale, and McBurney and Crowninshield, I think, Harvard. It was agreed that the race should be between Yale and Harvard, and that no other colleges should be invited; and in this way the regattas were rowed for seven years." Thus writes Louis Stoskopf, under date of October 13, 1876, and he then goes on to say:

The impossibility of our beating the Harvard crew, with the superior advantages Harvard had always possessed, was so deeply impressed on the minds of old Yale men, that while we were in training for the regatta of 1864, it was a common thing for us to hear their sad prognostications of our coming defeat, and many undergraduates were scarcely more hopeful. Our preparation was none the less thorough on account of the supposed difficulty of the task, and so effective was it that we found it an easy matter to win the honors. At the time of my entrance at Yale, as a Junior in 1863, I had never seen a shell, and had seldom been on the water in a boat of any kind. When the project of forming a crew was broached, it was urged by some that experienced boating men should be chosen, but it was finally decided to take the most promising material that could be found, without regard to previous experience, and the crew actually selected was mainly a green one. During the spring vacation a half-dozen of us rowed the Avon lap-streak along the Sound and up the Connecticut River as far as Middletown (against a tremendous current, for a high flood prevailed at the time), and on our return voyage we were forced to seek shelter at the Thimble Islands for two or three days, on account of a storm. Of those who took this excursion, however, Bacon and myself were the only ones who trained for the race with Harvard. It took us all summer

to learn to row well together, and even at the end of the season we were not finished oarsmen, though we knew how to send the boat along at a lively pace. We went to Worcester about a week before the race, and when I had taken a look at the Harvard men, who seemed to me the finest and strongest-looking crew I ever saw, I confess I had little hope that we should win the race. In reality, however, we found it an easy matter, and I for one finished the race without feeling much blown or exhausted. We took the lead at the start and kept it to the end, reaching the stake so far ahead that we were nearly turned when Harvard began to turn, and increasing our lead all the way down. After this race I decided to abandon rowing, partly because my standing in scholarship (which, during non-boating months was about high-oration) suffered considerably, and partly because many of the pleasures and advantages of college life were cut off during the training period, but I finally had to yield to pressure and continue in the boat. I don't believe any crew ever worked harder or dieted more conscientiously than we did in preparing for the race of '65. The first boat that McKay built for us was so crank and unsteady that we were obliged to order another which arrived the very day we were to start for Worcester, and we only took a short trial pull before shipping it there. When we started in the race we were so little acquainted with our boat that to avoid accident we began very deliberately, and Harvard thus got the advantage by half a length or more, but we began to gain before we had reached the grand stand and easily kept the lead for the rest of the race. During our week in Worcester, a felon on one of my fingers kept me out of the boat, and in effect threw the whole crew out of practice.

Under date of October 2, 1876, Edward B. Bennett writes:

Of the crew as originally selected, four had had experience in the club races, but Stoskopf and myself became members of a regular crew then for the first time. We began its practice very soon after the opening of the summer term, in 1864, and continued it regularly to the day of the race. At first, we had very little encouragement or support from the college. In all the previous races, Harvard had won the flags, and the majority of the students looked upon us as persons engaged in a hopeless effort. When we began to practice, I venture to say we did not present an appearance which betokened confident hope. This sentiment of the college had considerable effect on our crew at first; but very soon Bacon, who was the master mind, inspired the crew with his own confidence. I don't think six men ever were more faithful to each other than we were during that summer. We took a pull twice daily, and seldom rowed less than ten miles each day. Stephen C. Pierson, of '64, who was at this time the Commodore of the Navy, rendered the crew very great and valuable assistance. He seemed sanguine of the success of the crew from the start, and no doubt it was largely due to him that the class of '64 gave the crew so hearty a support as we came nearer the day of the race. During the last four weeks of preparation, the crew were under the care of a trainer named William Wood. He belonged to the better class of professional oarsmen in New York city, and had taken care of professional crews, but this was his first attempt with amateurs. He succeeded well enough, except that his regulations as to diet were too strict. When we reached Worcester and accepted the Harvards' invitation to see them take a practice pull, we all agreed that they looked handsomer in the boat than ourselves. Bacon, nevertheless, remained perfectly sanguine of victory, for his quick eye had detected at the boat-house that the Harvards were not a well-trained crew, and would not be able to endure the strain of a hard-fought race; whereas, he believed his own men were equal to almost any amount of exertion. When the day arrived, we had all grown very confident of success, for we were convinced that our opponents were not prepared for a close contest. We took the lead very soon after the start, and readily kept it to the end. There was nothing like excitement for us during any part of the race, and we considered it an easy victory. Our time was 19 minutes and 1 second, and Harvard was $42\frac{1}{2}$ seconds behind. On the same day, the Sophomore race was won by Harvard, in 19 minutes and 5 seconds, which was not only 71 seconds better time than that of the Sophomore boat of Yale, but was 38 seconds better time than the University crew of Harvard made in their race with us. The victorious Sophomores, having thus come within four seconds of equaling our own winning time, were very anxious to row with us in the "citizens' regatta" of the following day; but we did not agree to the proposition, for what reason I do not now remember. A year later, however, the same Sophomores became the University crew of Harvard, and we had the pleasure of meeting them and beating them, too, 17.42½ to 18.9. In our boat Pierson took the place of Seymour, and in Harvard's Fenno took the place of Abbott, but, with these exceptions, the contestants in the University race of '65 were the

identical men who won the University and the Sophomore races of '64. Our first victory made easy the preparation for the second. We rowed together during the fall of '64, and also took part in the club races, and during the winter we exercised regularly in the gymnasium with rowing-weights, dumb-bells, and Indian clubs. By these means the crew were kept in the best condition, and, when we began a regular course of training and practice in the spring of '65, we were very far in advance of the year before. Bacon really had the whole management of our training, though Wood was in attendance at New Haven a part of the time.

Edmund Coffin, who rowed for three years in the Yale boat with the classmate whose remarks have just been quoted, writes, under date of September 30, 1876, as follows :

In 1864 and 1865, the training our crews were given for the intercollegiate races was more severe than any other college crews have ever had in this country, I believe. The old and time-worn stories of raw beef, and the other things accompanying it, were facts with us ; and the physical strain we were required to endure was enormous, when considered in conjunction with the literary work which as students we accomplished. That training lasted about two months in its severity before the race. We never rowed on Sundays. On week-days we rose about six, walked and ran before breakfast, on an absolutely empty stomach, between three and five miles—running more than one half of the distance, and a part of that at full speed ; often carrying small weights in our hands. Most of this running exercise was taken in heavy flannels, for the purpose of melting off any possible fatty substance. The course was from College, along College Street, to Prospect (then called Tutor's Lane), and up that street past the water-works, returning by the same road. After that, we breakfasted, attended recitation for an hour, rowed about four miles, attended a second recitation, dined, rowed again the same distance, and had a third recitation in the afternoon. All the recitations were prepared for in intermediate hours, and all the rowing was at full speed, much of it over the course on time. The bill of fare consisted of beef and mutton, with occasional chicken, toasted bread, boiled rice, and weak tea. No wine or beer, and very rarely vegetables. When I consider that this was my life for almost a third of the time during so many successive years, it seems incredible. No college crew would be asked to do this at the present day. But, all of the members of these crews are now alive, and, so far as I know, enjoy good health and are strong and robust men, some of them still athletic men who still enjoy competition in athletic exercises.

The Harvard Book speaks of the races of these two years as follows :

"In the race of 1864 the Harvard men appeared with bare backs, and, as they had practiced all the season thus stripped, presented a rich mahogany color, while the Yale crews, who had rowed in shirts, were milk-white in contrast. A newspaper report of the race, attributed the hue of Harvard's oarsmen to the use of some artificial coloring-matter. The Yale crew was composed of excellent material, and, though rowing a quick, jerky stroke, pulled well together, and offered an excellent example of what can be done by hard work and good discipline, even with a bad style. Their boat also suited them admirably, while the Harvard crew had a boat which was not large enough to carry them, and was crank besides, and which came too late for them to get familiar with it in time for the race. Harvard, however, was fairly and handsomely beaten by a crew of smaller men, better trained and disciplined. The Yale crew of 1865 was substantially the same that had beaten Harvard the year before, but it had improved both in style and strength, and had a superb boat. The Harvard crew had a boat built by a new man, Lawler, who made for them a very peculiar affair, broad and very flat, and with a slight keel. It was a decided failure. The race is easily told. Harvard took the lead at the start, but was soon rowed down by the superior strength of Yale and handsomely beaten—18.42½ to 19.9. By a mistake, the judges announced Yale's time as 17 minutes, 42½ seconds ; but this was announced by both judges and referee, afterward, to be a mistake."

The claim that was raised by Harvard, some time after the race, that the authorized time-keeper, in announcing 17.42½ as the time of the winning crew, had "shortened

the time by a minute," had no other basis of plausibility than this: that, inasmuch as $17.42\frac{1}{2}$ was 70 seconds less than the best time ever made by Harvard (18.53, in 1860), and almost a minute less than the best time ever made by any other crew (18.37, by the Ward brothers, in 1860), it was therefore necessarily "impossible." When, however, in 1868, the Ward brothers, on the same course, made $17.40\frac{1}{2}$ and the Harvard crew made $17.48\frac{1}{2}$, the assumption of "impossibility" of course became absurd. The timing of a turnabout race is a matter of such perfect simplicity that the making of a serious error is almost impossible; but the power of prejudice is so strong that though for a decade past all boating authorities not connected with Harvard have credited to the Yale crew of '65 the swiftest time ever made by a college boat on Lake Quinsigamond, Harvard writers still perversely persist in defending their exploded pretense about "the mistake of a minute." The umpire, Joshua Ward, in a printed letter dated August 4, 1868, says:

"The statement that the time of the winning boat in the University race of 1865 was $18.42\frac{1}{2}$, which appeared in a card over my name shortly after that event, was made under the impression that the time ($17.42\frac{1}{2}$) rested solely on the authority of the Yale judge. This gentleman I knew did not catch the time when the boats started. I therefore accepted $18.42\frac{1}{2}$ —the time as I learned it from some parties on shore—as the correct time, and so announced it. Had I known of the existence of an authorized time-keeper, and that $17.42\frac{1}{2}$ came from him, or was sustained by other good authority, I should have had no reason to question that time."

The "Oarsman's Manual for 1871," compiled by George T. Balch, a West Point graduate, who served as colonel during the civil war, and has no affiliations with Yale, says (p. 254):

"The time of the winning boat, as first officially announced by the authorized time-keeper, was $17.42\frac{1}{2}$. This received the approval of the judges, and is found as here recorded in a number of the published statements of the race. Soon after, the referee came out in a card, denied that he had indorsed the time of $17.42\frac{1}{2}$, and stated the correct time to be $18.42\frac{1}{2}$. These diversities of statements gave rise to a controversy between the friends of the two crews as to which of the above times was the true one. We have read with great care the voluminous statements of fact and the arguments as presented by both sides, and are satisfied that the weight of evidence is clearly in favor of the shorter time. 1. All the circumstances of the race conspired to make the time remarkably good. The Yale crew were an unusually fine set of oarsmen, they were thoroughly trained by over a year's practice together, on the day of the race they were in perfect condition, they rowed the best boat they had ever had; the day itself was propitious, the air clear, no wind, and water perfectly smooth; in short, here were all the elements of a sharp, quick race. 2. Viewed in the light of the experience of that day, the time was remarkable; but neither this nor the fact that the crew did not do as well the next day, proves it impossible; the fact that it has since been diminished on the same course, and also very closely approached by another college crew, quite neutralizes all arguments in that direction. 3. The strongest proof of the correctness of the time adopted is the entire unanimity in the statements of no less than six gentlemen who personally witnessed and timed the boats, as to the number of *minutes* required for them to pass over the course, and which have been given the public in the form of affidavits. These parties are competent witnesses, the character of whose testimony cannot be questioned. Their evidence will be found in the issue of the *Spirit of the Times* for December 5, 1868."

The portraits of the winning six, together with a picture of the race, appeared in *Harper's Weekly* of August 19, 1865, accompanied by the remark: "There has been some dispute as to the time made, but it is now generally agreed to have been as we

have stated above ($17.42\frac{1}{2}$), which is the swiftest on record in this country." The *Tribune* said editorially: "Neither this year nor last has the Yale crew been driven to show the best it could do, and we sincerely regret that such a crew is to be dispersed before being matched against opponents that could put these six oars on their mettle. Harvard knows with delight that they are to leave college this year, but though they may have had no opportunity to do their best merely as rowing men, they have put their college in a position it can never wholly lose, and they have won for themselves a grateful and honorable remembrance from Yale in all time to come." The Harvard crew in this race wore red handkerchiefs, white shirts and blue trousers, and the Yale crew wore blue handkerchiefs, flesh-colored shirts and white drawers. The McKay shell which carried the Yale crew to victory in the race of 1864 was wrecked three years later by the Freshmen who were using it as a practice boat, and one of them immortalized its memory by a humorous essay which was published by the *Lit.* of April, 1870.

During the remaining five years (1866-70) of the second period, the "citizens' regatta" took place on the same afternoon with the college races, instead of on the following afternoon; and so there were no further attempts on the part of rival college oarsmen to have supplementary competition with each other in the character of "citizens." The Worcester people during the seven years of the period, as well as in 1859 and 1860, presented the winning crew in each college race with a set of silken colors (a "champion" flag of blue and gold and an American ensign), and during the last four years they offered additional prizes: to each winning University crew they gave six gold medals, and to each winning Freshman crew they gave six silver medals, except that silver cups took the place of these in the case of the winning Freshmen of 1867. The University boats of Yale were built by McKay in 1866 and 1867, and by Elliot in the three following years. The latter built the Harvard boats of 1864 and 1866, and also the single craft which served Harvard for the three years, 1867-69. In 1870 Harvard employed Blakey. Elliot supplied all four of the boats used in the Freshman races of 1867 and 1869, the two boats used in the Scientific race of 1870, and two of the four used by the Freshmen in 1870, when Fearon built the Yale boat and Blakey the Harvard. McKay built both boats for the Scientific race of 1866. The statistical summary tells with sufficient emphasis the story of Yale's defeats in the four years, 1866-69, relieved only by the success of the Freshman crew of 1867, whose time lacked only a dozen seconds of equaling that made by the University crew, while the failure of the latter (by nearly a minute and a quarter) was the most complete of any Yale crew that ever rowed at Worcester. Harvard's thoroughgoing victory of that year inspired the opening of negotiations with Oxford, and when in 1868 the same Harvard crew succeeded in making $17.48\frac{1}{2}$ (within six seconds of the "impossible" time made by the Yale crew in 1865), negotiations were resumed, with the result that a four-oared four-mile race was rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, August 27, 1869, between Harvard and Oxford, which race Oxford won by only six seconds, in 22.41 . Harvard desired that this "international four" should row with Yale on the 4th of July, just before sailing for England; but as the rule of the Faculty forbade the Yale men to row

in term time, this proposal had to be rejected, and the usual six-oared race took place July 23, the day after Commencement. Had Yale been successful in this, no special glory would have accrued, because the plea would have been urged that "Harvard's four best oarsmen were in England;" whereas the defeat actually received, though of only nine seconds, seemed almost disgraceful because inflicted by Harvard's "second-best crew." Two of that crew, however, sailed next day for England, and on the 27th of August pulled in the four-oared race with Oxford. Furthermore, it should be remembered to the credit of the Yale crew of '69 that no other Yale crew save that of '65 ever came within half a minute of making such good time at Worcester, and that no other defeated Yale crew there ever pressed so closely in the rear of the winning boat. The Harvard Book says: "As Fay, the stroke oarsman of our Scientific crew, was to go to England as a substitute, it was necessary that he should have an opportunity to learn the Harvard style of rowing in a six, behind some man well practiced in the stroke. It was therefore submitted to the Yale Navy that Fay be allowed to row this year in Harvard's University crew; and this was most generously allowed by a unanimous vote. In the race Harvard took the water quicker than Yale, spurted ahead at the grand stand, kept the lead to the stake and turned first. After turning, they kept a steady stroke, rowing within themselves and allowed Yale to gradually come up with them. Yale showed first from the grand stand, and by a desperate spurt for half a mile gained slowly but surely, and off the stand lapped the Harvard for half a length. Suddenly the latter, who from the stake to this point had kept up their steady forty-four, exactly as before planned, put on their final spurt of forty-seven and crossed the line more than three lengths ahead." The same authority, whose mention of Fay as a member of the "Scientific School" has just been noted, assigns him to the "Law School" in its list of the Worcester crew of July 23, and to "'69," in its list of the "international" crew of August 27. This seems to confirm the correctness of the general belief that he had at the time no more than a nominal connection with any department of Harvard except its "boating department." As he was one of the most powerful, if not indeed the most powerful of the oarsmen who represented Harvard on both occasions, it is fair to presume that the "most generous and unanimous vote" in favor of his eligibility cost Yale the race of '69.

On the 22d of June, 1870, an exact calendar month in advance of the Worcester regatta, a race was rowed on Lake Saltonstall between the Scientific crews of the two colleges. Yale led from the outset, completed the turn in less than ten minutes, and finished the race in 20.10, while Harvard was half a minute behind at the turn and two minutes and a quarter at the finish; this being the most absurdly unequal race that the two colleges ever engaged in. Six silver goblets were offered as incentives to victory by two or three citizens of New Haven. The Harvard crew had previously won two sets of similar goblets in races with other colleges, having defeated the Freshmen of Brown University, at Providence, June 17, about four lengths, in 21.6½, and the University crew of Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J., June 20, seven seconds, in 23.9. On the night of this second race the victors attended a complimentary dinner in New York, and they were in no condition to engage in the trial of two days later. Still, as the

date had been agreed upon, and as Yale would not consent to a postponement, they took a single preparatory pull over the course, and then, under protest, rowed the race, with the result indicated.

The Worcester races of July 22, 1870, which marked the close of the second period, are memorable not only for being the last of the turnabout series, but for several special reasons. Then for the first time the crew of another college won a victory over Harvard and Yale; then for the first time the device of sliding seats, which has since been generally adopted, was brought into public prominence by Yale's successful use of it; and then for the first time (and as yet for the only time in the history of intercollegiate contests in America or England) the defeated crew accepted the award of championship on the claim of a foul, and refused to enter a second trial that might decide the case on its merits. The success of the Yale Freshmen ('73) in the home races of that season had been very marked, and after Harvard had accepted their challenge they felt confident of approaching victory. The "international" race of the previous August, however, had stirred up the boating spirit of the Freshmen at Brown and Amherst, and both applied for admittance to the race which the two old colleges had arranged. Yale declined the proposal, but Harvard favored it, and under the encouragement of the latter, the two new colleges sent their crews to the lake. Their captains then personally called on the Yale Freshmen and endeavored to persuade them to reconsider their determination. The latter replied that they simply desired to win the championship from Harvard, but if they succeeded in doing this, they would then row against Brown and Amherst, either on Saturday or Monday, and would offer the flags and medals for competition in this second race. The offer was declined (perhaps because in such a race the two Freshmen belonging to the University crew of Yale would be free to return to their class-boat, from which they had been taken a fortnight before), and on the morning of the race-day the Harvard Freshmen definitely refused to row the race with Yale, as originally agreed upon, unless the two new colleges were admitted. Yale, in this extremity, gave an angry consent to their admission, but urged that each boat should have its own turning-stake, or that at the very least there should be two turning-stakes. Harvard, however, insisted that all four boats should turn about the same stake, and as Brown and Amherst naturally ranged themselves on the side of Harvard, it was so decreed. The Yale theory of this action was that the Harvard Freshmen, being convinced of their own inability to win the race, desired that Yale should also be defeated by the new-comers. Amherst and Brown started up the left side of the lake together, Yale and Harvard the right side; Amherst being nearest the left (inside) shore, Harvard nearest the right. At a distance of perhaps a mile from the start, the Amherst boat, which had the lead of all, veered to the right and was fouled and disabled by the Brown, which proceeded on its way to the stake. At the same time there was a collision between Harvard and Yale, but the latter got clear soonest, and reached the stake nearly a length ahead of Brown, with Harvard not far behind. The bow-oarsman of Yale here made a mistake by steering out of his course to turn a boat which he discovered too late was not the true stake-boat, and the Brown was thus given a chance to make a skillful short turn inside and gain a length's lead on

the home stretch, which lead was steadily increased till the line was crossed in 19.21, the best time ever made on the lake by a Freshman crew. Yale followed in 19.45, and Harvard in 20. Amherst's time was not taken, and the claim of foul against Brown was disallowed, under the rule forbidding a boat to get in the course of another. Harvard's claim of foul against Yale was also dismissed.

In the University race, Harvard insisted that both boats must turn a single stake, as in former years. Yale's desire for two stakes—like the previously expressed desire for a straightaway race at New London, which Harvard also refused to grant—resulted from the belief that the Harvard plan of spurting for a lead at the stake, and there taking a rest while making the turn, prevented a fair trial of the Yale plan of rowing a waiting race, and spurting only at its close. A member of the Yale crew, writing under date of May 17, 1877, gives this account of the race:

When Mr. Elliot, the starter, said "Are you ready?" both boats started without waiting for the word "go," but the start was exactly even. Harvard began with a stroke of 48 to the minute and Yale with a longer stroke of 44, and the spurt lasted to Regatta Point, where Harvard had a quarter of a length the lead. Here both crews settled to 44 and 40 respectively, and neither was gaining an inch. For the next quarter of a mile the boats remained in their relative positions as if tied together, the ends of the inside oars almost touching each other. At the "Pine Tree," on the left bank, Walter Brown met the crews and called on us for a spurt, and this brought us up even with Harvard, who then spurted in turn, and pulled their rudder up even with Yale's stroke. We were approaching the stake by this time, and as Harvard had drawn the inside, and as we did not have a clear lead, we had to hold up and give them the first chance to turn. Just before the stake is reached a point of land juts out into the lake, and here Harvard forced us in-shore so much that our starboard oars had to lose three strokes. We did not stop and cry "foul," however, but went in for the turn. In the race of the previous year, Harvard drew the inside also, and having turned halfway round the stake, stopped and compelled Yale to make a long circuit beyond; and the same thing was now again attempted. But our bowsman was on the lookout for it, and instead of turning in the long outside circle, he simply started in behind Harvard, and when they stopped he did the same. Finding that nothing was being gained by sitting still, the Harvard crew started again on the turn as fast as possible, with our bow not six feet from them. At this instant the Harvard boat was so suddenly checked in her course, that the Yale boat struck her in the stern, though we buried our oars to the buttons in the attempt to avoid a collision. At this time the buoy was upset and the Harvard rudder-wire was broken, probably by being caught in the framework of the buoy. Their captain called out "foul," but started on, with Yale a length behind. Within a third of a mile we overtook and passed them, and they then, having no control of their rudder, gave up the race, and we pulled home alone, in 18.45, Harvard following in 20.30. There can be no doubt that Yale bumped Harvard, though the accident was apparently caused by Harvard's collision with the buoy frame, and we did our utmost to prevent it. It would be next to impossible, however, for the prow of a shell to cut a copper wire, or to push against it so as to break it, because at the place of contact the wire was an inch or more inside the rim of the boat. When we heard that the defeated Harvard crew claimed the race on the charge of a foul, we put in a counter claim of foul against them, because they had forced us out of our course, and against the point of land before the stake was reached, and we asked that the race be ordered over. The umpire refused to take any evidence in regard to our claim, "because it was not offered before the crew got out of the boat," and gave Harvard the race on the claim of the foul at the stake. A second trial would have offered a fair solution of the difficulty, but the Harvard men refused our challenge, and we went home in anger and disgust, vowing that we would never again row on a course so small as not to allow separate turning-stakes.

Balch's "Oarsman's Manual for 1871" says (p. 260):

"All the accounts of the race agree that the boats started at exactly the same moment; that, although Harvard veered from the direct course up the lake (and, as Yale claims, crowded their boat out of the

course), the boats did not come in contact ; and that Harvard reached the stake at least half a length ahead. At this point the controversy commences, as to whether it was the Harvard boat which fouled the stake, losing its rudder in making a short, square turn, or the Yale boat which ran into the Harvard boat and disabled its steering apparatus. The testimony of the newspaper correspondents on this point is very conflicting, but the referee decided that Yale was the party in error, and gave Harvard the race."

In contradiction of the universal testimony as to the evenness of the start, The Harvard Book says :

"Though it had been agreed that there should be a five seconds' pause between the words 'Are you ready?' and 'go,' the starter waited only a second before saying 'go,' and Yale went away first. Our crew were disconcerted and for a few strokes out of time, but soon recovered, settled down to earnest work, and, when the grand stand was reached, they led nearly a length and soon drew clear. Rowing straight for the stake, they kept up a steady stroke without spurring, and kept clear of Yale the whole distance. Harvard turned so close to the stake that the port oars were drawn in to the blades, their tips were under the stake float, and there was barely three feet of clear water between the float and the outriggers, that space being entirely occupied by the oars. Yale's bowsman, less than half a boat-length away, either mistaking the distance and thinking he could turn inside, or thinking the other boat out of the way, gave the order 'Give way, starboard,' just as 'Port, next,' was given in the Harvard, and there was a foul at once. Yale's bow struck the Harvard on the port quarter, some eight inches astern of the washboard, slid up on the wooden deck under the port-rudder wire, and broke down the board across the end of the stern washboard, knocking into the bottom of the boat the watch which hung there. The upper part of the rudder with the yoke was split off, and was left dragging by the wires on the starboard side, with the rudder hanging useless. This made the port side too strong, and, with all rowing, the boat could not be kept on the course ; so, for most of the way home, only five men rowed."

A Yale graduate of '60, who was present on the occasion, writes :

The Harvard Book's account of the race of 1870 is in every essential particular false. At the stake boat the Harvard crew, who had gained the lead by a series of desperate spurts, appeared to be badly pumped. By order of the bowsman, the port oars were turned over to give the spoons a better hold, and were set under and against the keel of the stake boat. This improper attempt at an advantage in the turn, sent the stern of the Harvard suddenly backward in the course of the Yale, and a collision was instantaneous. The Harvard bow, in urging his claim of foul before the umpire, himself declared that he "ordered his port oars to hold on to the stake boat." The Yale crew did not attempt to personally urge their claim before the umpire ; but, for the greater certainty of preserving a dignified presentation of their case, in an evidently prejudiced atmosphere, intrusted it to the management of two graduates of the college, who, before appearing in the matter at all, agreed that on no consideration should the decision of an umpire be disputed. This umpire, however, made no decision. He refused, point blank, to hear any evidence offered on behalf of the Yale. He refused to state by what rules the race was to be governed ; and he refused to hear any rule read or any reason given, why the Yale evidence should be received or her claim allowed. He repeated, "I have been down to the Harvard boat-house and know all about it ;" and, to each suggestion of the Yale representatives, echoed the impertinent rejoinder of one of the Harvard crew, "If you had ever been in a boat, you would know better," varying the phraseology little in several repetitions. The suggestions, thus contemptuously received, were made by the bowsman of the Varuna crew of '58, who also pulled a bow oar in the winning Yale crew of '59, and by the celebrated bowsman of the Yale crews of '64 and '65. They both, after a brief consultation, agreed that it was useless to waste words before a judge who "refused to take evidence," and so withdrew Yale from the race of 1870, without awaiting an award of the colors. They at the same time informed the umpire, that they should report to Yale that no crews from that college could ever enter another race in Worcester without loss of self-respect.

THIRD PERIOD, 1871-76.—ASSOCIATION RACES.

Yale's hostility to the Worcester course, beginning with the defeat of 1866, had increased with each successive discomfiture, so that it was a matter of common notoriety that the first Yale victory would result in the transfer of the races to some other rowing course. Thus it happened that the Worcester people came to consider each Harvard victory as a sort of local triumph of their own, over the presumably envious citizens of Springfield or New London, to whom the management of the races would be transferred, in case Yale should win the right to choose the course. The existence of this sentiment suggested the most plausible explanation which has ever been offered for the inconsistent and unaccountable actions of the umpire of 1870, for he, being a resident of the place who had hardly attained his majority, may very possibly have been influenced by a boyish dislike of doing anything that would put it in the power of his comrades to charge him with the responsibility for "taking the races away from Worcester." Together with the dislike of the "unlucky" Worcester course, there gradually grew up at Yale a sentiment of hostility to all "turnabout" courses, and a desire that the race with Harvard should be "straightaway." The first definite attempt to give shape to this desire was made on the 16th of April, 1870, when representatives of Harvard were persuaded to visit Providence and New London, in company with the boating authorities of Yale, to inspect the advantages offered by the rivers at those places for "straightaway" racing. According to *The Harvard Book*, "the course at Providence was found to be undesirable, but that at New London was admirable in all respects, and the Harvard committee reported in its favor, in case any change should be made from Lake Quinsigamond." The immediate result of Harvard's refusal to make any change, or to allow each crew to have a separate turning-stake, has already been detailed. The remote result was that the Yale men adopted the theory, that "this actual public demonstration of the fact, that we cannot expect fair play at Worcester, has destroyed Harvard's traditional right to compel us again to row there, and has given us the right to insist that future races shall at least be straightaway." When the new college year opened, various insolent remarks, concerning the Worcester troubles, by several writers in the *Harvard Advocate*, and a curious message from the Harvard Boat Club, formally inquiring "whether or not the Yale Boat Club authorize or indorse the views expressed" by a New Haven paper in replying to those remarks, seemed to imply a likelihood of Harvard's refusing to row the next year's race under the conditions demanded by Yale as essential to a fair trial. Accordingly, a boating meeting was held on the 16th of November, and "the captain then stated that, although every one of the University crew had resolved that they would never row a race at Worcester again, under any circumstances, and although it seemed to be the universal opinion among Yale men and the public generally, that no Yale crew with any sense of self-respect could ever again consent to row there, it nevertheless seemed desirable thus early to have a formal and authoritative statement of this sentiment officially indorsed by the Boat Club. After some little discussion as to the best mode of expressing this resolve, a motion was passed to this effect: That no Yale crew shall be allowed to

challenge a corresponding crew of Harvard, except for a 'straightaway' race upon any course in the United States which Harvard may select." On the 10th of December, 1870, a challenge was sent in these words: "The Yale University crew hereby challenge the Harvard University crew to row a straightaway, six-oared shell race, upon the 14th of July, 1871, on any course hereafter agreed upon." On the 24th of February, Harvard was reminded by letter that no notice had been taken of the challenge, and on the 27th of March replied to it by requesting Yale "to send two delegates to a convention to be held at Springfield, April 15th, for the purpose of establishing a union regatta of American colleges." Yale replied to this, on the 4th of April, by "requesting that the existing challenge should be disposed of outside of any convention, except it be a convention of the two clubs concerned." Harvard, nevertheless, held the convention at the specified date, and with the support of representatives of Brown, Bowdoin, and Amherst, organized the "Rowing Association of American Colleges," for the management of an annual regatta, on a three-mile straightaway course. The Yale Boat Club, at the opening of the summer term, on the 8th of May, voted to have nothing to do with this regatta, and in response to an attempt at a reconsideration, repeated the vote, five days later, in a very full meeting, with an increased majority. The crew thereupon gave up all hope of having a trial with Harvard, countermanded their order for a new boat, and disbanded. The officers of the Harvard Boat Club having learned of these proceedings, and having become alarmed at the prospective insignificance of the union regatta should Yale fail to take part, wrote a long letter on the 17th of May, arguing that "the challenge of December 10 was virtually answered by Harvard's action in regard to the Springfield convention;" that Yale ought to be satisfied to compete in the straightaway regatta then instituted; and that Yale's objection to the admission of the other colleges, like the objection made by the Yale Freshmen at Worcester, the previous year, to the admission of Brown and Amherst, "was contrary to the express stipulations of the convention of 1859, that the races should be open to all American colleges." The fact that the convention of 1864, which introduced the "second period" of intercollegiate racing, definitely restricted it to Harvard and Yale (see page 319 *ante*), seems to have been lost sight of by the writer, and The Harvard Book also makes the same mistake. In conclusion the letter said: "But if Yale refuses to take part in the annual regatta of American colleges, Harvard insists on the right of the challenged party to name the place and time; while Yale can only row for the championship, a race similar to that in which she was defeated." As this could signify nothing else than a turnabout race on the old Worcester course, the Yale Boat Club, at a crowded meeting on the 24th of May, voted to notify Harvard that the letter was considered to be a non-acceptance of the challenge of December 10, and that, as the season was now well advanced and as the crew had been disbanded, no future acceptance of that challenge would be recognized. This action seems to have rendered the Harvard men desperate, for they immediately reversed their former policy, and under date of May 28 sent another long letter to Yale, saying that their previous communication had been "entirely misconstrued," that Harvard's only aim had been "to secure a race perfectly fair for both parties," and that "to show the utterly un-

founded character of the generally circulated report that Harvard has been the means of breaking up the usual race between our colleges," they made the following proposition: "The H. U. B. C. hereby offers to row the Y. U. B. C. any kind of a race ('straightaway' or 'turning'), at any time and place and for any distance that the Y. U. B. C. may name." After a thorough discussion of this unexpected challenge, the Yale men decided, by a vote of 120 to 90, to abide by their action of May 24, and to row no race that season with a club whose officers were capable of such changeable and inconsistent decisions. The theory that prevailed at Yale in regard to the curiously contradictory policy which was pursued during that year by the Harvard men was this: that they objected to giving an outright acceptance to the original challenge for a straightaway race lest they should thereby seem to admit the justice of Yale's refusing to row again at Worcester on the score of having been unfairly treated there in 1870; that they therefore devised the Rowing Association of American Colleges in order that the point might be yielded indirectly; and that when they finally became convinced that Yale could neither be threatened nor cajoled into joining, and that in Yale's absence the "grand national intercollegiate regatta" would be simply a "walk-over" for themselves, they incontinently swallowed all their scruples, out of desire to win a victory to which some credit would attach. "Wise counselors advise us to eat any amount of humble pie," said a writer in the *Harvard Advocate* of May 26, "rather than allow the lack of races to help along the growing indifference to boating." The Yale men held, furthermore, that inasmuch as the convention of 1864 definitely restricted the races to Harvard and Yale, the consent of both parties to the abrogation of that contract was an essential preliminary to the admission of other colleges to the competition; that it was especially unbecoming in Harvard, after having been thrice defeated by Yale during the previous season, to use the technical possession of the championship as an authority for inviting "Yale and other American colleges" to establish a general regatta; and that if Yale submitted to this arrogant assumption, the new colleges would, whenever any difference of opinion arose as to the management of the races, naturally array themselves on the side of Harvard, just as the Brown and Amherst Freshmen crews had done at Worcester. Had the attempt been honestly made by Harvard to abrogate the compact of 1864 and then issue a joint invitation for a general rowing convention, it may be doubted whether Yale would have consented, for the experiences of 1859-60 seemed to have demonstrated the hopelessness of the smaller colleges' efforts to compete in rowing with the two largest, and Harvard's expressions of a contrary belief were accredited to the desire that the presence of new crews in 1871 might serve to confuse and obscure the main issue involved in the race. The Yale crew, smarting under the injustice of the treatment received at Worcester in 1870, were almost fierce in their anxiety to "beat Harvard," and Harvard only, under conditions that would put their triumph beyond the reach of belittlement and would vindicate their last season's victory. They would therefore hardly have agreed to the admission of new colleges, even had the proposal come to them in proper form. Coming as it did in the form of a threat and a subterfuge, they rejected it as a matter of course.

Nevertheless, as has been already shown (page 303), Yale had the satisfaction of

winning an indirect victory over Harvard, because, though the Atalanta crew of New York, in a turnabout race on Lake Saltonstall, July 10, were able to defeat the Yale Sophomores only nine seconds (19.6 to 19.15), they succeeded, nine days later, in defeating the University crew of Harvard sixty-three seconds (18.19 to 19.22), in a straight race, down the Connecticut River. The course was chosen at the recommendation of the proprietor of a summer hotel called Ingleside, situated about seven miles north of Springfield, and the finish line was about a hundred feet above the bridge at Chicopee, which is nearly four miles from Springfield. So poor a course, both for rowing and for seeing a race, had never before been selected by college crews, and though the Springfield people hardly relished the trick by which the enterprising country landlord had "captured" the regatta, in order to use it as an advertisement for his caravansary, they, nevertheless, assumed the costs of management, and offered the customary sets of flags and prize cups to the competitors. When the fact became known that Yale was not to be persuaded into entering the regatta, Amherst and Bowdoin, which had joined with Harvard in instituting it, decided not to send crews, and Williams and Troy Polytechnic, which had expressed an intention of rowing, finally abandoned it. Appearances therefore were that the races of 1871 would simply be between Harvard and Brown, instead of between Harvard and Yale, and that Brown would almost certainly suffer defeat. The "Massachusetts Agricultural College," to be sure, had sent a crew to the river, who were training, under Josh Ward's direction, in the boat which the Amherst Freshmen had used at Worcester in 1870; but so little were they thought of that the correspondent of a Boston paper announced that "Harvard and Brown" were so dissatisfied with the course that, except for the outlays which the Springfield people had made in their behalf, they would pack their boats on the cars and row the expected races on Lake Quinsigamond; and that they had as good as decided to hold next year's regatta there in any event. The crushing defeat of Harvard in the Atalanta race of Wednesday (which had been postponed from Tuesday by reason of rough water), encouraged the friends of Brown to hope that they had some chance in the trials of Friday; but the result of the Freshman race (Harvard, 20.18; Brown, 20.45) seemed to show that the 19.22 accredited to Harvard in the Atalanta trial, was not really such very bad "time," and that as the water had risen in the interval and was now perfectly smooth, instead of being roughened by a south wind as in Wednesday's race, Harvard's victory was a foregone conclusion. As a matter of fact, however, the "Agricultural" crew gained the lead before a half-mile had been rowed, and increased it steadily to the end, crossing the line 37 seconds ahead of Harvard and 61 seconds ahead of Brown. The "time" was first announced as 17.46½, but the time-keepers, a few days later, published the original memorandum showing that they had carelessly made a "mistake of a minute" in subtracting the time of the start (7 h. 5 m. 31½ s.) from the time of the finish (7 h. 22 m. 18 s.), and that 16.46½ was therefore the true time in the race. There seems no reason to dispute this correction, but the acceptance of it carries the implication that the time-keepers also made the blunder of adding one or two minutes to the true record of the Freshman race (as indeed the Freshmen stoutly asserted when the 20.18 was first announced to them),

and that the Atalanta race likewise was perhaps lengthened by a minute, since the more favorable conditions of Friday would hardly of themselves account for the two minutes by which Harvard then appears to have shortened the record of Wednesday. Assuming that Atalanta really made 17.19 and Harvard 18.22 on Wednesday, there would be a good presumption that Harvard on Friday made 17.23 rather than 18.23. It may be well to remark at this point that as the courses upon which the straightaway races of the third period were rowed (1871-76) were in no two years exactly identical, very little significance attaches to a comparison of the recorded "times," even assuming that these were correctly taken. In reality, plausible doubts as to their correctness were raised every year, and the "time" accredited to the race of 1874 is confessedly based upon mere guess-work, and has no official authority. As to the relation which exists between a turnabout and a straightaway course, all attempts at demonstrating the number of seconds by which the latter is "faster" than the former, are manifestly absurd.

Had the regatta of 1871 resulted in a decisive victory for Harvard, it is probable that the "Rowing Association of American Colleges" would never again have been heard of, and that the Harvard-Yale contest would have been resumed in 1872, without further dispute. But the decisive defeat actually received at the hands of a crew representing a "fresh-water college" of a hundred and fifty men (which had never yet graduated a class and whose very existence was now first revealed to the general public) of course rendered the other small colleges eager to try their luck against the oldest, which had been thus demonstrated not to be invincible; and Harvard could not honorably decline the trial. On the other hand, Harvard could not well have declined to row a separate race with Yale in 1872, had the point been insisted upon, for the eleventh-hour offer of the crew of '71 to row such a race, morally committed the crew of '72 to a similar engagement. But with the accession of a new Senior class to the leadership of Yale sentiment, the policy which had been so consistently maintained by the men of '71 was quietly reversed, the concession which they at such great sacrifice had wrested from Harvard was weakly abandoned, and a committee of five, to whose judgment the question was referred, decided to send delegates to the next meeting of the Colleges' Rowing Association, and formally enter Yale as a member thereof. This "second annual convention" was held at Worcester, April 12, 1872, and Cornell was the only other new member admitted then. The six old ones—Harvard, Brown, Bowdoin, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural, and Williams—were all represented by delegates. Harvard's proposition, that the students of all departments of a university be eligible to its crew, was supported by the Yale delegates, but rejected by the others, just as Yale had rejected it when proposed by Harvard in 1870, and the old restriction of eligibility to academic undergraduates was retained. This action of the small colleges in the convention caused still further talk at New Haven in regard to the feasibility of rowing a separate race with Harvard in preference to entering the general regatta; but at a meeting of May 21, the Yale Boat Club, in obedience to the recommendation of the committee (of whom four were members of the class of '72) definitely voted to send a crew to compete with "other American colleges." The crew

thus sent is memorable both for being the worst that has ever assumed to represent Yale, and for containing a Freshman who, as captain of the Yale crews of the four years following, ultimately brought more improvement and prestige to the oarsmanship of the college than any other individual who has ever been connected with it. The race ended at high noon on the 24th of July, with Yale not only the last of six boats, but almost a minute and three-quarters behind the winner (Amherst, whose time was 16.33), and a minute and a quarter behind Harvard. The third boat made 17.10, the fourth made 17.31, and the fifth made 17.59, and those times were accredited respectively to the Agricultural, Bowdoin, and Williams crews, though the accuracy of the identification was questionable. In the Freshman race, which preceded the main contest, the time of the winning Wesleyan crew (17.7) was more than a minute better than Yale's in the University race, and that of the Amherst Freshman (17.29) was three-quarters of a minute better. Brown was third (18.39) in this race, and Yale Scientific School last (18.58), though the latter suffered from a foul with Amherst, the blame of which was given to Amherst by the umpire. The course was on the Connecticut river, beginning at the Agawam ferry, which is about a mile and a half below the Springfield bridge, and ending three miles down the stream. Rough water caused a postponement of the races which were originally appointed for the previous afternoon. The Springfield people gave the winner of the University race six silver goblets and a set of champion flags; and to the winning Freshmen, six silver cups, but no flags.

This second defeat of Harvard by a new "fresh-water" college, and utterly disgraceful defeat of Yale by five University and two Freshman crews, naturally increased the confidence and enthusiasm of the smaller colleges; and when the "third annual convention" was held at Worcester, April 2, 1873, no less than a dozen institutions sent delegates. Trinity and Wesleyan were already on the rolls, in addition to the eight which had been represented in the previous convention, and Columbia and Dartmouth were quickly added. Yale brought forward the proposition that "all undergraduates, whether academic or scientific," should be eligible for the crews, while Harvard urged that, unless professional school students be also declared eligible, the old rule restricting eligibility to academic undergraduates ought to be retained. The Williams, Amherst, and Agricultural delegates were the only ones who supported Harvard, and Yale's constitutional amendment was therefore passed by the help of Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Trinity, and Wesleyan, making the required two-thirds vote. A resolution was adopted prohibiting the employment of professional trainers for college regattas subsequent to 1873. (Yale's trainer had been William Wood in 1864, 1865, and 1866; Dennis Leary in 1867; Joshua Ward in 1868, and 1869, and Walter Brown in 1870; while Harvard had never employed any, and had taken great offense in the latter year at the alleged insolence of Yale's trainer at Worcester.) Another vote required the association to provide champion flags. The Springfield people were allowed, as before, to offer prize cups to the individual victors. The course began at a point about a quarter mile lower down the stream than in 1872. Eighty-five oarsmen competed in three separate races, and Yale won all three. The single-scutt race was rowed on the afternoon preceding the other two, and in the presence of

about twenty spectators. E. M. Swift, of Yale, '73, went over a "two-mile course" whose bounds were not accurately defined, in 14.45, and defeated by a minute his only competitor, C. S. Dutton, of the Cornell crew. In the Freshman race, July 17, Yale made 17.53, and defeated Amherst 43 seconds and Harvard 71 seconds,—the winning time being better than that made by seven of the crews in the University race which immediately followed. This victory of the Freshmen had been generally anticipated, but the newspaper correspondents had been pretty unanimous in predicting defeat for the University crew of Yale, and in ridiculing their attempt to introduce "the English stroke." The fact that the Yale Boat Club, at the instance of some graduate members, had quietly sent their captain to London during the previous winter, to gain a few months' experience among the English rowing men, and that his enthusiasm for aquatics had led him to drop back a year in his college course, furnished abundant food for merriment to the gentlemen of the press. No boat race in America was ever before given so prominent a place in the public prints. The present writer's collection of cuttings concerning the same, fills a scrap-book of 250 pages, ten by thirteen inches in size, and represents a hundred journals, about half of which had special reports from actual witnesses of the race. A dozen dailies of New York and Boston had a combined force of no less than forty reporters really on the ground, and the number of people who made some sort of a printed report of what they saw at the races must have exceeded a round hundred altogether.

The following review and digest of this immense mass of printed material was prepared not long after the race, but is now for the first time published. Though every argument advanced by partisans of Harvard is here fairly reproduced, the thoroughness of Yale's victory will doubtless seem to be well established by the opposing arguments,—at least to the partisans of Yale:

"A cannon," so the papers said, was to call out the crews, a half-hour in advance of each race, and the Freshmen were to start promptly at three, and the University men promptly at four o'clock; yet, as the "regatta committee" took no definite steps to procure any particular cannon or any particular man to fire it off, but rather trusted that a unanimous vote, passed with great enthusiasm, would of itself, in some vague, general way, cause the cannon-shot signals to be given at the appointed times,—the actual facts were otherwise. The crews had to be individually summoned, and as there were only three of them for the Freshman race, that was sent off, with a little more than an hour's delay, at a quarter after four o'clock; but the eleven University boats were not so easily brought into line, and a dispute about the inequality of the distances between some of the stake-boats added to the delay, so that it was ten minutes past six, or two hours after the appointed time, when the "go" was finally given. The order of the boats, counting from the west bank, was: 1, Amherst; 2, Agricultural; 3, Yale; 4, Harvard; 5, Columbia; 6, Wesleyan; 7, Williams; 8, Dartmouth; 9, Trinity; 10, Bowdoin; 11, Cornell. The start was a perfectly even one, all the sixty-six oars simultaneously taking the water at the word "go," as if moved by an electric battery; but the "foulings," which every one acquainted with boat-racing had predicted as almost inevitable, were prevented by the immediate breaking up of the line into several distinct groups,—Harvard and Yale, which had the two choicest positions on the river, forging at once to the front, and Williams and Trinity falling irretrievably in the rear, while the other seven boats varied their positions from time to time relatively to these four and to one another, though it would appear that none save Wesleyan ever got ahead of the two original leaders, and that, after the first break up, no more than four boats were ever seen abreast at any given point. Yale crossed the finish line, near the west bank, in 16.59, closely followed by Wesleyan, still nearer the bank, in 17.9, while Harvard, over on the eastern shore, crossed in 17.36½. Then came the seven undistinguished

boats, whose time was taken as follows: Fourth, 17.40; Fifth, 18.7; Sixth, 18.16; Seventh, 18.26½; Eighth, 18.32; Ninth, 18.49½; Tenth, 19.33. Last was Williams, whose time was not taken, but has been "estimated" at 19.45.

The above are the official figures, as given by the time-keeper, Alden S. Swan, of the Atalanta boat club, who said in his published card of July 23: "It was agreed between Mr. Lewis J. Powers and myself that he should start his watch when the word 'go' was given, and follow the crews in the referee's steamboat to the finish, where I was stationed; and when the first boat crossed the line I was to drop the flag as a signal for him to stop his watch, and at the same instant I was to start mine, and take the difference in time between each boat as they crossed the line. I am glad to say the idea was carried out successfully, and I make this explanation of how the time was taken for the benefit of those who doubted the correctness of it and the difference between each boat." But though the correct times of all the boats but the last are thus certified, and though the correct places of the seven boats between the third and the eleventh have never been authoritatively assigned to the respective colleges concerned, the agent of the Associated Press, on the night of the regatta, evolving from his own inner consciousness a summary of the race, sent it over the wires, as follows: 1, Yale, 16.59; 2, Wesleyan, 17.01; 3, Harvard, 17.11; 4, Dartmouth, 17.27½; 5, Amherst, 17.32; 6, Columbia, 17.53¾; 7, Bowdoin, 18.07¾; 8, Agricultural, 18.19½; 9, Cornell, 18.24; 10, Trinity, 18.42; 11, Williams, 19.25½. This was adopted as "official" by the Springfield *Republican*, and *Union*, the Boston *Advertiser*, *Post*, and *Transcript*, the Hartford *Evening Post*, New Haven *Register*, and many other papers, and it was given a place, for what it was worth, in the *Tribune*, *World*, *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Evening Post*. On the other hand, the true figures were adopted by the Boston *Journal*, *Traveler*, *Globe*, and *Herald*, *Wilkes's Spirit*, *Turf*, *Field and Farm*, the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Sun*. As the referee's boat, "though it started fully three-fourths of a mile in advance of the crews and steamed as fast as it was capable of going, reached the finish too late for me [him] to form any correct idea of the winner or order of arrival of any of the crews, being some half a mile to the rear of the line as the first boat crossed it," the referee was obliged to make up his decision from the evidence of the judges on the western bank, after hearing whose testimony, he "at once awarded the race to Yale, and refused to place any other boats until later in the evening." The eleven college boys who acted as "judges," could not, however, be found, in the evening's confusion, and even next morning only a minority of them (five, representing Dartmouth, Columbia, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Cornell) could be got together to prepare their "report," which, after ten minutes deliberation, was presented in this form: "The judges unite in finding that the Yale crew came in first and the Harvard third. The other positions we are unable to agree upon." The referee then said that upon the evidence of the Yale crew, who might be presumed to know the men who were rowing close beside them and crossed the line but ten seconds in their rear, he would award the second place to Wesleyan; and by common consent of all concerned, the eleventh place to Williams, but that he would make no decision of the other seven places, until the judges who represented the eleven colleges, but who could not be found in Springfield that morning, should send him by mail their individual beliefs of the order in which the boats crossed the finish. It appeared from the evidence that one "judge" was absent from his post altogether, and that of the other ten at the finish, some were on the eastern shore, some in a boat at the middle of the river, but the larger number on the western shore. On the 26th July, the referee made public the "reports" which seven only of the eleven "judges" had seen fit to send him, though but two even of these attempted to place the entire eleven boats. The Yale judge, who was on the stake-boat in the centre of the stream, gave this report: 1, Yale; 2, Wesleyan; 3, Harvard; 4, Amherst; 5, Dartmouth; 6, Columbia; 7, Agricultural; 8, Cornell; 9, Bowdoin; 10, Trinity; 11, Williams; and, in lack of anything more authoritative, this order was adopted for the inscriptions on the champion flag. The Agricultural judge, who seems to have been on the western bank, placed the eleven boats thus: 1, Yale; 2, Wesleyan; 3, Harvard; 4, Amherst; 5, Cornell; 6, Dartmouth; 7, Columbia; 8, Bowdoin; 9, Agricultural; 10, Trinity; 11, Williams. The Wesleyan judge reported: 1, Yale; 2, Wesleyan; 3, Harvard; 4, Dartmouth; 5, Amherst. The Harvard judge reported: 1, Yale; 2, Amherst; 3, Harvard; 11, Williams. The Amherst judge reported: 1, Yale; 2, Amherst; 3, Harvard; 4, Dartmouth. The Dartmouth judge reported: 1, Yale; 3, Harvard; 4, Dartmouth; 5, Cornell; 6, Columbia; 7, Bowdoin; 11, Williams. The Columbia judge reported: 1, Yale; 3, Harvard; 4, Columbia; 5, Cornell; 6, Dartmouth; 7, Trinity; 9, Agricultural.

The great sensation of 1873's regatta, however, was the presentation of the champion flags to the crew that was third at the end of the race, and more than half a minute in the rear of the actual victors. The referee, in his letter of July 26, says :

We reached the finish too late for me to form any correct idea of the winner, or order of arrival of any of the crews, being some half a mile to the rear of the line as the first boat crossed it. It was apparent from the position of Harvard as the crews passed the yacht, and to all the spectators on the east shore, that it was the winning crew. I ordered the *Crest* to run alongside the Harvards, when I congratulated them on their success, heard their claims, and then left for the judges' stand on the west bank. In regard to the presentation of colors, I would say that they were not in my charge, nor did I ever see them until they were handed over to the stroke of the Harvard crew by an over-officious gentleman, in whose care they had been placed by the regatta committee, who took upon himself the responsibility of awarding the prize before the umpire had given his decision. Harvard's captain put in a claim of a foul against Yale, which Yale also claimed against Harvard. This was disallowed on both sides. On arriving at the judge's stand, on the west bank, the astonishing information was obtained that Yale was the winner, Wesleyan or Amherst second, and Harvard third. Further, the judges could not agree. After hearing the testimony of the judges, I at once awarded the race to Yale, and refused to place any other boats until later in the evening.

In confirmation of the foregoing was the letter of "One who was on the Referee's Boat," in the *Springfield Republican* of July 22 :

"When Harvard put in that last and finest of the series of fine spurts that had marked her progress over the whole three miles (Mr. William Blaikie's highly-colored letter notwithstanding), the enthusiasm among the crowd on the eastern shore rose to fever heat, and extended to the time-keepers and reporters on the referee's boat. In the midst of this excitement the champion flags were taken from the hole in which they had been stored, and were waved aloft by a gentleman on the boat, apparently for the encouragement of the three leading crews. The eyes of this gentleman, however, in common with those of several on the boat, and most of the throng upon the shore, were occupied in watching the last and finest burst of the Harvard crew. But the referee, who occupied a position on the starboard side of the boat, and was standing on the edge, was coolly but earnestly watching the movements of all the crews, and was oblivious of anything that was taking place inside the boat in which he stood. When the Harvard men stopped rowing and the crowds began to cheer, Mr. Babcock made some such conversational remark, as, 'I believe the Harvard men have won,' but without taking his eyes off from the other crews, who, it was most evident, had rowed far by the line, while Harvard, as evidently, had stopped a short distance across it. At this juncture, the gentleman who had been waving the flags, and who, as a Harvard graduate, was naturally excited at what he believed to be the victory of his college, turned in the direction of the Harvard crew, shouted lustily to Captain Dana, and finally attracted his attention. At first, the Harvard crew did not seem to know what he wanted, although he was waving the flags and beckoning to them ; but at length they came out to the referee's boat, and, in a half-reluctant manner, as though they could not believe that they had won, accepted the flags, which were literally forced upon them, and, after some seconds, indulged in a very moderate amount of self-gratulation. They then rowed with them back to shore. Meanwhile, Mr. Babcock had been so busily occupied in watching the other boats that he had hardly looked at the crew or noticed the rape of the flags, and, so far from carrying on any such an extended conversation as some advocates of Harvard have asserted, said nothing more than some such remark, as, 'Your crew rowed well, Dana,' and that without taking his eyes from the other crews, the last of whom had hardly crossed the line. Before the Harvard crews and the colors were twenty lengths toward shore, the Yale crew rowed alongside, and Captain Cook demanded of the referee whether he was not going to consult the judges before he rendered his decision of the race. 'Certainly,' said Mr. Babcock, 'of course I shall.' 'But,' said Cook, 'the Harvard men have got the colors.' Thereupon, Babcock looked round with a surprised air and said sharply, 'I see they have. But I did not give them to them, and I don't know who did.' And then he added, a moment later, 'If they have not won them, they will have to return them.' There-

upon, the referee's boat steamed to the west bank, and the referee got out and consulted with the judges. Eight of them were there, and these were unanimous in declaring that Yale was first across the line and Harvard third. Concerning the second boat there was some doubt; but some of the judges and many of the spectators were positive it was Wesleyan—the Yale crew were unanimously of the same opinion; and two artists, who had been sitting on the bluff just opposite the line, had both sketched the first three crews in the above-named order."

The Springfield *Union* designates the man who gave up the flags as the "foremost member of the regatta committee;" and in its account of the manner of the award, agrees substantially with what has been related, as do the reports of the *Republican*, and Boston *Advertiser*, and *Globe*, and, indeed, of all the other papers that profess to know about the matter. In solitary opposition to all this, is the assertion of William Blaikie, who, writing to the *Herald*, July 22, in defense of his previous remarks of July 18, about the insignificance of Yale's victory, says that, on the night of the race, "Mr. Babcock called, and I found that his statement not only corroborated Mr. Dana's" [in regard to the unfairness of the so-called "diagonal line"], "but that he had assented to handing Harvard the flags, and had, moreover, coupled with that assent his hearty congratulations. This surely seemed enough, and I wrote as I did, asking him also to forward his views to the *Herald*."

A similar conflict of authority exists, as to the fate of the flags immediately after the award. The Boston *Advertiser's* correspondent says, July 18: "Harvard was the first to stop rowing, and turned round to come back, never suspecting, they declared, that they were not the winners of the race. Every one on the boat, including the referee, the citizens' regatta committee, and the reporters, thought, in common with every one on the eastern side, that Harvard had won. The crew was called up to the boat, and, in reply to a question where Yale was, some one replied, 'She must have been close behind us; not more than a length or so.' Some one asked if there was any foul, to which a reply came from several, 'No.' But Dana replied, 'If Yale claims a foul, we claim one, too.' This was said in a tone as if there was no chance of any such a claim. Thereupon, one of the committee, a Harvard graduate, called out for the flags, saying, 'Let's give 'em to 'em now.' One of the crew expostulated, saying they would get wet in the shell, but the enthusiasm of the rest could not be restrained and they cried out, 'No matter! Give 'em to us.' No sooner said than done. They took them and rowed in shore, where the flags were taken by the father of one of the crew. Afterward, when the mistake was discovered, a dispatch was sent to Worcester to intercept them, and they were returned this morning. Meanwhile it was currently reported that Harvard had taken the flags home, and refused to give them up under any consideration." In a letter to the editor of the *Herald*, July 26, "D.," who saw the end of the race from the east bank, says: "As soon as the great crowd paused in its cheer for Harvard, there bounded down the bluff to the sand beach where we stood by the finish line, Yale men—half a dozen or more of them. They were too excited to argue that Harvard and the crowd were wrong, and that the victory was with Yale, but each one, shaking his roll of bank-notes aloft, shouted, 'A hundred Yale has won!' 'Fifty Yale has won!' 'Five hundred Yale has won!' There were no takers. At once these Yale men crowded to the shore and seizing skiffs waiting there, put off for the opposite bank, in pursuit of their victorious crew. Meantime the Harvard youths, rowing back with the colors from the referee's steamer, and not being able to land from their boats in the shallow water, sprang over the gunwale and waded ashore with the flags. These, somehow, soon afterward, in the midst of the crowd got up to the train on Longmeadow, and thence, it is said, to Worcester on the way to Cambridge." The New Haven *Palladium*, of July 23, also told the story of a gentleman of that city [F. D. Root, of Yale, '72], who was at the line of the finish when Harvard came in, and who "saw the colors brought to the east bank and delivered into the hands of an elderly gentleman, with gray side-whiskers, who took them into his hack, saying, as he did so, 'Now we've got them, and they can't get them away from us.'" This report, indeed, that the flags were immediately started for Boston and recalled by a telegram sent to Worcester, was told in almost all the papers and was never explicitly contradicted. But the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* asserts in that paper of July 18, that the Harvard boat, after having received the flags, "proceeded on her way up the river, with the colors flaunting triumphantly in the air;" and again, that "Harvard having gone off up the river, bearing with them the coveted flags, the question naturally arose whether, having once formally delivered the flags, the committee could take them into their possession again." The corre-

spondent of the same paper, of July 19, also describes an interview that he had the previous evening with a member of the Harvard crew, "who made a full statement of the case, in a manner to admit of no doubt of its entire correctness," saying, among other things: "We went down the course without a single spurt, until the very last, when, to create a little enthusiasm, we rowed a forty-two stroke and passed our supposed line with a rush. Yale seemed to be four or five lengths behind our position, and never dreaming that the line was not drawn directly across the river, we were sure of winning. Being hailed from the judges' boat we rowed over there, and two judges gave us the flags. Mr. Babcock called, 'Dana, you've done well,' and something was said about our having pulled the best stroke of any crew in the race. After a few words here, we ran our boat ashore, with the colors, on the east bank where there was a shallow place, but we were obliged to get out of the shell into several inches of water, and the boys caught us up in great glee and carried us about in the usual style. After awhile, we got back into the boat again, and rowed back to the boat-house with our flags. When nearly there, we were told that the telegraph had reported Yale as victor, but we could not believe it; and we put up our boat and dressed for the ball, feeling in the highest spirits. When we found Mr. Babcock in Springfield, however, we presented the case to him, and he gradually revealed the fact that he believed we had lost. We acquiesced without a word, as we have always done before; but to show that the time given by the keepers was wrong, I will explain how we could not have been so far behind as that makes us. The difference given between our time and Yale's is $47\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, which, at our speed of 15 feet per second, would make us 700 feet behind Yale, which is clearly impossible. We had left the flags rolled up in the entry at our quarters, several miles from Springfield, but, at the request of the referee, we brought them up to the city the next morning. They were done up in a parcel, and, after being marked 'R. J. Cook,' they were left for Yale's captain at the Massasoit House." The *Springfield Union*, of July 18, also says, that, after the Harvard crew had been carried on the shoulders of their comrades, they "returned to the boat and rowed up stream with the colors;" and William Blaikie, in his letter of July 22 to the *Herald*, says: "On our way back from the race, the Aggies came rowing up and assured us that Harvard had won. We then steamed out to the Harvard quarters, and any doubt seemed dispelled, for there were the flags."

All these curious contradictions, in regard to "times," "places," and "flags," however, are as nothing, when compared with the fiercer dispute which arose concerning the alleged unfairness of the "finish line" of the three-mile course. The question was raised by the "card from the referee," addressed without date, to the editor of the *Herald*, and printed in that paper of July 19, as an appendix to the letter of its correspondent, William Blaikie, which was dated at Springfield, July 18. It is a curious circumstance that the late edition of the *Herald* of July 18 contained a good share of this Blaikie letter, ending suddenly at the twentieth line of the paragraph "But Dana Never Budged," and that among the headings was "Referee Babcock's Statement," the same as on July 19, when the "card" actually appeared—for it is thus shown that the copy of the "card" was in the hands of the *Herald's* compositors early on the morning of the 18th, and that typographical exigencies alone prevented its publication on that day. The referee's letter was to the effect that "the finishing line, instead of being located at right angles to the river banks, as it should have been, was, by carelessness or stupidity on the part of those who located it, placed diagonally, the eastern end of the line being some 150 yards lower down the river than the westerly end, where the judges were requested by the umpire to station themselves. By this arrangement, all boats arriving at the easterly end of the line, which was some 2,000 feet long, rowed a proportionally longer course than those coming in on the westerly shore. Had the line been located properly at right angles with the course of the boats, the result of the race would have been entirely different, and the race decided on the merits of the crews, instead of chance in the position of crossing a line, no two points of which were equidistant from the start. A diagram, showing this blunder on the part of the committee locating the finish, will explain the fact that certain boats were actual winners that are now obliged to have second places assigned them."

This theory was supported by the Blaikie letter of July 18, of which, indeed, the "card" practically formed a part, and also in the second letter of July 22, already alluded to, which contained a long extract from a private letter of "one of the Harvard crew," written the day before, illustrated with exaggerated diagrams to show the wrong of the "diagonal line," and full of complaints as to the general ignorance which prevailed among the Harvard men as to the point where the course actually ended. The hostility to the diagonal line of another member of the Harvard crew, who talked with a Boston *Journal* reporter, the day after the race, has already been alluded to. Captain Dana also spoke in the same vein to a *Tribune* correspondent, July

18. The referee, in his final letter of July 26, says: "I have found no reason to change my former statement, in regard to the position of this line; in fact, after hearing subsequent discussions, the evidence is stronger that I am correct. It matters not who laid it out, the regatta committee or the United States Engineers, though, if the latter, the ghost of 'John Phoenix,' with his go-it-ometer, must have gone down the east bank to station that flag." "A Graduate of Dartmouth" wrote a long letter to the *Springfield Union* of July 21, in approval of the referee's theory, and "One who saw the Race," printed a similar note in the *Boston Advertiser* of July 23, in refutation of one printed in that paper the day before by "Blue," who quoted the reports of the Boston press to show that the race was every way fair. "Any one who saw the race," in the opinion of the former writer, "must say that Harvard outrowed Yale. She kept at a uniform pace of 38 to the minute throughout the first two and a half miles, while Yale spurted often. The testimony is very strong from the best judges, that Harvard crossed the proper finish at least two lengths ahead of Yale." The *Boston Post* of July 26, has a quarter-column wail of like purport, from a writer who signs himself "K.," and reprints his remarks in the *Boston Herald* of July 30, over the signature of "Magenta, Class '75." "No son of our proud old college," says he, "can ever believe that our six were vanquished either by superior strength or skill," and so forth. The *Portland Advertiser*, of July 22, also allows "H.," its "Bowdoin boy" special correspondent, to say: "Yale has the flags, Harvard the glory, for, in the words of the referee, 'Harvard pulled the longest course, outrowing all others, and, in justice, winning the race, but technically it is awarded to Yale.'" In the *World* of July 24, "J. J. G." attempts to refute the logic of "M. B. N." [Mr. Newth, one of that paper's special correspondents at the regatta], who, in the issue of two days before, endeavored to prove by diagram that "the committee's theory of laying out a course over a crooked stream is the correct one;" and is summarily suppressed by an editorial note declaring: "The evidence absolutely shows that Harvard could not have won, if she kept on rowing; and this communication and all others heretofore written have done literally nothing to lessen the absoluteness and fairness of Yale's victory." The *Daily Graphic* artist gives an outline sketch of the race, "showing the line, A D, by which the race was decided, and the proper line, B C, which would have given Harvard the race," wherein the end of the latter appears to be about a half a mile distant from that of the former. Editorially, the Harvard victory was insisted upon with great spirit by the *New York Sun*, and the *Boston Traveler* and *Herald*. The *Nation*, too, was pronounced in its support of the authority of the referee, and attributed the very general derision with which his "card" was received by the newspaper men, to the fact that he gave it specially to the *Herald* instead of to the Associated Press, and that there was an evident need of making a scapegoat of somebody. "Never in the history of the world till now," says this paper impressively, "was any finish line of a race stretched otherwise than at right angles with the line of the course. Let a race be rowed along a letter S three miles long, or up and down a letter U, and still the finish line would instinctively be placed at a right angle with the bank of a course so shaped."

Turning now to the literature of the other side in the dispute, the first notice belongs to the "card of the official time-keeper at the finish," Alden S. Swan, of the Atalanta boat club, who says: "On arriving at the lower stake, I noticed the unusual position of the flags on either shore, and expressed to some of the judges what a simple matter it would be for a stern crew to win by a 'fluke.' Now, for my own satisfaction, I took an object on the opposite shore to draw an imaginary line directly *across* the river, so as to know which crew won on what I considered their merits, and, as they passed this line, the *bow* of Harvard's boat was up to the *waist-oar* of Yale, so that, without regard to the oblique line, Yale would have won any way. The bow-oar of Harvard deserves a great deal of credit for the course he took (supposing he thought the line straight across the river), as he was rowing in the channel, getting the benefit of deep water as well as what current there was. I presume that was why he kept there, but the mistake lost him the second place. I did not know a single person on either crew, and, as to partiality, had none, without it was that our own Columbia might come to the front." Similar to this is the letter to the *Tribune*, written July 19, from Owego, N. Y., by "An Old Yale Oarsman," to demonstrate that Harvard, moving at 18 feet a second, crossed the actual finish 855 feet behind Yale, and therefore crossed even the so-called "proper finish" 505 feet behind Yale. In the *Herald* of July 22 the same mathematical demonstration is made by J. R. Folsom [S. S. S., '69], and by "Sixela, '66," and it is also made by the regular correspondent of the *Sun*, writing July 18, and by "One who was on the Referee's Boat," in a letter to the *Republican* of July 22. The latter insists, however, that the actual finish was the correct one; and arguments in proof of this were given in the *Herald* of

July 22, by George S. Sedgwick [Yale, '69], and "H. W. B. H." [Yale, '72]; in the *World* of July 26, by "M. B. N.," as before remarked; in the Boston *Advertiser* of July 22, by "Blue;" in the Hartford *Courant* of July 22, by "C. H. O." [Yale, '60, and a member of the crew that first defeated Harvard in 1859]; in the Ithaca *Journal* of July 30, by Louis K. Freese [of Cornell]; and in the *Tribune* of July 22, by its occasional correspondent, writing from Springfield, three days before. The fairness of the diagonal line was also editorially defended by *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, Turf, Field and Farm*, the Springfield *Republican and Union*, the New York *World*, Worcester *Spy*, New Haven *Palladium*, and Hartford *Evening Post*. The *Herald* letter from "D.," already quoted from, asserted that Yale fairly won, and the *Tribune* of July 29 published a letter from "A Harvard Graduate" [one of the four who rowed in the International race with Oxford], which administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Blaikie for "assuming to speak *ex cathedra* in all boating affairs, and to be the confidential friend and adviser of the Harvard crew, and the guardian of the aquatic reputation of the college." "It is only Mr. Blaikie who has sought to deprive the Yale crew of the glory of their victory, and I do not believe that Harvard graduates sympathize with this attempt to rob the victors of the credit they are entitled to." Full credit was also given to Yale by the editorials in the Boston *Advertiser, Journal, Post*, and *Globe*, as well as by the New York *Tribune, Times*, and *World*. The two latter papers were also unsparing in their personal denunciations of the referee, and the Hartford *Courant*, and New Haven *Palladium*, joined in swelling the chorus of hard words.

Under date of April 6, 1877, Jeremiah Day, a member of the winning crew of '73, who had been a prominent rowing man during his entire college course, thus writes: "Our preparation for this race was much more severe than any I had ever been through before. Sometimes, after pulling twelve miles, we would come in so used up as to be scarcely able to crawl out of our boat. On the day of the race two of our men were far from well, and none of us felt very confident, as our stroke had been subjected to a good deal of newspaper criticism, and we had had no chance of watching the other crews. We drew the third position from the west bank, and Harvard was next east of us. At the start I think our stroke was about 36, but it soon fell to 34. Harvard led us at first, and we both drew ahead of the nearest crew, and then Harvard struck us with her oars and we came together. For an instant the oars of the two boats were interlocked, and I found my own oar firmly braced against the Harvard rudder, which I am sure I could have disabled, had I desired still further to complicate matters. In a few strokes more we were free, and Harvard kept to the east and we to the west bank. I could see the crews dropping behind, one after the other, but I kept my eyes more particularly on Harvard, and noticed that she kept ahead until about the last mile, when we gradually drew up and then passed her, though the distance between us was now so great that it was hard to tell who was ahead until about the last eighth of a mile. Wesleyan was close behind us, and from time to time drew up, but by making a little extra effort in such cases we easily kept ahead. We rowed right over the line and kept on down the river and did not stop until we saw that both Wesleyan and Harvard had done so. I had not the least doubt that we were ahead of Harvard when we crossed the line, for, as I had never acquired the important lesson of keeping my eyes in the boat during a race, I had watched the Harvard boat carefully and could see it without turning my head, and so supposed of course we had won. We were therefore much chagrined when Harvard rowed past us with the flags, but were pacified when we learned that our supposed success was confirmed after the meeting of the judges."

The Harvard Book thus describes the conclusion of the race: "Getting again into deep water and the current, the Harvard crew regained their lost ground and apparently passed Yale, and coming now near the finish they put on a final spurt, thinking themselves ahead of everything. The boat passed the finishing flag on the east bank, and the bow gave the word to stop. No gun was heard and no judges were seen, and the stroke gave the word to row on, but the bow pointed to the finish flag, where they had seen it in practice since the previous Thursday, and the crew stopped rowing. Fearing they might be overlooked, they eagerly asked for the judges, but none were seen, and they then rowed over to the referee's boat, to put in a claim of foul, in case one was put in by Yale. The crowds on shore cheered and congratulated Harvard, and the flags were presented them by two of the citizens' committee. Expecting a formal presentation in the evening, and fearing the flags would get wet, the crew at first hesitated to take them; but, hearing there would be no formality, the flags were taken aboard; and after putting in a provisional claim of foul, which was disregarded, 'as no delay was caused,' and receiving the referee's congratulations, the crew rowed ashore, and were borne on the shoulders of an enthusiastic crowd. The flags were given to the father of one of the

crew, who took them in a carriage to the quarters of the crew, where they remained over night. Yale also put in a claim of foul, which was not allowed, for the same reason that Harvard's was disregarded, and on rowing ashore were told they crossed the line first. Thereupon they rowed after the referee, calling and making signs. He, having gone ashore and learned the real state of affairs, decided that, however badly placed was the finishing line, he must decide according to that as it was, and as Yale had undoubtedly crossed that line first, he must give them the race. The Harvard crew felt very sorry to lose the race in this way, and wished to row it again, but the rules did not allow it." A diagram is also published (p. 246), "taken from the note-book of the engineer who laid out the course, and embodying the results of his observations and measurements made the day after the race." From this it appears that the original finish line was parallel with the starting line, and only a little diagonal to the river banks; but that on the day of the race the flag marking the finish line on the west bank was by mistake carried 169 feet up stream, while that on the east bank was allowed to remain where it had been placed the previous Thursday. The judges on the west bank did not, however, sight from their finish flag to the one on the east bank, but sighted through the time-keeper's boat (which was anchored at the middle of the original finish line), and so brought the end of their new finish line on the east bank at an undesignated point, 169 feet below where the original finish flag continued to wave, and 338 feet below the finish flag on the west bank. "This explains why the judges reported that the Harvard crew stopped before crossing the line, while the crew themselves were sure they passed the finish flag before stopping. This also accounts for the strange fact that Harvard was reported to have crossed the line $37\frac{1}{2}$ seconds after Yale, and were yet supposed by themselves, the spectators, and the referee to have come in ahead; for to have been rowing all the time when the rate is from 15 to 16 feet a second, and yet be $37\frac{1}{2}$ seconds behind, would have made them 550 to 600 feet, or about a ninth of a mile behind. As it was, they crossed the judges' line only from their own headway and the current of the river, some time after they stopped rowing at the true finish flag on the east. Even had the judges sighted to this from the finish flag on the west, Yale would have had less than three miles to row, because of the mistake by which the west flag had been moved up stream 169 feet; but by the additional mistake of their sighting through the time-keeper's boat, and thus carrying the eastern end of the line 169 feet down stream, Harvard was obliged to row more than three miles. As Yale finished at some little distance from the western bank and Harvard at some little distance from the eastern, of course the actual difference in the distances which they were obliged to row in covering their respective 'three miles' was somewhat less than 338 feet."

Whether the foregoing explanation be correct or not, there seems no reason to doubt that each crew fairly thought itself to be the winner, that both were very evenly matched, and that a properly managed contest between them would have been decided by a few seconds only. Except for the officious blunder by which the champion flags were bestowed before the result had been formally announced, little ill-feeling would have been developed; but to the Yale crew, confident of achieved success, it seemed as if the Harvard men had "snatched the flags, as a sort of bluff game, to throw a cloud over the victory which they could not prevent;" while to the Harvard crew, equally confident of having won, the necessity of surrendering these emblems of triumph after a brief enjoyment of them, seemed to intensify the bitterness attaching to the belief that their defeat was due solely to a technical mistake. Except for the wrongful award of the flags, the self-stultifying "card of the referee" would never have been prepared; and the publication of this by a Harvard writer as a part of his letter to the *Herald*, rendered plausible the suspicion that that correspondent, after inventing the theory of the "diagonal line," had persuaded the referee to give formal approval to the same, as a means of defending his own official reputation against popular contempt and ridicule. This suspicion that "Harvard had again pocketed the referee, just as in 1870,"

increased the exasperation of the Yale crew; but they were nevertheless willing and even eager to row a second race with Harvard, were a challenge offered them. For Harvard to have offered such a challenge, however, would have been a public condemnation of the action of the defeated Harvard crew of 1870, in keeping the champion flags on the claim of a foul, and refusing Yale's request for a second trial; and it is probable that this consideration rather than any over-nice scruples as to the etiquette of rowing a race independently of the association and its "rules," kept the Harvard crew quiet. Had the flags been given to Yale in the first place, and had the ill-luck of Harvard in mistaking the finish line been made public afterward in a friendly spirit, it is likely that the Yale victors would have volunteered to row a second race with Harvard, in the hope of securing for 1874 a separate Harvard-Yale race and an abandonment of the association. Likewise, had both the old colleges decisively defeated all the younger ones, and crossed the line good-naturedly within a few seconds of each other, it is probable that they would gladly have improved the opportunity to withdraw from all further connection with the general regatta. As a matter of fact, the hostility engendered by the victory which each was thought to have won, had the same result as the defeat which on the previous summer each had suffered, for it chained both to the association for another year.

The fourth annual convention of the rowing association was held in Hartford, January 21, 1874, and attracted delegates from the eleven colleges which had competed the previous summer, and also from Princeton. The only allies that Harvard secured in this convention were Amherst and Dartmouth, and the propositions that no more colleges be allowed to enter the association, that professional-school students be eligible for the crews, and that New London be the scene of the next race, were all defeated, as Yale opposed them and the other eight colleges (Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Williams, Bowdoin, Trinity, Wesleyan, and Agricultural) followed the lead of Yale. A representative of the Saratoga hotel interest made a set speech, inviting the colleges to hold their regatta on the lake near that village, and offering to pledge any amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of management. Though the utter collapse in the committee-work attempted at Springfield, the previous summer, had shown that the regatta must either be abandoned or else be transferred to a place where a motive existed for raising a much larger amount of money in its support, and though Saratoga was the only such place available, a curious cry was raised in the New England newspapers that "the college oarsmen ought not to hire themselves out to John Morrissey, the gambler, and thus lead their fellow undergraduates into the temptations and immoralities belonging to a fashionable summer watering-place." As the choice of Saratoga was inevitable, however, the only practical effect of this cry was to frighten the delegates into formally rejecting the overtures of the hotel-keepers; and this "concession to public opinion" of course banished all chance of having a well-managed regatta. The feeling of local responsibility, which should have been strengthened and magnified by the exaction on the part of the collegians of the most extreme and specific promises from the hotel men, was dissipated and destroyed by their adherence to the pretense that the oarsmen were to "be their own managers," and a complete break-down in the

executive arrangements necessarily followed, causing greater public exasperation and annoyance than had ever attended any previous regatta. The central authority was vested in three recent graduates of Yale, Harvard, and Wesleyan, who were chosen by a "marking-list" from twelve candidates of whom each of the associated colleges nominated one, and the chairmanship and controlling influence fell to Yale. Had the press taken a matter-of-fact view of the situation and urged these three young men to exercise whatever business sagacity they were possessed of in driving an advantageous bargain with the Saratoga speculators and in holding them rigidly accountable to the terms thereof, it is possible that proper arrangements might have been secured both for the crews and for the general public; but as the press preferred to adopt the sentimental theory that this would be "selling out to Morrissey" and to declaim against it, the committee were robbed of power in advance, and therefore cannot be held responsible for the fiasco which resulted.

The Freshman race was rowed on the afternoon of July 15, with the result that Princeton defeated Yale by a half length in 18.12, and Brown by five lengths; and following this was the single-scul race which A. Wilcox, of Yale, '74, won in 14.12, defeating A. L. Devens, of Harvard, '74, by ten lengths, and E. L. Phillips, of Cornell, '75, by fifteen or twenty lengths. The University race was appointed for the afternoon of the 16th, but rough water caused its postponement until the afternoon of the 17th, and again until the forenoon of the 18th. The boats took their positions about 11 o'clock, in the following order, reckoned from the east shore: 1, Trinity; 2, Princeton; 3, Cornell; 4, Yale; 5, Harvard; 6, Wesleyan; 7, Columbia; 8, Dartmouth; 9, Williams. The Harvard Book says: "An even start was made. At the end of the first mile, Columbia led by a half length of clear water, and Harvard was second. Yale about this time crossed Harvard's stern, and coming up on the port side endangered Harvard's rudder; then dropped a little behind and crossed again to the east, and again narrowly missed our rudder. Wesleyan was a length behind Yale and directly in Columbia's wash, and the other crews were now virtually out of the race for the first place. During the next half mile Harvard, Yale, and Wesleyan gained on Columbia, though Wesleyan gained the least, and then Yale, putting in a spurt, got even with Columbia and about a quarter length ahead of Harvard. Here the Yale rudder was injured by a collision with one of the Harvard oars, and then, in trying to row 'hard starboard' to get the Yale boat straight, the starboard bow broke his oar and rowing was abandoned. Harvard now kept on and crossed the line third, Wesleyan having crept ahead during the long delay caused by the foul." The judges gave the fourth place to Williams, the fifth to Cornell, the sixth to Dartmouth, and confessed their inability to decide whether Trinity or Princeton was the seventh or eighth. Yale, though actually out of the race, was decided to be "ninth;" and the umpire was consequently charged with subserviency to the betting men, because, had Yale been ruled out, all bets concerning Yale would have been declared "off." In reality, also, the positions of the five inferior boats were undetermined, and plausible reasons were given for believing that Dartmouth really won the fourth place. The time of the winning Columbia boat was said by one of the unofficial time-keepers to be 16.42, and by

another to be 17.12, but what the true time was no one knows. The arrangements for signaling miscarried, the steamboats provided for the umpire and the press were too slow, and hopeless confusion and disorder prevailed everywhere at the close of the race.

Though a rule of the association definitely provided that "in case of a foul the race shall be rowed over again, unless the umpire shall decide that the boat which came in first had a sufficient lead at the moment of the foul to warrant its having the race assigned to it," the umpire proved to be too weak a man to do his plain duty in the emergency. He did not pretend to decide that the Columbia boat, which "came in first," had any such "sufficient lead" at the moment of the Harvard-Yale foul, and yet he failed to adopt the only other alternative legally open to him, and order the race rowed over again. Instead of this, he put his name to a curiously irrelevant "card," announcing that Harvard's claim of a foul was "disallowed" and Yale's claim of a foul was "not entertained." The *Spirit of the Times* severely reprimanded him for thus "publishing some absurd fancies of his own, totally at variance with all law and precedent, instead of fulfilling his proper function as an interpreter of plain and carefully worded rules," and then added: "We cannot overlook the fact that the reason of Columbia's being first across the line was undoubtedly due to the trouble between the Yale and Harvard crews. If either of these crews prejudiced the chances of the other at that critical moment, it is a matter of plain justice that their rights should be carefully guarded, and this the referee failed to do. Taking into consideration the position of the crews at the time of the foul, it is highly problematical which would have been returned the winner. Columbia certainly had been rowed down by both Harvard and Yale, who were steadily drawing to the front. Some of the best judges of rowing, who had an opportunity to see this important part of the race, give their verdict in favor of Yale; but of course all such guesses are problematical." It was five o'clock in the afternoon when the umpire made public his decision that the results of the race, though legally vitiated by the foul, would be allowed to stand. The Yale crew immediately challenged Harvard for a special race to be rowed any day of the following week, and were forthwith informed that on account of their "conduct not only during the race just completed but also after its conclusion," Harvard "refused to entertain any challenge whatever" from them. The "conduct" alluded to was the bandying of epithets between the two crews at the time of the foul and at the close of the race, and their mutual accusations that the collision was intentionally brought about. More rage and hatred were excited by this mishap than by the blunder about the flags in 1873; and so for still another year their mutual enmity and distrust served to hold the two rival colleges fast in the meshes of the general regatta association.

The fifth annual convention took place at Hartford on the 13th of January, 1875, and attracted the delegates from each of the ten colleges which had been represented at Saratoga the previous summer. Amherst and Bowdoin and Massachusetts Agricultural had forfeited their membership in the association, by neglecting to send crews there; but Amherst now applied for readmission, which was granted, though with the proviso that the two delegates should not be allowed to vote. Of the four new college clubs which sought admission, Union was admitted, by a vote of 7 to 3; Hamilton was

admitted by a tie vote of 5 to 5; Rutgers was rejected by a vote of 6 to 3, and the College of the City of New York was rejected unanimously. Only three of the twenty-six delegates had served at the previous convention, though seven of them had rowed in the last regatta; but, as the chairman proved to be a good parliamentarian, the meeting was the most orderly and business-like one of the series. The chief business before it was the making of a choice between New London and Saratoga, as the scene of the next regatta. The mayor, and three other citizens of the former place, presented the "claims" of that locality in a very effective manner, and the Saratoga committee-men followed with even more magnificent promises. The convention, after an hour's secret session as a committee of the whole, reached a tie vote, which the chairman of the committee, who was a Columbia man, decided in favor of Saratoga. The colleges which chose that place were Yale, Wesleyan, Columbia, Cornell, and Princeton; and the five which favored New London were Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Trinity, and Williams; though the composition of the vote was not then made public. Amherst would undoubtedly have acted as an ally of Harvard, and decided the question in favor of New London, except for being denied the right of suffrage. The struggle between Harvard and Yale in the choice of the regatta committee of three was equally close. Each of the ten colleges having nominated one of its graduates, the Yale candidate was found to be the only one of the committee of 1874 who had been renominated. As he had served acceptably then, and as experience in regatta management was greatly to be desired, his unanimous re-election on the first ballot might have been expected as a matter of course. Instead of this, the only choice made on the first ballot was that of the Princeton candidate, who received six votes; the Wesleyan candidate was elected by the same number on the fourth ballot; then came the fifth and sixth: "Yale 5, Harvard 4, Columbia 1;" then the seventh and eighth: "Yale 5, Harvard 5;" finally the ninth and decisive: "Yale 6, Harvard 4." The project of having all the boats steered by coxswains was carried through by Harvard with the aid of five other colleges; but Yale soon afterward upset it by forcing a tie vote in favor of the amendment that each crew be allowed to decide for themselves whether to carry a coxswain or not, for the chairman decided the tie in favor of Yale. Harvard and Columbia were the only colleges voting against Yale's project of having the race courses of the various crews fenced off by parallel lines of buoys, not more than an eighth of a mile apart; and Yale's other propositions in regard to amending the racing rules were carried without any opposition whatever. The choice of Saratoga was made contingent on the success of the regatta committee in securing from the representatives of that place satisfactory guarantees for the fulfillment of the most minute and explicit stipulations as to the management of the races; and at an adjourned convention in Springfield, on the 7th of April, the success of the committee was reported and the choice was ratified. It was also voted that no new college clubs be allowed to join the association, though a forfeited membership might be restored. The Agricultural was the only one of the fifteen associated clubs which failed to train a University crew for this year's regatta, though the Trinity crew finally failed to compete, by reason of the drowning of one of them while taking a practice pull on the Connecticut.

The Freshman race of July 13 was an exceedingly close and creditable contest, as only seventeen seconds intervened between the first (Cornell) and the last (Princeton), the intermediate crews being Harvard and Brown. Before the Freshman race the Harvard single-sculd representative pulled over the course against time, as the Yale representative, owing to some blunder on the part of the managers, failed to present himself; but the race was regularly rowed about three hours after the University contest of the following day, and Yale (J. Kennedy) won it in 14.21, defeating Harvard (W. F. Weld) a half minute. The thirteen boats in the University race took their positions as follows, reckoning from the east shore: 1, Union; 2, Harvard; 3, Hamilton; 4, Yale; 5, Dartmouth; 6, Princeton; 7, Wesleyan; 8, Columbia; 9, Brown; 10, Bowdoin; 11, Amherst; 12, Cornell; 13, Williams. The start was made at five minutes after twelve, and Cornell touched the finish line and won the race sixteen minutes and fifty-three seconds later, with Columbia eleven seconds in the rear; Harvard third by a second and a half, Dartmouth fourth by five seconds, Wesleyan fifth by three seconds, and Yale sixth by a single second. Then came the second division of the race: Amherst seventh by fifteen seconds, Brown eighth by four seconds, Williams ninth by ten seconds, Bowdoin tenth by seven seconds, and yet three seconds less than a minute in the rear of the winning boat. Finally came Hamilton and Union with "no time taken," and after them the tidings that the thirteenth boat, Princeton, had stopped at the end of the second mile with a sick man as passenger. The Yale crew, though sixth, were defeated by only twenty-one seconds, which was a closer approximation to victory than any other defeated Yale crew had ever made in a University race, save that of 1869, when Yale was but nine seconds behind Harvard; and exactly the same interval separated the two colleges on this present occasion. That the six leading crews were wonderfully well matched is further shown by recalling the number of seconds between the first and second boats in previous races (42 in 1864, 26 in 1865, 27 in 1866, 72 in 1867, 50 in 1868, 37 in 1871, and 24 in 1872), and by remembering that the sixth crew was defeated 100 seconds in 1872, 77 seconds in 1873, 78 seconds in 1874, and 69 seconds in 1876. Another memorable thing in regard to the regatta of 1875 was the success of the plan of rowing in "lanes," which was an experiment absolutely unique in the history of boat racing. Good feeling prevailed between the Harvard and Yale crews, in spite of the bitter experiences of the two previous summers; and at the close of the race, which was the first general regatta wherein each had made a creditable and undisputed record, the partisans of each joined together in a friendly procession in honor of the victors. This reconciliation was accepted by the newspapers as a sign of the perpetuity of the rowing association, which could now point to a regatta that had not been grossly mismanaged, but in reality it was a token of contrary portent. Those who were behind the scenes knew that the two crews had agreed in advance of the race that, whatever might be the results thereof, they would recommend their respective rowing clubs to withdraw from the association and re-establish the annual Harvard-Yale race; and they knew that the "fraternization" of the shouting crowds upon the street signified the probable acceptance of the new policy.

Yale and Harvard, nevertheless, sent delegates to meet those of the other dozen col-

leges in the convention which assembled at Springfield, on the 1st of December, 1875, to arrange for the sixth annual regatta; but the twelve had now grown suspicious of the two, and, with a genuine dog-in-the-manger spirit, opposed whatever they recommended. Confusion and disorder reigned supreme, and the important matter of choosing a course had to be postponed to another convention, to be held in New York, on the 4th of January, in order that "sealed proposals from the representatives of Saratoga, New London, and Springfield," might be opened and considered then. Among other foolish acts, it was voted to invite Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin universities to send six-oared crews to the regatta, and to invite a well-known Englishman, Thomas Hughes, M.P., or J. W. Chitty, Q.C., to serve as umpire. Graduates of Columbia, Wesleyan, and Dartmouth were elected to the executive committee of three. Three weeks afterward, on the 21st of December, the Yale University Boat Club voted unanimously to follow the recommendation of its captain, withdraw from the general rowing association, and challenge Harvard for an eight-oared four-mile race. Thus at last was the unfortunate act of May 21, 1872, wisely reversed, and Yale's boating interest released from the net in which it had been thereby involved.

FOURTH PERIOD, 1876-79.—EIGHT-OARED RACES.

Harvard gave a prompt acceptance of the challenge, and would also have been glad to imitate Yale in following the recommendation of the crew and withdrawing forthwith from the association; but the chorus of abuse with which the newspapers greeted Yale's action, and the passionate appeals with which they urged Harvard not to do anything so "dishonorable," dragooned the Cambridge undergraduates into referring the case to a committee of alumni, and deciding by their advice to row once more in the general regatta and then bid it a last farewell. Harvard, therefore, sent delegates to the adjourned convention of January 4, and voted in favor of rowing the regatta at Saratoga, as did also Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, and Williams; while Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, and Dartmouth favored New London, whose claims were again personally presented by a committee of citizens. The Springfield people did not respond to the invitation for "sealed proposals," but maintained their usual policy of non-interference. A conference of the boating officers of Yale and Harvard was held at New London on the 15th of January, and Yale was anxious to have the race rowed there, but on the last day of that month Harvard decided in favor of Springfield, and named the 30th of June as the time. All undergraduates of either college, and all of its graduates who were studying there for a second degree in any department, were declared to be eligible for its representative crew. On the appointed Friday, which was the old traditional time, the day after the Yale Commencement, the race was rowed, under favorable conditions, at a little after five o'clock in the afternoon. The course began at a point opposite the town brook, about a mile above the railroad bridge, and ended at a point opposite the Longmeadow railroad station, four miles down the stream. Yale, having the choice of position, chose the west bank. The start was an even one, but Yale at once took the lead, and in

general increased it steadily to the end, winning the race by half a minute in 22.2. "The Yale stroke was very regular, never falling below 32 nor rising above 34, and never varying from 33 during the last twelve minutes of the race, while the Harvard stroke ranged from 35 to 40, and showed the same rate for scarcely any two succeeding minutes." The Yale boat was built by Keast & Collins, of New Haven, after the model of one built for Yale by Clasper, of Oxford (England), while the Harvard boat was the work of Fearon, of Yonkers. These were the first eight-oared shells that ever competed in America. The four used by the two rival crews in 1877 and 1878 were paper boats, built by Waters, of Troy. This contest of 1876 was also the first University boat race in America entirely disconnected from lesser aquatic events or "side shows." The weather was all that could be desired, such slight breeze as existed helping rather than hindering the crews. Yale's coxswain steered better than Harvard's, though neither boat was allowed to get the full advantage of the river current. The Springfield people presented a set of colors to the victors, and gave a reception in the evening to the crews and friends of both colleges.

At the general regatta of July 19, on Saratoga Lake, Harvard was second in all three races and Cornell the winner of all. Six only of the thirteen colleges represented in the convention sent crews to the lake, and all but two of these were from outside New England. The time of the winners was 17.1, Harvard being only four seconds behind, and Columbia only three seconds behind Harvard; then followed Union in 17.27, Wesleyan in 17.58, and Princeton in 18.10. The Cornell Freshmen made better time than these three, for they won in 17.23, and the Harvard Freshmen, who were second, in 17.38, made better time than the last two. The Columbia Freshmen suffered an accident early in the race, which caused them to withdraw. In the case of the previous year's races also, it was a notable fact that the winning Cornell Freshmen made better time than Brown, Williams, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Union, and Princeton (withdrawn), in the University race, while even the Princeton Freshmen, who were last, made better time than four of these. The single-scutt race of '76 resulted as follows: Charles S. Francis, of Cornell, '77, 13.43; Henry G. Danforth, of Harvard, '77, 13.56; George D. Parmly, of Princeton, '76, 14.21; Frederick D. Weeks, of Columbia, '77, 14.24. This race followed the University race and preceded the trial of the Freshmen. The single-scutt and Freshman races had both been appointed for the previous day, but were postponed by reason of bad weather. In the evening there was a regatta ball, at which the victors were presented with prize cups and the champion flags. This regatta attracted much less public attention and much smaller crowds of spectators than the Harvard-Yale race at Springfield. As Yale there, at the end of four miles, was half a minute ahead of Harvard, while the winner at Saratoga, at the end of three miles, was only four seconds ahead of Harvard, the Saratoga event was accepted by Yale men as demonstrating the superiority of their crew to all other American college crews afloat during the Centennial summer.

Though it was evident enough that the withdrawal of Yale and Harvard had removed the only factor that gave coherency to the rowing association, its "seventh annual convention" was held on the 6th of December, 1876, in New York, by the sole

aid of delegates from Cornell, Columbia, and Princeton. The two latter colleges voted that the seventh regatta should be rowed with four-oared boats, on Greenwood Lake, July 11. The Cornell men wished to have the regatta at Saratoga, with eight-oared boats on a four-mile course, "in order that the result might be compared with the result of the Harvard-Yale race." Then they challenged "the crew that should be the winners in that race," and as Harvard and Yale both declined their proposals, and as the attempts to secure races in England with Oxford and Cambridge also failed, no University crew was formed at Cornell, and even the usual local races were abandoned. Rowing was also discontinued at Princeton, and though Columbia had a good four-oared crew on the water, no other American college could be persuaded to send a rival boat to Greenwood Lake at the date specified. So the "seventh annual regatta" never took place. Still more complete was the failure of the "Rowing Association of New England Colleges," originated by Dartmouth, for not even one crew ever got in readiness for its projected regatta. Bowdoin, Brown, and Trinity each sent a representative to Boston on the 24th of October, to meet the representative of Dartmouth; and as the four, by a personal visit to Cambridge, were unable to persuade the Harvard oarsmen to "head the movement," they issued a call to all the college rowing clubs of New England to meet in convention at Worcester, on the 22d of November. At that time the same persons "organized the association" before mentioned (as no other delegates were present to assist them), and voted to row a four-oared three-mile straightaway race at New London, early in July. Wesleyan voted, on the 12th of December, to send a crew to the regatta, but Williams, after giving a hasty vote in favor of Dartmouth's project, decided formally to let the regatta alone. The Amherst and Massachusetts Agricultural clubs, which had taken part in the old association races, had already been abandoned before Dartmouth's new association was formed. One after another, the faint chances that the Dartmouth men might persuade Wesleyan, or Bowdoin, or Brown, or Trinity to row a race with them at New London, vanished away; and long before the opening of spring the phantom "Rowing Association of New England Colleges" was a myth of the past. During the summer of 1877, there was no rowing whatever at Dartmouth; and Yale and Harvard were the only New England colleges where there was any boat-racing. The records made by these two in the sixteen races of the "Rowing Association of American Colleges" (which the Harvard men of '71 originated as a device for "getting around" the unpleasant results of using a technical ruling to deprive the Yale crew of 1870 of the honors of victory), may be compared as follows: Harvard competed in thirteen of them, including all six of the University contests, and was defeated in all save the Freshman race with Brown in 1871, though never defeated by more than two boats. Yale entered the association under protest, and left it at the earliest opportunity, after four years' experience, having competed in nine races and won five of them. These were the University, Freshman, and single-scutt races of 1873, and the single-scutt races of 1874 and 1875. On the other hand, Yale was defeated by all five of the competing boats, and by 100 seconds of time, in the race of 1872, and by the same number of boats, though by only 21 seconds of time, in that of 1875, when thirteen boats competed. Curiously enough, too, though

Yale was, from the outset, consistently hostile to the existence of the association, the Yale delegates controlled the policy of all its conventions wherein they took part; while the wishes of Harvard, the founder of the association, were persistently disregarded by each and every convention. The Yale boat used in the Atalanta race of 1871 was built by Fearon, and had been used in the Freshman race of the previous year. Fearon also built the boat of '72, Blakey the boats of '73 and '74, and Keast & Collins the boat of '75. All of the Harvard boats, from 1871 to 1876, were built by Blakey, as were also a majority of those used in that interval by the other colleges. Harvard used the same boat in 1871 and 1872, and in the latter race it was the only one of the six that was provided with sliding seats. The crew of that year sat on the sides of their boat, and their successors have all done likewise, though the Harvard crews from 1866 to 1871 all had their seats in the middle of the boat. From 1873 onward, both Yale and Harvard have used the sliding seats.

The second eight-oared race between Yale and Harvard was appointed for the afternoon of Friday, June 29, 1877, on the same course as that of the year before, though the lines of start and finish were moved a quarter mile or more down the stream. A south wind so roughened the waves that the race had to be postponed until the following forenoon. Appointed for quarter past ten, the start was actually made a half hour after that time, though the water of the lower part of the course was so rough that a second postponement would probably have been ordered, except for the intervention of Sunday. Harvard won the toss and chose the west side. The start was an even one, but by the time the second bridge was passed, Harvard had gained a lead of nearly a length, and succeeded in doubling it before reaching the finish, where there was about three-quarters of a length of clear water between the boats. Harvard won in 24.36, with Yale seven seconds behind. For the last mile of the race both crews were enveloped in clouds of spray, for their oars splashed as the outriggers cut through the crests of the waves, and much water was shipped. The Yale boat took in the most, for, by an unaccountable oversight, no washboards had been put on to protect the cockpit, and the waves were higher on the outside course. No American collegians ever before pulled so exhausting a race as did these two crews, for their four-mile struggle against white-capped breakers, which threatened toward the last to swamp their frail craft, was far more wearisome than a five-mile pull through smooth water would have been; and the fact that only seven seconds separated them at the end, shows that they were wonderfully well matched. The Harvard men were stronger than their Yale rivals, but the friends of the latter believed them to be the more skillful oarsmen, and consoled themselves by the reflection that the heavy sea was "relatively more detrimental to skill than to strength." Had the water been smooth as glass, Harvard might, perhaps, have gained the victory just the same, but there would probably have been a nearer approach to the "dead-heat" achieved in the Oxford-Cambridge race of three months before, and the time would probably have been faster than that of 1876, when the Yale crew were not forced to their swiftest pace. The race of 1877, as actually rowed, was a most creditable and exciting contest between two thoroughly good crews, and no Yale man could feel very sorry that

Harvard, after atoning for the wrong-doing at Worcester in 1870 by six successive seasons of defeat, should at last be represented by a crew that not only achieved success, but deserved it.

Three days before, on the afternoon of June 27, when the water was smooth, the same Harvard crew defeated the eight of Columbia by thirteen seconds, the winning time being given as 21.37. This led some to revive the old story that the time really made by Yale in 1876 was 21.2, or a minute less than reported; while others insisted as stoutly that the real time in the present race was a minute more than reported, or 22.37. The Columbia men had never been in a boat together at the time Harvard accepted their challenge, less than a fortnight before the race, and borrowed Yale's Oxford shell to practise in while a new boat was being built. This, like Yale's and Harvard's, was a paper craft made by Waters of Troy. Harvard took the lead soon after the start, and kept it, without special exertion, to the finish, while the Columbia crew were badly exhausted by their desperate efforts to lessen the gap. The object of Columbia in thus hastily rowing a race in which, by reason of a lack of training, there was no reasonable prospect of success, was said to be the desire to use the event as an "entering wedge" for disrupting the exclusiveness of the Yale-Harvard contest. The Harvard men, however, caused it to be understood that this acceptance of the challenge was an exceptional act of courtesy on their part, which must not be construed as binding them in any way to accept future challenges; and as a matter of fact Columbia's early-sent challenge for a race in 1878 was declined by Harvard, though had Columbia consented to the Harvard-Yale standard of eligibility in the selecting of a crew, Harvard would have agreed to row. On the 13th of March, furthermore, after the arrangements for the Harvard-Yale race at New London, on the 28th of June, had all been completed, Harvard challenged Cornell to row an eight-oared race there within a week thereafter, and Cornell declined, though expressing a willingness to row in 1879. The Freshmen of these two colleges, however, finally agreed to row such a race on Owasco Lake, near Auburn, N. Y., though New London would have been chosen as the scene of this had Cornell consented. The Freshmen of Yale, Princeton, and Columbia had previously declined in succession similar challenges from Harvard. The race occurred July 17, and was won by Cornell in 17.14, the distance being three miles. Harvard was fourteen seconds behind.

The choice of the Springfield course was made in 1876 by Harvard, though Yale then, as in 1870, expressed a preference for New London. Yale, nevertheless, chose Springfield in 1877, and expressed a preference for it the next year, but Harvard, having then won the right to name the course, named New London. Yale's challenge of October 1 was accepted at a meeting of November 8, and on March 2 the officers of the two clubs met at New London, and arranged the details of the race to be rowed June 28, at 11 o'clock in the morning, or, if the water should then prove to be too rough, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Yale crew chose quarters at Gale's Ferry, on the Groton side, half a mile above the starting point, and went into training there, June 19. The Harvard crew chose quarters a mile lower down, and arrived there five days later. The race was sent off at noon, Yale drawing the western position.

Harvard at once took the lead and increased it to the finish, which was reached in 20 m. 45 s., Yale being three quarters of a minute behind. The contest was distinguished as being the first one ever rowed between the crews of rival colleges in America whereof the management was fairly satisfactory both to the oarsmen and the spectators. As the serious problem of keeping a clear course on a navigable stream within easy reach of the great cities was now for the first time met with, the success of the New-Londoners in solving it was accounted all the more extraordinary. The sentiment was very generally expressed among the newspapers that the University boat race had at last found its proper home, and that it would necessarily be rowed on the same course for many years to come. The spectacular advantages of the Thames were dwelt upon with great eloquence by all the correspondents, and the "moving grand stand" of twenty-five platform cars, running along the western bank of the river, opposite the racing crews, was a novelty which met with the approval of every one. The number of spectators in attendance was undoubtedly larger than at any previous boat race in America. Five days after the race, David Trumbull, starboard stroke of the Yale crew, was drowned in the harbor of New London while attempting to rescue a child who had fallen overboard from a yacht.

The tendency of the Cambridge oarsmen to tolerate the rowing of races with the class crews and even the University crews of other colleges, in immediate connection with the Yale-Harvard race, is by no means acceptable to the Yale men, who regard it as contrary to the spirit of the agreement by which that race was established. It was designed to be a distinctive and exclusive contest between the representative crews of the two old colleges, and Harvard's rowing of subsidiary races in connection with it destroys this design, and makes Yale's policy the object of continual hostile criticism and abuse. Thus, if Yale and the outside college both defeat Harvard, the cry is raised that there should be a third race between Yale and that college, "in order to decide the championship;" while if Harvard defeats Yale, and the outside college defeats Harvard, Yale is charged with the odium of a double defeat. The discourtesy of thus making Yale an unwilling party to outside contests is so plain that the Harvard papers, in the course of the year 1877-8, frequently spoke in deprecation of Harvard's tendency to thus belittle the Harvard-Yale race by taking part in subsidiary races, and it is to be hoped that the practice will go no further. The rowing of class or University races between the crews of Harvard and other colleges, at times and places different from the times and places selected for the Yale-Harvard races, would, of course, be unobjectionable to Yale, and would have no tendency to impair the distinctiveness of the annual eight-oared event. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at their meeting of January 11, 1879, decided to offer for the exclusive competition of undergraduate amateurs three handsome challenge cups, provided for that purpose by the Passaic, Triton, and Eureka boat clubs of Newark, N. J. Eights, fours, and singles are the three styles of boats which are to be allowed to enter for the respective prizes, and the regatta is to occur not later than July 15, and is to precede by a day or two the regular regatta of the association, to which all amateurs, whether collegiate or non-collegiate, are invited. If this deserving attempt to establish an "American Henley"

proves acceptable to the colleges, it is to be presumed that no further disagreements as to the character of the annual Harvard-Yale race at New London will be heard of, for such Harvard crews as may wish to engage in additional races will naturally decide to compete for one of the challenge cups in the annual college contests of the N. A. A. O. Cornell's challenge to Harvard for an eight-oared race in 1879 was sent in October, and withdrawn two months later because the Harvard men were unwilling to give a definite reply until they had learned the result of their negotiations with Oxford for a race near London, during the month of August. Meantime a former oarsman of Yale urged in letters to the *Yale Courant*, that Yale refuse to row with Harvard in 1879 except on condition that Harvard row no other race during an interval of five days before and five days after the Yale-Harvard day (June 27); and a graduate of '69 earnestly reiterated the same advice in the columns of the *Yale Record*. The Yale Boat Club would, perhaps, not have been ready to take such an extreme step had Harvard insisted on arranging to meet another college at New London, but the protest was probably not without some result in influencing the opinions of the Cambridge oarsmen. At all events it was decided, at a meeting of the Harvard Boat Club, January 10, when the unwillingness of Oxford to entertain a challenge for a race in August, and the withdrawal by Cornell of the challenge sent in October, were both formally announced, "that the action of the committee in both cases met with the approval of the club." It would therefore appear that the task of arranging the Yale-Harvard race of 1879 is not to be complicated by the presence of other college crews at New London; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the opportunities which all American colleges may henceforth have for winning aquatic laurels in the "American Henley" will remove the last pretext which any of them may offer for interfering in an old-time annual struggle where they well know their presence is not desired.

The good-will and good-nature which have characterized the Yale and Harvard oarsmen of the last four seasons in their relations with one another, though alluded to by newspaper writers as exceptional and phenomenal, are really quite natural and normal accompaniments of those relations, and it may be doubted if they would often be absent from them were the rival oarsmen simply "let alone" by officious intermeddlers, whose delight it is, in case of the slightest misunderstanding, to set them by the ears and goad them into mutual hostility and recrimination. The earliest display of ill-feeling was that developed in 1865, by the act of a member of the defeated crew in endeavoring to belittle the "unprecedented" character of Yale's victory, by promulgating the theory that the times of the boats were in reality a minute slower than officially recorded. Five years later, on the occasion of the unfortunate foul, when Yale came in ahead, but Harvard received the flags at the hands of an umpire who "refused to take evidence," the same individual was present, and, after knocking down with his fist an obnoxious member of the local regatta committee, persuaded the Harvard crew to reject Yale's challenge for a second and unclouded trial and cling on to the flags which they had not won. Again, in 1873, it was he who exploited the theory of the "diagonal line," in order to obscure the popular recognition of Yale's sweeping and unexpected triumph; and at the collision of 1874, which disabled the Yale boat,

he was once more on hand, eager to print the hot words which the two crews hurled at each other in the exasperation of the moment, eager to goad them into a bitter belief in one another's bad faith and dishonorable intentions, and eager to advise the Harvard crew against rowing a second race with the ungentlemanly ruffians of Yale. The fact of his presence and participation on these only four occasions when the Yale and Harvard oarsmen (whose friendly rivalry began more than a quarter century ago) have ever had any serious dispute with one another, though it may not prove that in his absence those disputes would not have occurred, is at least in itself a very suggestive circumstance. It gives, indeed, a pleasant air of plausibility to the theory that "the boys" can conduct their rowing contests amicably if left to themselves, and that the great bulk of "Harvard men," like the great bulk of "Yale men," can take a hearty interest in this aquatic rivalry of the two old colleges, without being unduly elated by victory or soured by defeat—in other words, without detriment to their good-humor and mutual respect. The words of one of Harvard's most celebrated and successful oarsmen, as printed in the *Tribune* of July 29, 1873, in application to a particular case, will be gladly accepted by Yale men as a true representative opinion in application to all similar cases: "It is only this self-appointed champion of Harvard who has sought to deprive the Yale crew of the glory of their victory. I do not believe that Harvard graduates sympathize with this attempt. Yale men have shown in former years how to accept defeat gracefully, and I do not think there is any disposition on the part of Harvard men, with the unfortunate exception before alluded to, to detract from the honor won by the Yale crew of fairly beating their old antagonists."

THE LITERATURE OF ROWING.

The bibliography of boating in this country is exceedingly meagre, the first important contribution made to it being "The Illustrated Catalogue and Oarsman's Manual for 1871." This is an elaborate quarto volume of 500 pages, published by Waters, Balch & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and though primarily designed to advertise the merits of their patent paper boats, contains more interesting material concerning the general subject of rowing than any other book yet issued from the American press. Its compiler, Colonel George T. Balch, a West Point graduate, though making liberal extracts from the works of the English rowing authorities—Scott-Russel, Maclaren, and "Argonaut"—supplied a great quantity of very valuable original matter, and was fairly indefatigable in his labors for the collection of historical and statistical facts which had never before been systematically grouped together. The sketch of "American College Boat Racing" extends from page 239 to page 264, and the record of "Oxford and Cambridge matches" from page 288 to page 302. The only books which preceded Balch's were "American Pastimes" (New York, 1868), by Charles A. Peverelly, long connected with the sporting press of the city, a work of 500 pages, which contained considerable historical and statistical matter concerning the college racing of the decade ending with 1866; and "Rowing in America," by Robert Johnson (Milwaukee [?] 1870), a book which treated of a variety of topics connected with aquatics, and contained

contributions from prominent American oarsmen. "The American Rowing Almanac and Oarsman's Pocket Companion" (pp. 200), by Fred. J. Engelhardt, boating editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*, was published in 1873, and again in 1874, when the announcement was made that it would be issued annually thereafter; but no subsequent edition has in reality appeared. Perhaps it was in a measure superseded by James Watson's somewhat similar compilation issued at New York in 1875-76. An anonymous "History of American College Regattas," issued in 1875 by Wilson & Co., of Boston, was a coarsely printed pamphlet of about sixty pages, inclosed in a pink paper cover adorned with an emblematic woodcut. It was a mere catch-penny affair, carelessly put together for sale at the Saratoga races of that year, and was entirely untrustworthy and uninteresting. "The Harvard Book's" article on "Boating" (vol. ii., pp. 191 to 267) seems to have been the first attempt made at a complete history of the pastime at that college, and brings the record down to July, 1874. It was prepared by B. W. Crowninshield, of '58, with contributions from S. A. B. Abbott, of '66, A. P. Loring, of '69, F. O. Lyman, of '71, and R. H. Dana, of '74 (all of whom rowed in races against Yale), and it has been freely quoted in the present work. "Principles of Rowing at Harvard: By the Executive Committee of the Harvard Boat Club for the year ending 1873," was a pamphlet of forty-four pages, bearing the imprint of Welch, Bigelow & Co., and copyrighted by Richard Dana. "Four Years at Yale," by a graduate of '69, published at New Haven in June, 1871, by C. C. Chatfield & Co., gave nearly a tenth of its space (pp. 327 to 402) to a minute record of boating affairs. "Yale and Harvard Boat Racing" was a pamphlet of fifty octavo pages of fine type, compiled and published by the same writer, July 12, 1871, for the sake of preserving in convenient shape the numerous conflicting reports and comments concerning the race of the previous summer, and the complications which resulted. Of boating articles in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, the earliest of a historical sort was "Navalia," by E. F. Blake, in June, 1857; the first to attain a good degree of completeness was by W. P. Bacon, in May, 1858 (vol. xxiii., p. 228); the third appeared in June, 1867; "What They Do in England and What We should Do Here," by S. D. Page, appeared in March, 1859; "Something New," by E. F. Blake, which likewise urged the abandonment of the class-club system, appeared in October, 1859; another argumentative article was printed in October, 1861; lists of the early crews appeared in the July numbers of 1851, 1852, and 1853, and the June numbers of 1854 and 1855; and extended reports of the races with Harvard appeared in the October numbers of 1859, 1860, 1864, and 1865. In the *University Quarterly* of July, 1860 (vol. ii., p. 99), E. F. Blake discussed the question "Shall I Join a College Boat Club?" Editions of the successive Constitutions of the Yale Boat Club were printed in 1855, 1860, 1868, 1873, and 1875. The following English books may also be mentioned: "Training, in Theory and Practice," by Archibald Maclaren (Macmillan, 1866); "A System of Physical Education, Theoretical and Practical," by Archibald Maclaren, with numerous illustrations drawn by A. Macdonald (Macmillan, 1873); "The Arts of Rowing and Training," by "Argonaut" (Horace Cox, 1866); "Boat Racing; or, The Arts of Rowing and Training," by Edwin Dampier Brickmore, "amateur ex-champion of the Thames" (Horace Cox, 1876), being a

second edition of the foregoing, and comprising 241 pages; "The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Races," with maps of the racing courses, index of names, and an essay on rowing, by W. F. Macmichael, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge (Bell & Daldy, 1870, pp. 380); "How to Row," by T. J. Derington, of Christ Church College, Oxford (Slatter & Rose, 1870); "Principles of Rowing and Steering," Oxford (Slatter & Rose); "University Oars: being a Critical Enquiry into the after Health of the Men who rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Races from the year 1829 to 1869, based on the personal experience of the rowers themselves," by John Edward Morgan, M.D., M.A., Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Macmillan, 1873, pp. 297); "Oars and Sculls, and How to Use Them," by Walter Bradford Woodgate, M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford (George Bell & Sons, 1876); "Sailing and Rowing," by Cooper Williams, the Yacht Sailor (London, 1876, 5th edition); Knolly's "Boating at Oxford;" Blake-Humfrey's "Eton Boating;" and the article on "Rowing and Boat Racing" in Stonehenge's "Manual of British Rural Sports" (Routledge, 1863).

SUMMARY OF INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES, 1852-78.

In consulting the following record, the caution previously given (page 332) against attaching too much significance to a comparison of the "times" accredited to different years, should be kept carefully in mind. The Worcester races of the second period, 1864-70, though they may be compared with each other, in respect to swiftness, without much unfairness, have no sort of relation to the straightaway races which succeeded them. The latter have been rowed on various courses, under varying conditions, and their "times" have rarely been accepted as entirely trustworthy.

MISCELLANEOUS RACES OF THE FIRST PERIOD, 1852-60.

- I. **TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.**—Lake Winnepesaukee, at Centre Harbor, N. H., straight pull to windward, over an unmeasured course of about two miles. Eight-oared barges of Class of '53, steered by coxswains. Harvard's Oneida defeated Yale's Halcyon (called Shawmut), by about two lengths. Time about ten minutes.
- II. **SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.**—Connecticut River at Springfield, Mass., one and a half miles down stream and return. Harvard barges Iris (eight-oared) and Y. Y. (four-oared), Yale barges Nereid and Nautilus (both six-oared). Allowing eleven seconds handicap per oar for the smaller craft, the times of the boats in the order named were: 22., 22.3, 23.38, 24.38.
- III. **TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1859.**—Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., one and a half miles up the lake and return. Harvard shell, 19.18; Yale shell, 20.18; Harvard lap-streak Avon, 21.13; Brown lap-streak Atalanta, 24.40.
- IV. **WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.**—Same course and same shell crews in "Citizens' Regatta." Yale, 19.14; Harvard, 19.16.
- V. **TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.**—Same course. Harvard, 18.53; Yale, 19.5; Brown, 21.15.
- VI. **TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.**—Same course, Freshman ('63) lap-streaks. Harvard's Thetis, 19.42½; Yale's Glyuna, 20.20.
- VII. **TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.**—Same course, Sophomore ('62) lap-streaks. Harvard's Haidee, 20.17; Yale's Thulia, withdrew.

UNIVERSITY RACES OF THE SECOND PERIOD, 1864-70.—WORCESTER.

- I. **FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.**—Yale won by 42½ seconds, in 19.1.
- II. **FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.**—Yale won by 26½ seconds, in 17.42½.
- III. **FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.**—Harvard won by 27 seconds in 18.43.

- IV. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.**—Harvard won by $72\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, in 18.13.
V. FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.—Harvard won by 50 seconds, in $17.48\frac{1}{2}$.
VI. FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.—Harvard won by 9 seconds, in 18.2.
VII. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.—Yale crossed the finish 105 seconds ahead, in 18.45, but Harvard was given the flags on the claim of a foul; and refused to row a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS RACES OF THE SECOND PERIOD, 1864-70.—WORCESTER.

- I. FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.**—Sophomores ('66): Harvard won by 71 seconds, in 19.5.
II. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.—University crews in the "Citizens' Regatta": Yale won by 15 seconds in $19.5\frac{1}{4}$.
III. FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.—Scientifics: Harvard won by 46 seconds, in 18.54.
IV. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.—Freshmen ('70): Yale won by 28 seconds, in 19.38.
V. FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.—Freshmen ('72): Harvard won by $28\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, in 19.30.
VI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.—Scientifics: Yale won by $133\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, in 20.10. [Race rowed at Lake Saltonstall.]
VII. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.—Freshmen ('73): Yale won by 15 seconds, in 19.45. [The Freshmen of Brown University competed in this race and won the flags in 19.21.]

UNIVERSITY RACES OF THE THIRD PERIOD, 1871-76.

- I. FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.**—Connecticut River, between Ingleside Hotel and Chicopee Bridge. Three colleges: Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Harvard 37 seconds ($16.46\frac{1}{2}$ to $17.23\frac{1}{2}$), and Brown 61 seconds ($17.47\frac{1}{2}$). Harvard defeated Brown 24 seconds.
II. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.—Connecticut River, between Agawam Ferry and Longmeadow Station. Six colleges: Amherst defeated Harvard 24 seconds (16.33 to 16.57), Massachusetts Agricultural, 37 seconds (17.10), Bowdoin, 58 seconds (17.31), Williams, 86 seconds (17.59), Yale, 100 seconds (18.13). Harvard defeated Yale 76 seconds.
III. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.—Connecticut River, between Agawam and Longmeadow, a quarter mile lower down than in 1872. Eleven colleges: Yale defeated Wesleyan 10 seconds (16.59 to 17.9), Harvard, $37\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ($17.36\frac{1}{2}$), Amherst, 41 seconds (17.40), Dartmouth, 68 seconds (18.7), Columbia, 77 seconds (18.16), Massachusetts Agricultural, $87\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ($18.26\frac{1}{2}$), Cornell, 93 seconds (18.32), Bowdoin, $110\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ($18.49\frac{1}{2}$), Trinity, 154 seconds (19.33), Williams, 166 seconds (19.45).
IV. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.—Saratoga Lake. Nine colleges: Columbia defeated Wesleyan 8 seconds (16.42 to 16.50), Harvard, 12 seconds (16.54), Williams, 26 seconds (17.8), Cornell, 49 seconds (17.31), Dartmouth, 78 seconds (18), Trinity, 101 seconds (18.23), Princeton, 116 seconds (18.38), Yale, fouled and withdrew.
V. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.—Saratoga Lake. Thirteen colleges: Cornell defeated Columbia 11 seconds ($16.53\frac{1}{2}$ to $17.4\frac{1}{2}$), Harvard, $11\frac{1}{2}$ seconds (17.5), Dartmouth, 17 seconds ($17.10\frac{1}{2}$), Wesleyan, 20 seconds ($17.13\frac{1}{2}$), Yale, 21 seconds ($17.14\frac{1}{2}$), Amherst, 36 seconds ($17.29\frac{1}{2}$), Brown, 40 seconds ($17.33\frac{1}{2}$), Williams, 50 seconds ($17.43\frac{1}{2}$), Bowdoin, 57 seconds ($17.50\frac{1}{2}$), Hamilton, time not taken; Union, time not taken; Princeton, withdrawn. Harvard defeated Yale $9\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.
VI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.—Saratoga Lake. Six colleges: Cornell defeated Harvard 4 seconds ($17.1\frac{1}{2}$ to $17.5\frac{1}{2}$), Columbia, 7 seconds ($17.8\frac{1}{2}$), Union, 26 seconds ($17.27\frac{1}{2}$), Wesleyan, 57 seconds ($17.58\frac{1}{2}$), Princeton, 69 seconds (18.10).

FRESHMAN RACES OF THE THIRD PERIOD, 1871-76.

- I. FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.**—Freshmen of '74: Harvard defeated Brown 27 seconds (20.18 to 20.45).

- II. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.**—Freshmen of '75 : Wesleyan defeated Amherst 23 seconds (17.7 to 17.29), Brown, 92 seconds (18.39), Yale Scientific School, 111 seconds (18.58).
- III. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.**—Freshmen of '76 : Yale defeated Amherst 43 seconds (17.53 to 18.36), Harvard, 71 seconds (19.4).
- IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.**—Freshmen of '77 : Princeton defeated Yale by half a length (18.12), and Brown by five lengths.
- V. TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.**—Freshmen of '78 : Cornell defeated Harvard 5 seconds (17.32 to 17.37), Brown, 7 seconds (17.39), Princeton, 17 seconds (17.49).
- VI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.**—Freshmen of '79 : Cornell defeated Harvard 15 seconds (17.23 to 17.38). Columbia withdrew.

SINGLE-SCULL RACES OF THE THIRD PERIOD, 1871-76.

- I. WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.**—Everett M. Swift of Yale, '73, defeated Charles S. Dutton of Cornell, '73, 65 seconds, 14.45 to 15.50.
- II. WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.**—Ansley Wilcox of Yale, '74, defeated Arthur L. Devens of Harvard, '74, by ten lengths (14.12), and Phillips of Cornell, '74, by twenty lengths.
- III. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.**—Julian Kennedy of Yale, S. S., defeated William F. Weld of Harvard, '76, 29 seconds (14.21 to 14.50).
- IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.**—Charles S. Francis of Cornell, '77, defeated Henry G. Danforth of Harvard, '77, 13 seconds (13.43 to 13.56), George D. Parmley of Princeton, '76, 38 seconds (14.21), and Frederick D. Weeks of Columbia, '77, 41 seconds (14.24).

UNIVERSITY RACES OF THE FOURTH PERIOD, 1876-1900.

- I. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.**—Connecticut River, West Springfield to Longmeadow. Yale won by 29 seconds, in 22.2.
- II. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.**—Same course. Harvard won by 7 seconds, in 24.36.
- III. FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.**—Thames River, Gale's Ferry to Winthrop Point. Harvard won by 44 seconds, in 20.45.

NAMES OF THE UMPIRES, 1852-78.

The following persons have served as umpires of these races : 1852, Colonel N. B. Baker, of Concord, N. H. ; 1855, Colonel James M. Thompson, of Springfield, Mass. ; 1859, James McKay (boat-builder), of New York ; 1860, Nathaniel Paine (Atalanta Boat Club), of Worcester ; 1864, Robert M. Clark, of Boston ; 1865, Joshua Ward (professional oarsman), of Cornwall, N. Y. ; 1866, W. H. Carpenter, of Providence, R. I. ; 1867, Robert M. Clark, of Boston ; 1868, Arthur F. Dexter, of Providence, R. I. ; 1869, H. H. Chamberlain, of Worcester ; 1870, Edwin Brown, of Worcester ; 1871, A. G. Baxter (Union Boat Club), of Boston ; 1872, John C. Babcock (Nassau Boat Club), of New York ; 1873, John C. Babcock (Nassau Boat Club), of New York ; 1874, William Wood (trainer in gymnastics), of New York ; 1875, James Watson (journalist), of New York ; 1876, Professor Arthur M. Wheeler (Yale, '57), of New Haven ; 1877, Professor Alexander Agassiz (Harvard, '55), of Cambridge ; 1878, Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of New Haven. Captain John C. Babcock, of the Nassau Boat Club, also served as umpire of the two races of 1871, which the Atalanta crew of New York rowed with Yale and with Harvard. William Blaikie (Harvard, '66), of New York, served as umpire of the intercollegiate regatta of 1876, and also of the Harvard-Cornell Freshman race of 1878.

LISTS OF THE OPPOSING CREWS, 1852-78.

The following names are arranged in each case from bow to stroke, except in the case of the earliest Yale crew, whose positions and even names rest on no other authority than the imperfect memories of their classmates. The residences of the Yale men are assumed to be in Connecticut, and those of the Harvard men are assumed to be in Massachusetts, unless otherwise indicated. The captain of each crew is designated by a dagger (†). The numerals representing the "times" made, should, of course, be considered in connection with the descriptions of the races, and not independently, especially those for the five years 1871-5, when other crews, besides the ones catalogued, really took part in the contests.

1852.

HALCYON, OF YALE, 10.5.

ALBERT E. KENT, '53, Suffield.
JOSEPH S. FRENCH, '53, Bridgeport.
WILLIAM C. BREWSTER, '53, McConnellsville, O.
EDWARD HARLAND, '53, Norwich.
JOSEPH WARREN, '53, Columbia, N. Y.
ARTHUR E. SKELDING, '53, Greenwich.
WILLIAM L. HINMAN, '53, New Haven.
†JAMES HAMILTON, '53, Columbus, Ga.
RICHARD WAITE (cox.), '53, Toledo, O.

ONEIDA, OF HARVARD, 10.

CHARLES MILES, '53, Roxbury.
CHARLES F. LIVERMORE, '53, Cambridge.
WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, '53, Boston.
JOHN DWIGHT, '52, Springfield.
CHARLES J. PAINE, '53, Boston.
SIDNEY WILLARD, '52, Boston.
CHARLES H. HURD, '53, Charlestown.
THOMAS J. CURTIS, '52, Boston.
†JOSEPH M. BROWN (cox.), '53, Boston.

1855.

NEREID, OF YALE, 23.38.

ADRIAN TERRY, S. S., Knoxville, Tenn.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, '55, Owego, N. Y.
HENRY W. PAINTER, Med. Dept., West Haven.
THEODORE W. E. BELDEN, '57, W. Springfield, Mass.
STORRS O. SEYMOUR, '57, Litchfield.
†JOSEPH W. WILSON, Law Dept., Norwalk.
NATHANIEL W. BUMSTEAD (cox.), '55, Boston.

IRIS, OF HARVARD, 22.

JOSEPH N. WILLARD, '57, Boston.
WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, '57, Andover.
CHANNING CLAPP, '55, Cambridge.
CHARLES F. WALCOTT, '57, Salem.
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, '58, Boston.
WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, '57, Savannah, Ga.
JOHN HOMANS, '58, Boston.
†SAMUEL B. PARKMAN, '57, Savannah, Ga.
JAMES M. BROWN (cox.), '53, Boston.

NAUTILUS, OF YALE, 24.38.

JEPHTHA GARRARD, '58, Cincinnati, O.
EDWARD CURTIS, S. S., New York City.
GEORGE LAMPSON, '55, Quebec, Canada.
GRANVILLE T. PIERCE, '55, South Britain.
GEORGE M. DORRANCE, '56, Bristol, Penn.
†SAMUEL SCOVILLE, '57, West Cornwall.
GEORGE TUCKER (cox.), '57, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Y. Y., OF HARVARD, 22.3.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, '55, Cambridge.
STEPHEN G. PERKINS, '56, Boston.
LANGDON ERVING, '55, Baltimore, Md.
†JOHN ERVING, '53, Law Dept., Charleston, S. C.

1858.

VOLANTE, OF YALE.

FREDERICK W. STEVENS, '58, New York City.
 HENRY L. JOHNSON, '60, Jewett City.
 GEORGE E. DUNHAM, '59, Hartford.
 †WILLIAM D. MORGAN, '58, New York City.

UNIVERSITY, OF HARVARD.

HEYWARD CUTTING, '59, New York City.
 JOSEPH H. WALES, '61, Boston.
 JOSEPH H. ELLISON, '59, Waltham.
 ROBERT B. GELSTON, '58, Baltimore, Md.
 CASPER CROWNINSHIELD, '60, Boston.
 †BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, '58, Boston.

1859.

YALE, 20.18 and 19.14.

FREDERICK H. COLTON, '60, Longmeadow, Mass.
 CHARLES H. OWEN, '60, Hartford.
 HENRY W. CAMP, '60, Hartford.
 JOSEPH H. TWICHELL, '59, Plantsville.
 CHARLES T. STANTON, '61, Stonington.
 †HENRY L. JOHNSON, '60, Jewett City.
 HEZEKIAH WATKINS (cox.), '59, Liberty, N. Y.

HARVARD, 19.18 and 19.16.

†JOSEPH H. ELLISON, '59, Waltham.
 JOSEPH H. WALES, '61, Boston.
 HENRY S. RUSSELL, '60, West Roxbury.
 EDWARD G. ABBOTT, '60, Lowell.
 WILLIAM H. FORBES, '61, Milton.
 CASPER CROWNINSHIELD, '60, Boston.

1860.

YALE, 19.5.

H. BRAYTON IVES, '61, New Haven.
 EUGENE L. RICHARDS, '60, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDWARD P. MCKINNEY, '61, Binghamton, N. Y.
 WILLIAM E. BRADLEY, '60, New Canaan.
 CHARLES T. STANTON, '61, Stonington.
 †HENRY L. JOHNSON, '60, Jewett City.
 CHAS. G. MERRILL (cox.), '61, Newburyport, Mass.

HARVARD, 18.53.

JOSEPH H. WALES, '61, Boston.
 HENRY ROPES, '62, Boston.
 WILLIAM H. KER, '62, Natchez, Miss.
 EDWARD G. ABBOTT, '60, Lowell.
 CALVIN M. WOODWARD, '60, Fitchburg.
 †CASPER CROWNINSHIELD, '60, Boston.

1864.

YALE, 19.1.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, '65, Scranton, Penn.
 EDMUND COFFIN, '66, Irvington, N. Y.
 EDWARD B. BENNETT, '66, Hampton.
 LOUIS STOSKOPF, '65, Freeport, Ill.
 MORRIS W. SEYMOUR, '66, Litchfield.
 †WILBUR R. BACON, '65, New Haven.

HARVARD, 19.43½.

EDWIN FARNHAM, '66, Beverly, N. J.
 EDWARD C. PERKINS, '66, Cincinnati, O.
 JOHN GREENOUGH, '65, Jamaica Plains.
 THOMAS NELSON, '66, Boston.
 ROBERT S. PEABODY, '66, Boston.
 †HORATIO G. CURTIS, '65, Boston.

1865.

YALE, 17.42½.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, '65, Scranton, Penn.
 EDMUND COFFIN, '66, Irvington, N. Y.
 ISAAC PIERSON, '66, Hartford.
 LOUIS STOSKOPF, '65, Freeport, Ill.
 EDWARD B. BENNETT, '66, Hampton.
 †WILBUR R. BACON, '65, New Haven.

HARVARD, 18.9.

CHARLES H. MCBURNEY, '66, Roxbury.
 EDWARD H. CLARKE, '66, St. Louis, Mo.
 EDWARD N. FENNO, '66, Boston.
 WILLIAM BLAIKIE, '66, Boston.
 EDWARD T. WILKINSON, '66, Cambridge.
 †FREDERICK CROWNINSHIELD, '66, Boston.

1866.

YALE, 19.10.

FRANK BROWN, '66, Newburg, N. Y.
 EDMUND COFFIN, '66, Irvington, N. Y.
 ARTHUR D. BISSELL, '67, Buffalo, N. Y.
 WILLIAM E. WHEELER, '66, Portville, N. Y.
 WILLIAM A. COPP, '69, Grafton, Mass.
 †EDWARD B. BENNETT, '66, Hampton.

HARVARD, 18.43.

CHARLES H. MCBURNEY, '66, Roxbury.
 ALDEN P. LORING, '69, Boston.
 ROBERT S. PEABODY, '66, Boston.
 EDWARD N. FENNO, '66, Boston.
 EDWARD T. WILKINSON, '66, Cambridge.
 †WILLIAM BLAIKIE, '66, Boston.

1867.

YALE, 19.23½.

GEORGE A. ADEE, '67, Westchester, N. Y.
 WILLIAM H. FERRY, '68, Chicago, Ill.
 JAMES COFFIN, '68, Irvington, N. Y.
 WILLIAM H. LEE, '70, Chicago, Ill.
 SAMUEL PARRY, '68, Chester, N. J.
 WILLIAM A. COPP, '69, Grafton Mass.

HARVARD, 18.13.

GEORGE W. HOLDREGE, '68, Irvington, N. Y.
 WILLIAM W. RICHARDS, '68, New York City
 ROBERT C. WATSON, '69, Milton.
 THOMAS S. EDMANDS, '67, Newton.
 WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, '69, Concord.
 †ALDEN P. LORING, '69, Boston.

1868.

YALE, 18.38½.

RODERIC TERRY, '70, Irvington, N. Y.
 SYLVESTER F. BUCKLIN, '69, Marlboro, Mass.
 GEORGE W. DREW, '70, Winterport, Me.
 WILLIAM H. LEE, '70, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM A. COPP, '69, Grafton, Mass.
 †SAMUEL PARRY, '68, Clinton, N. J.

HARVARD, 17.48½.

†GEORGE W. HOLDREGE, '68, Irvington, N. Y.
 WILLIAM W. RICHARDS, '68, New York City.
 JOHN W. MCBURNEY, '69, Roxbury.
 WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, '69, Concord.
 ROBERT C. WATSON, '69, Milton.
 ALDEN P. LORING, '69, Boston.

1869.

YALE, 18.11.

RODERIC TERRY, '70, Irvington, N. Y.
 EDGAR D. COONLEY, '71, Greenville, N. Y.
 WILLIAM H. LEE, '70, Chicago, Ill.
 DAVID MCCOY BONE, '70, Petersburg, Ill.
 †WILLIAM A. COPP, '69, Grafton, Mass.
 GEORGE W. DREW, '70, Winterport, Me.

HARVARD, 18.2.

†NATHANIEL G. READ, '71, Cambridge.
 GEORGE I. JONES, '71, Templeton.
 GRINNELL WILLIS, '70, Cornwall, N. Y.
 JOSEPH F. FAY, Law School, Boston.
 THEOPHILUS PARSONS, '70, Brookline.
 FRANCIS O. LYMAN, '71, Hawaiian Isles.

1870.

YALE, 18.45.

CARRINGTON PHELPS, '70, North Colebrook.
 WILBUR W. FLAGG, '73, Yonkers, N. Y.
 WILLIAM L. CUSHING, '72, Bath, Me.
 EDGAR D. COONLEY, '71, Greenville, N. Y.
 WILLIS F. MCCOOK, '73, Pittsburg, Penn.
 †DAVID MCCOY BONE, '70, Petersburg, Ill.

HARVARD, 20.30.

†NATHANIEL G. READ, '71, Cambridge.
 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, '72, Boston.
 JAMES S. MCCOBB, '71, Portland, Me.
 GRINNELL WILLIS, '70, Cornwall, N. Y.
 GEORGE I. JONES, '71, Templeton.
 FRANCIS O. LYMAN, '71, Hawaiian Isles.

1871.

YALE, 19.15½.

†FREDERICK W. ADEE, '73, Westchester, N. Y.
 CHARLES S. HEMINGWAY, '73, Fair Haven.
 JEREMIAH DAY, '73, Catskill, N. Y.
 DANIEL DAVENPORT, '73, Wilton.
 WILLIS F. MCCOOK, '73, Pittsburg, Penn.
 WILBUR W. FLAGG, '73, Yonkers, N. Y.

[Atalanta vs. Yale, July 10, 19.6½ to 19.15½. See page 303.]

HARVARD, 19.22½.

†NATHANIEL G. READ, '71, Cambridge.
 WILLIAM T. SANGER, '71, Cambridge.
 WILLIAM C. LORING, '72, Boston.
 GEORGE I. JONES, '71, Templeton.
 ALANSON TUCKER, '72, Boston.
 GEORGE BASS, '71, Chicago.

[Atalanta vs. Harvard, July 19, 18.19½ to 19.22½. See page 331.]

1872.

YALE, 18.13.

FREDERICK W. ADEE, '73, Westchester, N. Y.
 GEORGE M. GUNN, '74, Milford.
 ROBERT J. COOK, '75, Fayette City, Penn.
 HENRY A. OAKS, '75, New Haven.
 †WILLIS F. MCCOOK, '73, Pittsburg, Penn.
 JEREMIAH DAY, '73, Catskill, N. Y.

HARVARD, 16.57.

FRANCIS BELL, '73, Rye Beach.
 WILLIAM J. LLOYD, '73, Pottsville, Penn.
 JOHN BRYANT, '73, Boston.
 HARRY L. MORSE, '74, Boston.
 WENDELL GOODWIN, '74, Jamaica Plains.
 †RICHARD H. DANA, '74, Boston.

1873.

YALE, 16.59.

HERBERT G. FOWLER, '74, Stoneham, Mass.
 JEREMIAH DAY, '73, Catskill, N. Y.
 JULIAN KENNEDY, S. S. '75, Struthers, O.
 WILLIS F. MCCOOK, '73, Pittsburg, Penn.
 HENRY MEYER, '73, Pittsburg, Penn.
 †ROBERT J. COOK, '76, Fayette City, Penn.

HARVARD, 17.36½.

ARTHUR L. DEVENS, '74, Cambridge.
 TUCKER DALAND, '73, Boston.
 WENDELL GOODWIN, '74, Jamaica Plains.
 HARRY L. MORSE, '74, Boston.
 DANIEL C. BACON, '76, Jamaica Plains.
 †RICHARD H. DANA, '74, Boston.

1874.

YALE, 0.

GEORGE L. BROWNELL, S. S. '75, East Haddam.
 FREDERICK WOOD, S. S. '76, Norwalk.
 DAVID H. KELLOGG, '76, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.
 WILLIAM C. HALL, S. S. '75, Buffalo, N. Y.
 JULIAN KENNEDY, S. S. '75, Struthers, O.
 †ROBERT J. COOK, '76, Fayette City, Penn.

HARVARD, 16.54.

WALTER J. OTIS, S. S., Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, '77, New York City.
 HARRY L. MORSE, '74, Boston.
 †WENDELL GOODWIN, '74, Jamaica Plains.
 DANIEL C. BACON, '76, Jamaica Plains.
 RICHARD H. DANA, '74, Boston.

1875.

YALE, 17.14½.

GEORGE L. BROWNELL, S. S. '75, East Haddam.
 WILLIAM C. HALL, S. S. '75, Buffalo, N. Y.
 DAVID H. KELLOGG, '76, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.
 CHARLES N. FOWLER, '76, Lena, Ill.
 JULIAN KENNEDY, S. S. '75, Struthers, O.
 †ROBERT J. COOK, '76, Fayette City, Penn.

HARVARD, 17.5.

FRANCIS R. APPLETON, '75, New York City.
 MONTGOMERY JAMES, S. S., Cambridge.
 WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, '77, Jefferson, N. Y.
 †DANIEL C. BACON, '76, Jamaica Plains.
 CHARLES W. WETMORE, '75, Marquette, Mich.
 WALTER J. OTIS, S. S., Chicago, Ill.

1876.

YALE, 22.2.

JOHN W. WESTCOTT, Law School, New Haven.
 FREDERICK WOOD, S. S. '76, Norwalk.
 ELBRIDGE C. COOKE, '77, Worcester, Mass.
 DAVID H. KELLOGG, '76, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.
 WILLIAM W. COLLIN, '77, Penn Yan, N. Y.
 OLIVER D. THOMPSON, '79, Butler, Penn.
 JULIAN KENNEDY, S. S., Struthers, O.
 †ROBERT J. COOK, '76, Fayette City, Penn.
 CHARLES F. ALDRICH (cox.), '79, Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD, 22.31.

ALBERT W. MORGAN, '78, New York City.
 GEORGE W. IRVING, S. S., Taunton.
 EDWARD D. THAYER, S. S., Worcester.
 MARTIN R. JACOBS, '79, Brownsville, Penn.
 WILLIAM M. LEMOYNE, '78, Chicago, Ill.
 MONTGOMERY JAMES, S. S., Cambridge.
 JOEL C. BOLAN, '76, Charlestown.
 †WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, '78, Cambridge.
 GEORGE L. CHENEY (cox.), '78, Essex, Conn.

1877.

YALE, 24.43.

GERALD W. HART, S. S. '78, New Britain.
 HERMAN LIVINGSTON, '79, New York City.
 FRANK E. HYDE, '79, Hartford.
 WILLIAM K. JAMES, '78, Hamburg, Ia.
 ELBRIDGE C. COOKE, '77, Worcester, Mass.
 OLIVER D. THOMPSON, '79, Butler, Penn.
 †WILLIAM W. COLLIN, '77, Penn Yan, N. Y.
 FREDERICK WOOD, Law School, Norwalk.
 CHARLES F. ALDRICH (cox.), '79, Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD, 24.36.

ALVAH CROCKER, '79, Fitchburg.
 NAT M. BRIGHAM, '79, Natick.
 BURTON J. LEGATE, '77, Leominster.
 WILLIAM M. LEMOYNE, '78, Chicago.
 MARTIN R. JACOBS, '79, Brownsville, Penn.
 WILLIAM H. SCHWARTZ, '79, Bangor, Me.
 FREDERICK W. SMITH, '79, Worcester.
 †WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, '78, Cambridge.
 FREDERICK H. ALLEN (cox.), '80, Honolulu, S. I.

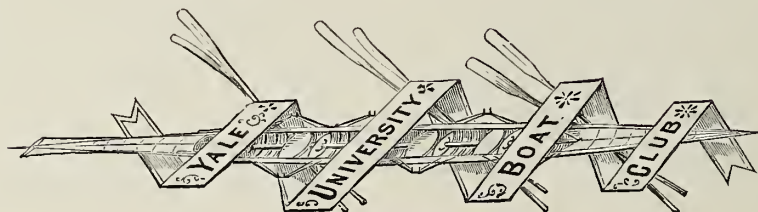
1878.

YALE, 21.29.

JULIAN W. CURTISS, '79, Fairfield.
 FRANK E. HYDE, '79, Hartford.
 BRUCE S. KEATOR, '79, Roxbury, N. Y.
 HERMAN LIVINGSTON, '79, New York City.
 HARRY W. TAFT, '80, Cincinnati, O.
 GEORGE B. ROGERS, S. S. '80, Lexington, Mass.
 DAVID TRUMBULL, Theol. School, Valparaiso, Chili.
 †OLIVER D. THOMPSON, '79, Butler, Penn.
 CHARLES F. ALDRICH (cox.), '79, Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD, 20.45.

ALVAH CROCKER, '79, Fitchburg.
 NAT M. BRIGHAM, '79, Natick.
 BURTON J. LEGATE, '77, Leominster.
 MARTIN R. JACOBS, '79, Brownsville, Penn.
 VAN DER LYNN STOW, '80, San Francisco.
 WILLIAM H. SCHWARTZ, '79, Bangor, Me.
 FREDERICK W. SMITH, '79, Worcester.
 †WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, '78, Cambridge.
 FREDERICK H. ALLEN (cox.), '80, Honolulu, S. I.

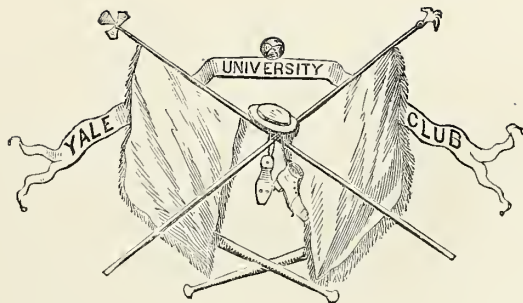




SKULL AND BONES HALL.



SCROLL AND KEY HALL.



BASE BALL.

BY SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GAME.—SELECTION OF A UNIVERSITY NINE.—BEGINNING OF THE SERIES WITH HARVARD.—TOUR OF THE '74 NINE.—FIRST VICTORY OVER HARVARD.—ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE "CRIPPLE" NINE.—TOTAL SCORES WITH HARVARD.—BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.—GAMES PLAYED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY NINE.

BASE BALL was played at Yale as early as 1859. At that time, however, it was in a very crude state of development, and had not become an institution in the College. During the six years following its introduction, the interest in the game was fluctuating and uncertain. In fact, for want of suitable grounds, in the year 1860, the sport was relinquished altogether. From references to base ball found in various college publications, we learn that the most important matches were played between class nines, and that it was not until the fall of '65, that a University nine was formed. Since then, base ball has about equally with boating claimed the attention of our devotees to athletic sports.

THE NINE OF '65-66.

In 1865 the "Yale University B. B. C." was organized under J. Coffin, '68, as *President*, J. U. Taintor, '66, *Secretary*, and W. A. Brother, '67, *Treasurer*. The first game played was with a college nine—the Agallian of Wesleyan University. A challenge was received from this organization in the fall of '65, and though the College was represented at that time by class nines only, the game was arranged and a University nine selected. Accordingly on Saturday afternoon, September 30, the two nines met. "The Yale nine never before having played together, improved vastly as the game progressed, and toward the close played very brilliantly. Their fielding was excellent, some very fine fly-catches being made, and home runs secured by J. Coffin, Reeve, and Jewell."

The contest was witnessed by a large number of citizens, from whom the good hits elicited hearty applause. The following is the score :

YALE.				AGALLIAN.			
	P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.
Reeve	H.	1	5	House	P.	5	1
Coffin, J.	P.	4	4	Andrus	R.	2	2
Edwards.	L.	1	7	Bonnell	H.	3	1
Jewell	A.	4	4	Chase	A.	2	2
Taintor	B.	4	3	Reynolds	S.	2	1
Coffin, E.	C.	3	4	Olin	L.	2	1
Condict	M.	2	5	Chadwick	C.	2	2
Brown	S.	2	3	Croft	B.	2	2
Terry	R.	3	4	Rackett	M.	4	1
Totals		24	39	Totals		24	13
Yale				5 5 2 6 2 5 5 9--39			
Agallian				1 8 2 0 1 0 1 0--13			

Umpire, S. M. Knevals. Time of game, 3 h. 20 m.

The interest thus awakened in base ball by the formation of a University nine was yet more increased by two games which were played with the Waterbury Club of Waterbury, Conn. The first of these occurred on Hamilton Park, October 4, and “resulted in a complete victory for Yale.”

The nine was without the services of its pitcher on this occasion, to which fact was attributed the closeness of the score. The places also of E. Coffin and Terry were supplied by McLane and Newell ; Sheffield playing right field. The score stood : Yale, 35 ; Waterbury, 30.

The return game was played in Waterbury, October 11. Yale was represented by a full nine, and probably the best she could at that time put into the field. McLean, Newell, and Sheffield took the places of E. Coffin, Taintor, and Terry, who had played in the game with the Agallian Club. The score was : Yale, 52 ; Waterbury, 30.

On the 26th May, 1866, the University nine played the first game of the season, and the opening of a series with the Charter Oaks of Hartford, the second best club in New England.

The Charter Oaks were sent to the bat, and succeeded in securing the lead, the score standing at the end of the second inning, 7 to 3 in their favor.

During the next four innings, Yale added 8 to her score, and blanked her opponent, so that by the end of the sixth inning the tables were turned, and Yale with 11 to 7 in her favor was confident of success. In the seventh, however, the Charter Oaks made 4 runs and whitewashed Yale. Neither scored in the eighth. In the ninth, by tremendous batting our opponent secured 7 runs, while Yale had to be content with only 4. The fielding of the two nines was about equal, Edwards and Brown carrying off the honors for Yale. Sheffield was incapacitated from playing by an accident. His place was filled by T. S. Van Volkenburgh. The score was :

YALE.				CHARTER OAK.			
	P.	R.	O.		P.	R.	O.
Brown	B.	4	1	Hubbell	H.	4	2
Sheldon	L.	1	2	Blackwell	P.	2	3
Taintor	A.	1	5	Bunce, F.	C.	3	2
Van Volkenburgh	R.	1	5	Gibson	S.	2	3
Edwards	M.	1	3	Hills	M.	1	4
Varick	C.	1	3	Terry	R.	1	4
Coffin, J.	P.	2	2	Tait	L.	1	3
Condict	S.	1	4	Bunce, H.	B.	2	3
Reeve	H.	3	2	Jewell	A.	2	3
Totals		15	27	Totals		18	27

Yale 1 2 2 1 5 0 0 0 4—15
Charter Oak 3 4 0 0 0 0 4 0 7—18

Umpire, H. T. Whittaker of Uncas B. B. C., Norwich.

The return game was played in New Haven, June 13, and resulted disastrously for Yale. The Charter Oaks were sent to the bat, but were retired without a run. Yale then succeeded in scoring 3 runs. “Just as the second inning began, a smart rain-squall came up, getting momentarily harder and harder. The ball couldn’t be caught and couldn’t be thrown. The Yale catcher had four passed balls, and the other side knocked more ‘fouls’ than ‘fairs,’ until the umpire, in despair, stopped the game. Of course when everything was wet, and the game stopped, the rain stopped too: so at it they went again, squeezing the ball at intervals. Finally the Charter Oak went out with a score of 11 runs.” This “Waterloo” having been administered, the Yale nine began to play in earnest, and before the conclusion of the game acquitted itself very creditably. Of the Yale men, Edwards made three splendid catches, and in the eighth inning, Sheldon made a throw from far beyond the right field, cutting off a home run. Taintor on first, and Reeve as catcher played finely. Throwing out the second inning, which was played when the ball was too slippery to be held, Yale played a stronger batting game than her opponent, though she was fairly out-fielded. The score stood, Yale, 10; Charter Oak, 22.

The last game of the season was played with the Waterbury Club, at Waterbury, Saturday, June 30, and resulted in a defeat for Yale, by a score of 25 to 33.

THE NINE OF '66-67.

In the fall of '66, the University nine was reorganized under new officers: G. P. Sheldon, '67, was chosen *President*; T. C. Sloan, '68, *Vice-President*; W. A. Linn, '68, *Secretary*; T. P. Van Wyck, '69, *Treasurer*; and J. Coffin, '68, *Captain*. Messrs. Sheldon, Coffin, Hooker, and Cleveland were appointed a committee to select the nine.

The opening game was played in New Haven, October 17, with the Waterburys. Our nine were anxious to retrieve their defeat of the preceding summer. This they were able to do—though being greatly assisted by a strong wind, which favored the

batting and gave them no less than six home runs. Yale was represented in this game by four new players, Buck, Cunningham, McClintock, and Selden.

The score was : Yale, 52 ; Waterbury, 41.

On the 20th of October, the nine went to Bridgeport, and won an easy victory over the representative club of that place. The chief feature of the game was the heavy batting of our nine, the score standing 59 to 10. Fowler and Page supplied the places of Coffin and McClintock.

The second game with the Waterburys was played, October 27, at Birmingham, upon the grounds of the Qui Vive Club. The play of the Yale nine disappointed the expectation of their friends, as well as surprised themselves. The grounds were made up of a marsh and cow-pasture, and not many yards from the first base ran the Naugatuck River, in which the ball was lost during the game. The playing of the Waterbury Club on this occasion was very good. They certainly earned the game, out-batting and out-fielding their opponents. The catching of McClure, though plucky, was unfortunate, several runs being made on passed balls. The score was : Yale, 21 ; Waterbury, 33.

In the spring of '67, the club was reorganized, Messrs. Sheldon, Terry, and Newell being elected *President*, *Secretary*, and *Treasurer*. The first game played was with the Liberty Club of Norwalk, Conn., and resulted in an easy victory for Yale. Score, 29 to 12.

On the 4th of July, the nine went to Norwich to play the Riversides. "The game was called at 3:30 P.M., with the Riversides at the bat. In the first inning neither side succeeded in making a run. In the second, when both sides were getting down to work, the rain put a stop temporarily to the game. When play was resumed, the wet ground rendered the ball very slippery, and made futile all efforts to pitch or throw. The game had to be called at the end of the fifth inning, on account of darkness, the score standing : Yale, 24 ; Riversides, 13. The nine greatly enjoyed the trip, and were most hospitably entertained."

THE NINE OF '67-68.

The fall season of '67 opened most auspiciously. For the first time in the history of the club could Yale be said to have a first-class nine. Previously class distinctions had played too important a part in its organization and management. At the beginning of the fall, however, affairs took a different turn, and under the direction of Hooker, '69, a nine was selected which had the sympathy of the entire College. The officers of the club for the year were : J. Coffin, *President* ; J. Fowler, *Vice-President* ; F. P. Terry, *Secretary* ; G. A. Newell, *Treasurer* ; T. Hooker, *Captain*.

The opening game was played October 9th, at Hamilton Park, with the Waterburys. The game was by far the best in which a Yale nine had yet participated, an enthusiastic observer describing our play as "individually and collectively unexceptionable." Hooker's pitching and quick throwing to bases were very effective. Buck supplied the place of Fowler on first, and acquitted himself very finely. The fielding was excellent throughout, Lewis taking a number of flies, and Deming making one extremely difficult

catch. During the whole game there was hardly a single play made that would not have done credit to any professional organization in the country. The score was : Yale, 13 ; Waterbury, 8.

On Saturday, October 19, the nine met the Columbia College nine at Hamilton Park, and won an easy victory. The home nine played unusually well, while their opponents were unfortunate through the whole game, their standard of play being far superior to anything they exhibited on this occasion ; consequently, Yale went ahead in the first inning, and kept the lead until the end, when the score stood 46 to 12. There was much individual play on both sides of high merit. Columbia's fielding was fine throughout, especially that of Chauncey and Geer, no less than fifteen flies being taken in splendid style ; but their batting was weak. Our nine, on the contrary, hit very hard, two home runs being scored by McClintock and Deming. Condict, McCutchen, McClure, and Lewis excelled in the field. Hooker pitched with his usual effectiveness.

YALE.				COLUMBIA.			
	P.	R.	O.		P.	R.	O.
Buck	A.	7	2	Chauncey	A.	3	2
McClure	C.	4	4	Regan	C.	2	3
Condict	H.	4	5	Blackwell	H.	2	2
Deming	L.	7	1	Waller	R.	1	4
Hooker	P.	5	3	Geer	S.	1	4
McCutchen	S.	5	4	Tracy	L.	0	4
Selden	B.	2	4	Stearns	M.	1	2
Lewis	R.	5	3	Cooper	B.	2	2
McClintock	M.	7	1	Parsons	P.	0	4
Totals		46	27	Totals		12	27

Yale

Columbia

4 12 2 8 4 3 5 1 7—46

0 3 0 0 3 0 4 2 0—12

Umpire, S. M. Knevals. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

On Saturday, November 2, the University nine visited Waterbury to play the return game. In the first inning, the Waterburys retired from the bat in one, two, three order, Yale making one run. In the next two innings, the Waterburys added three runs to their score ; Yale, five. Yale steadily increased her lead, at the same time keeping the score of her opponent down. A strong wind prevailed through the game, rendering accurate throwing to the bases very difficult. McCutchen's play at short was the feature of the game. Hooker, Deming, and Lewis also played finely. The score closed with Yale, 26 ; Waterbury, 10.

The opening game in the spring of '68 was played with the Unions of Morrisania, the champions of the country, at Hamilton Park, on Saturday, June 6. Over 1,200 people assembled to witness the match. Yale went to the bat, and immediately took the lead, so that at the end of the fifth inning the score stood 8 to 4 in her favor. The Unions then began to creep up, and after nine innings the score was tied. In the tenth, Yale failed to score. The first striker for the Unions retired on a hit to

McCutchen, the second on a fly to Deming, the next man gained his third, and attempted to steal home, but was touched out, as all supposed, by Hooker. This would have necessitated another inning, but the umpire ascertained that the ball had been stopped by the crowd, and consequently judged it "dead," and the player "not out," which gave them the victory. McCutchen's play at short won many compliments from his opponents. Hooker's pitching was swifter and surer than ever, and was well handled by Condict.

YALE.				UNION.							
	P.	R.	O.		P.	O.	R.				
Buck	A.	3	3	Goldie	A.	3	3				
McClure	C.	2	4	Austin	M.	4	2				
Condict	H.	1	5	Ayres	R.	4	0				
Deming	L.	1	3	Pabor	P.	2	4				
Hooker	P.	3	0	Wright	S.	1	4				
McCutchen	S.	0	4	Birdsall	H.	2	2				
Selden	B.	1	4	Shelley	C.	4	1				
Lewis	R.	1	4	Beals	B.	5	0				
McClintock	M.	2	3	Smith	L.	5	0				
Totals		14	30	Totals		30	16				
Yale		3	2	1	2	0	2	0	3	1	0—14
Union		0	2	1	1	0	4	4	0	2	2—16

Umpire, McDiarmid. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

On the 13th of June, Yale met the redoubtable Lowell Club of Boston, and came off second best after an exciting and, for those times, a very close contest. Our nine did not play as well as in the game with the Unions. They showed more nervousness and less confidence in each other; while the Lowells played coolly and steadily, and won the game in the tenth innings, after being tied in the ninth. A prize bat, valued at \$15, which had been offered for the best score made by a Yale man, was won by Selden, whose score was twelve bases and but one out.

YALE.				LOWELL.							
	P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.				
Buck	A.	5	1	Lovett	P.	1	4				
McClure	C.	4	1	Joslyn	C.	4	1				
Condict	H.	5	0	Rogers	M.	3	3				
Deming	L.	3	3	Sumner	B.	2	3				
Hooker	P.	3	3	Jewell	S.	4	1				
McCutchen	S.	2	2	Hawes	A.	5	1				
Selden	B.	1	1	Bradbury	H.	3	1				
Lewis	R.	3	1	Alline	R.	3	1				
McClintock	M.	4	1	Newton	L.	5	1				
Totals		30	13	Totals		30	16				
Yale		0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	4	1—13
Lowell		2	4	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	4—16

Umpire, Hudson, Charter Oak. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

The Liberty of Norwalk came to New Haven, and played with the Yale nine, June 17. The game was closely contested until the end of the fourth inning, when the score stood three on each side. Up to this time neither party had exhibited much skill, but during the fifth inning the Yale men began to show signs of improvement, and from that time to the end of the game had everything pretty much their own way. At the close the score stood: Yale, 20; Liberty, 5.

The game between Princeton and Yale, which took place June 25th, at Hamilton Park, did not prove to be one of very great interest. Our men played poorly except at the bat, and the Princetons, having played Harvard and Williams on the two preceding days, were quite fagged out and unable to make a strong fight. The following was the score:

YALE.				PRINCETON.			
	P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.
Buck	A.	4	3	Rankin	H.	2	3
Burrell	R.	3	2	McKibbin	P.	4	2
Condict	H.	4	3	Fox	A.	3	4
Cleveland	C.	4	2	Ward	B.	4	1
Hooker	P.	2	4	Ely	C.	5	1
McCutchen	S.	2	3	Nissely	S.	0	5
McClintock	M.	3	4	Buck	L.	2	2
Deming	L.	2	5	Howard	M.	4	2
Selden	B.	3	4	Mellier	R.	3	3
Totals		27	30	Totals		27	23
Yale 3 2 1 12 3 5 0 1 3—30				Princeton 4 6 1 2 1 0 0 6 3—23			

Umpire, Dr. Hudson, Charter Oak. Time of game, 3 h. 15 m.

Yale celebrated the “Fourth” by playing ball, at Hamilton Park, with the Star Club of Brooklyn. In the absence of McCutchen, McClintock played short, Cleveland going to left, and Strong, ’71, to third. Notwithstanding these changes and the extreme heat, “our nine played, on the whole, a better game than ever before.” Condict was retired from catcher after one inning, his place being supplied by Deming, who “took the part of catcher as though he had never played elsewhere.” Cleveland and Lewis did finely in the field, the former also having the best score of the day. Selden did finely on second, and Condict seemed equally at home in the field. Our batting, usually a weak point, was good, but few balls being hit into the air, while there was hardly a single bad play in the field and but one fly missed. The score: Yale, 31; Star, 14.

The return game with the Union Club of Morrisania was played in Brooklyn, Friday, July 17. The fact that the nine had not practiced for ten days and were unaccustomed to the grounds, added to the nervousness they felt in a contest with the champions, would account for the disparity in the score. Deming and Condict were out of their

usual positions, and McCutchen had an ugly finger on his throwing hand. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the nine played a plucky game, and were well satisfied to get off with a score of 19 to 9 against them. Selden did very finely on second, and contributed much to the success of the game by his fine catching and throwing to first.

YALE.					UNION.				
	P.	O.	R.			P.	O.	R.	
Buck	A.	3	2		Goldie	A.	3	2	
Lewis	R.	4	1		Austin	M.	3	3	
Condict	L.	1	2		Ayres	S.	4	2	
Cleveland	C.	4	0		Pabor	P.	3	2	
Hooker	P.	3	0		Wright	B.	1	3	
McCutchen	S.	4	0		Birdsall	H.	4	1	
McClintock	M.	2	2		Shelley	C.	4	1	
Deming	H.	2	2		Reynolds	R.	1	4	
Selden	B.	4	0		Smith	L.	4	1	
Totals		27	9		Totals		27	19	
Yale		2	2	1 0 1 1 1 1 0—9					
Union		2	1	2 2 2 0 2 5 3—19					

Umpire, J. J. Grim. Time of game, 2 h. 25 m.

The nine had arranged to play two other games at this time in Brooklyn: one with the Atlantics on July 17, the other with the Eckfords on the 21st. The design of these games was not so much to win victories as to afford practice for a game with Harvard, which was to be played at Worcester on the 24th. The play of Yale in the match with the Atlantics was as decidedly poor as her play with the Unions had been excellent. Her opponent was allowed to score 40 while the blue was compelled to be content with only 16, and to suffer a worse defeat than the Champions had been able to inflict upon her.

On Tuesday the 21st, the nine met the Eckfords, and, though doing better than before, were badly worsted, the score standing 11 to 19 against them.

THE FIRST YALE-HARVARD GAME.

It will be noticed that base ball had been placed on a firm foundation at Yale before the College ventured to risk a University game with Harvard. As early as May 19, 1865, Harvard challenged Yale to a friendly match, the two nines to be selected from members of class clubs. At this time, however, the game was too near its infancy with us to make success at all probable; for though Yale's class nines might be superior to those of Harvard, the same was far from being the case with the University nine. But when, three years later, a University nine appeared which could do creditable work, the club felt encouraged to risk the issue of a championship contest, and accordingly

sent a challenge to Harvard, May 5, 1868, to play a match on the morning of Regatta Day, at Worcester. This challenge, like Harvard's challenge of 1865, excluded from the University nine all except undergraduates of the Academical Department. A game was arranged for the 24th, but was postponed until the following day, on account of the weather. Yale disappointed the expectations of her friends and played with no spirit. Harvard won easily by the following score :

YALE.					HARVARD.				
		P.	O.	R.			P.	O.	R.
McClintock	M.	3	3		Peabody	A.	3	4	
Lewis	R.	1	2		Smith	C.	1	4	
Condict	L.	5	1		Honeywell	P.	1	4	
Cleveland	C.	3	2		Ames	B.	4	2	
Hooker	P.	5	0		Bush	H.	4	3	
McCutchen	S.	5	1		Rawle	R.	4	1	
Buck	A.	2	2		Sprague	M.	4	1	
Deming	H.	1	3		Willard	S.	4	2	
Selden	B.	2	3		Wells	L.	2	4	
Totals		27	17		Totals		27	25	

Yale

Harvard

1 0 6 2 3 0 0 1 4—17

6 1 0 4 2 0 6 3 3—25

Umpire, J. A. Lowell, Lowell B. B. C. Time of game, 2 h. 10 m.

THE NINE OF '68-69.

At the meeting of the ball club, September 19, 1869, the following officers were elected : *President*, F. P. Terry, '69 ; *Vice-President*, J. G. K. McClure, '70 ; *Secretary*, J. W. Shattuck, '70 ; *Treasurer*, H. A. Cleveland, '70 ; *Captain*, S. S. McCutchen. On the following Saturday the nine went to Norwalk to enter a tournament for a one hundred dollar prize, and the championship of the State. They found that they were too late to contend for these prizes, but were allowed to play a match game with the winners, the " Libertys " of Norwalk. Only seven innings were played, when it became evident that our nine were to be the victors, and the game was suspended, the score standing at that time : Yale, 40 ; Liberty, 11. The Yale nine on this occasion was the same as that of the last season, except that Shattuck, '70, played first base, in place of Buck.

On Wednesday, September 30, the Yale nine defeated the Eckfords of Brooklyn, at Hamilton Park. The result was especially gratifying owing to the result of the first game with this club, which our nine was compelled to play with two or three substitutes, and at a time when it could not display its real strength. "Deming made five beautiful fly-catches. Richards shone well behind the bat, and Hooker pitched as effectively as ever."

YALE.					ECKFORD.				
	P.	O.	R.			P.	O.	R.	
Cleveland	C.	3	0		Allison	A.	3	2	
Lewis	R.	4	1		Simonson	R.	4	1	
Deming	L.	2	3		Martin	P.	4	1	
Selden	B.	2	2		Eggler	M.	0	3	
McCutchen	S.	4	2		Nelson	S.	4	0	
Hooker	P.	1	4		Hodes	H.	2	2	
Shattuck	A.	2	3		Patterson	B.	2	2	
Richards	H.	6	0		Malone	C.	3	1	
Condict	M.	3	0		Holmes	L.	5	0	
Totals		27	15		Totals		27	12	
Yale					6 4 1 1 0 1 0 0 2—15				
Eckford					0 3 0 4 1 0 2 1 1—12				

Umpire, S. M. Knevals. Time of game, 2 h. 10 m.

The third and decisive game with the Eckfords, was played October 10, at Hamilton Park, and resulted in a victory for Yale, by the score of 19 to 17. During the entire game the excitement was very great, and in the main the playing fine. "Lewis made a clean home run, and did almost superhuman work in taking a foul bound at the extreme right, behind the crowd. But didn't Shattuck bring glory to Old Yale, when on first base? We never saw balls taken better, when thrown short, than those which he caught just at the ground." The score was : Yale, 19; Eckford, 17.

The last game of the fall term was played at Hamilton Park, with the Bridgeports. The nines were unequally matched, and the game was one of little interest, resulting in favor of Yale, by a score of 14 to 6. Selden distinguished himself in the ninth by a home run.

The spring season of '69 was opened by a game with the champion Mutuals of New York, June 9, at the Park. In the first two innings the Mutuals failed to score, Yale securing two runs. In the third our opponents swung the bat to some purpose, making seven runs, and securing the lead, which they managed to keep until the close of the game, which resulted 18 to 16 in their favor. In this game French, '72, played first, and began the brilliant career which was destined to be so sadly terminated. Richards played a very plucky game behind the bat, and faced Hooker's swift delivery nobly. The game was witnessed by a crowd of about 1,500 people, and was one of the prettiest contests ever seen in New Haven.

YALE.					MUTUAL.				
	P.	O.	R.			P.	O.	R.	
McClintock	C.	4	2		Hunt	L.	3	3	
Selden	B.	4	2		Hatfield	B.	1	4	
Deming	L.	1	4		Mills, E.	A.	2	2	
French	A.	3	1		DeVyr	S.	5	1	
McCutchen	S.	3	2		Swandell	C.	4	1	

YALE.						MUTUAL.					
Hooker	P.	3	1	Mills, C.	H.	4	1				
Condict	M.	4	1	Eggler	M.	3	2				
Richards	H.	2	2	Walters	P.	2	2				
Lewis	R.	3	1	McMahon	R.	3	2				
Totals		27	16	Totals		27	18				
Yale		1	1	4	3	2	3	0	0	2—16	
Mutual		0	0	7	4	4	1	2	0	0—18	

Umpire, John Kelly, Empire B. B. C., N. Y. Time of game, 2 h. 15 m.

On June 28, the Williams College nine, who were announced on the posters “at present the champion nine of American Colleges,” visited New Haven, and were defeated, 26 to 8. As neither nine was fully represented the game was quite uninteresting.

The return game with the Mutuals was played in Brooklyn, July 2. Although beaten by a score of 15 to 5, the playing of the Yale nine on this occasion was highly praised.

THE SECOND YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The second annual game between Yale and Harvard was played on the Union grounds in Brooklyn, July 5. The day chosen was unfortunate for Yale—her students being in the midst of “cramming” for annuals, while Harvard’s term had closed the week preceding. Of course our nine was in no condition to play. Yale was sent to the bat, and by good hitting assisted by errors of Harvard, gained five runs. Harvard in turn scored seven runs, only two of which, Smith’s, and Rawle’s, being earned. The second inning still further increased Harvard’s lead, while the third, by bringing up the totals to 25 to 10 in their favor, decided the game. Up to this point the play of our nine had been shockingly poor. Hooker’s pitching had not troubled Harvard in the least, while the field had given him a most wretched support. For the next three innings Hooker and French exchanged places with good effect, as seven were all which could be got off the slow pitching of the “Little Reliable.” The seventh and eighth innings were well played by our nine—eight runs being set down to their credit, while their opponents scored only one. In the last inning Yale again relapsed into poor fielding, while Harvard did some brilliant batting.

The batting of our nine was about its average, though it was more than equaled by that of Harvard. But in the field Yale never did worse, only three of our men playing well. Of French’s play throughout the entire game, we can only speak in terms of unqualified praise: he was ever active, alert, undiscouraged. Richards and McClintock also did well. Harvard greatly excelled in base running, each player that reached first, invariably making second on the first or second ball pitched. The play of Bush, the captain of the Harvards, was very fine. “Always cool and collected, possessing the implicit confidence, and securing the perfect obedience of all under his charge, his value to the nine cannot be overestimated.” The score :

YALE.					HARVARD.				
	P.	O.	R.	I B.		P.	O.	R.	I B.
McClintock	C.	2	3	2	Smith	P.	4	5	5
Deming	L.	5	2	1	Rawle	L.	3	5	3
Hooker	P.	2	4	3	Bush	H.	3	6	4
McCutchen	S.	1	4	3	Williams	S.	1	6	2
French	A.	2	2	4	Wells	M.	4	4	3
Condict	M.	4	1	3	Austin	B.	4	4	3
Richards	H.	4	2	1	Eustis	R.	1	4	4
Wheeler	B.	5	2	3	Perrin	A.	4	4	3
Lewis	R.	2	4	5	Reynolds	C.	3	3	5
Totals		27	24	25	Totals		27	41	32

Yale	5	3	2	3	2	0	5	3	1--24
Harvard	7	6	12	2	2	3	0	1	8-41

Umpire, Van Cott. Time of game, 3 h. 20 m.

THE NINE OF '69-70.

At the annual meeting of the Ball Club, E. A. Lewis, '70, was elected *President*; P. C. Smith, '71, *Vice-President*; C. O. Day, '72, *Secretary*, and C. French, '72, *Captain*. The newly organized nine played its first game with the Eckfords of Brooklyn, at Hamilton Park, October 27. The game resulted in a victory for the visitors—our nine fielding creditably, but batting weakly. On this occasion Yale was represented by six new players, Thomas, '73, Faulkner, '70, Payson, '72, Day, '72, Chapman, '72, and B. S. Richards. Buck, G. Richards, and French had played before. This, however, was the last game in which French ever played. During the Christmas holidays he was drowned at Lake Whitney.

The spring season of '70 was opened by a game with the Athletics of Philadelphia. Each nine succeeded in making four runs the first inning, on the errors of the other. By powerful batting the Athletics added eleven runs to their score in the third inning, only six of them being earned. In the next three innings only two of the Athletics succeeded in making first, and they failed to score. Again our fielding lapsed, and the professionals closed the game with 29 to 12 in their favor. This result was really more satisfactory than a close score would have been, which could have resulted only from a scratch game on our part.

In the game with the Athletics Bentley made his first appearance behind the bat, and gave an earnest of the fine playing for which he was afterward to become celebrated.

YALE.				ATHLETIC.			
	P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.
Buck	M.	2	3	Beach	B.	6	2
Chapman	C.	2	1	McBride	P.	1	4
Richards	A.	5	1	Malone	H.	4	2
Bentley	H.	3	2	Fisler	A.	3	4

YALE.					ATHLETIC.				
Payson	B.	3	1		Sensenderfer	M.	1	5	
McCutchen	S.	3	0		Shaeffer	R.	3	4	
Day	R.	5	0		Radcliffe	S.	3	3	
Thomas	P.	3	1		Bechtel	L.	2	4	
Deming	L.	1	3		Pratt	C.	4	1	
Totals		27	12		Totals		27	29	

Yale	4	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1—12
Athletic	4	0	11	0	0	0	1	8	5—29

Umpire, F. L. Bunce, of Hartford.

The second game of the season was played in New Haven with the Rose Hill nine of St. John's College, Fordham, New York, on Wednesday, June 1. The visitors took the lead in the first inning and maintained it to the close; the score being 19 to 13 in their favor. Yale's defeat was due to the effectiveness of Burns' pitching, who, assisted by the catcher, put out sixteen men.

On Friday, June 17, the Lowell Club of Boston visited New Haven. They were somewhat weakened by the loss of their pitcher, and did not make a very brilliant display. The honors of the game belonged to Payson, who either on fly-balls, or by assisting at first, put out eleven men. McCutchen, Day, Bentley, and Thomas, also played well. The score was : Yale, 14 ; Lowell, 8.

In a game with the Mutuals of New York, June 25, our nine was badly beaten—12 to 49. Strong pitched for Yale, and was batted all over the field, fourteen runs being made in one inning. The nine was in no condition to play. Three of the regular players being away, changes in the position of other players were necessitated. But bad as was this defeat, it was but little worse than that which the nine sustained on July 2, from the celebrated White Stockings of Chicago. Richards played catch in place of Bentley, who had been injured in his class game with Harvard. Chapman played at third, Buck at first, and Wheeler centre-field. The game was one-sided and tedious, and resulted, White Stockings, 35 ; Yale, 8.

THE THIRD YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The game was played at Hamilton Park, on the 4th of July, 1870, with Yale at the bat. In the first inning, Yale scored one unearned run, while Harvard, by fine batting, secured five. In the second, Yale made three more runs, none of them being earned, Harvard gaining an equal number in about the same way. This thing continued until the end of the sixth inning, when the score was a tie, each having gained nineteen runs, mostly on errors. The seventh inning added two runs to each score. In the eighth, Payson earned his first, stole second, and came home on McCutchen's hit. McCutchen was caught napping at first and retired. Day and Thomas went out on flies to Perrin and White. Bush hit to centre, stole his third, came home on an error. Austin fol-

lowed suit. Goodwin made a two base hit, stole third, and came home on Reynolds' hit, who went out to Wheeler. Barnes and White closed the inning for Harvard, the score standing : Yale, 22 ; Harvard, 24. In the ninth, Deming went out on first, Buck reached first, and stole second, Wheeler out on first, Richards hit an easy fly, and Yale was beaten. Harvard had the out, but did not increase her score.

YALE.					HARVARD.				
	P.	C.	R.			P.	O.	R.	
Buck	A.	4	2		Eustis	R.	4	2	
Wheeler	M.	3	4		Wells	M.	2	5	
Richards	C.	2	3		Perrin	A.	5	2	
Bentley	H.	3	2		Bush	H.	1	5	
Payson	B.	2	2		Austin	S.	0	5	
McCutchen	S.	4	0		Goodwin	P.	2	1	
Day	R.	4	2		Reynolds	C.	6	0	
Thomas	P.	2	4		White	B.	3	2	
Deming	L.	3	3		Barnes	L.	4	2	
Totals		27	22		Totals		27	24	

Yale

Harvard

1 2 3 1 6 6 2 1 0—22

5 3 0 2 4 5 2 3 0—24

Umpire, Mr. Bunce, of Hartford. Time of game, 3 h.

Two days later, our nine suffered a severe defeat in a game with the Princeton nine, which occurred at Hamilton Park. Princeton more than regained the laurels lost two years before, and returned triumphant with a score of 49 to 12.

THE NINE OF '70-71.

The officers of the club for this year were, H. R. Elliot, '71, *President* ; W. S. Moody, '71, *Secretary* ; H. W. B. Howard, *Treasurer* ; and C. Deming, '72, *Captain*.

The new nine comprised six of the last year's nine, viz. : Bentley, Day, Deming, Richards, Strong, and Wheeler, besides three new players from the Freshman Class, Barnes, Maxwell, and Nevin. The first game played was with the recently organized Mansfields of Middletown, Conn. This nine during the summer had become the State champions, and had been very successful in a tour around Boston. Our nine met them on their own grounds, September 27, took the lead from the start, and but for a few errors would have whitewashed them eight times. The Mansfields seemed utterly unable to hit Thomas, while our nine sent the ball all over the field and out of it too, for that matter, several times. Day and Maxwell carried off the honors in the field, while Bentley led at the bat. The score was : Yale, 29 ; Mansfield, 11.

On the 5th of October, a rather lifeless game was played between our nine and the Osceola Club of Stratford, some pretty tall "muffin" being indulged in on both sides.

The Osceolas seemed unable to punish Strong's pitching to any very painful extent, while their fielders found the afternoon rather warm. Barnes distinguished himself by a splendid double play. The score stood at the close, 36 to 11, in our favor.

The return game with the Mansfields was played at Hamilton Park, October 8, and was a more decisive victory than the first game. In the first inning Barnes made eight bases on three hits. After a while, however, the side got out somehow, and after that the game was a trifle closer. Barnes played his base in fine style, putting out fourteen men, and assisting once. Maxwell and Nevin also played finely. Our batting was terrific, thirty-two single and forty-seven total base hits being made. Nevin secured a home run. Score : Yale, 40 ; Mansfield, 11.

The Stratford Club played an unexpectedly close game with our nine October 18, the score standing only 31 to 23 against them.

The last game of the season was played October 19 with the Mutuels, Union Grounds, Brooklyn. The Mutuels had out their strongest nine. Yale, however, played with only four of the regular nine in their right positions, and were without the services of Champ Deming, Day, and Richards. Maxwell played excellently and was the favorite of the spectators. Barnes' home run and general play was also greatly admired. The nine was in too crippled a condition to play creditably, as the score, 31 to 9, is sufficient to show.

The spring of '71 was opened by a return game with the Mutuels of New York, on May 10. The Champions won by a score of 20 to 10. Our nine showed great nervousness during the first three innings, allowing the Mutuels to score thirteen runs, hardly any of which were earned. After the third inning, however, the nine settled down to work and played a fine game. At the bat Yale excelled, earning first base fifteen times to their opponents' eight. Nevin scored a home run, and made several other hard hits during the game.

On the 17th of May the Eckfords of Brooklyn received their third defeat at Hamilton Park. Each club having previously won two games, this contest was looked upon with lively interest by the friends of both parties. The game opened in the ugliest way possible for Yale, the Eckfords scoring six runs on our errors. They reciprocated, however, and by the end of the second inning allowed Yale to tie the score with six unearned runs. From this time on the play on both sides was very fine, and the excitement intense. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score stood 14 to 11 in favor of Yale. The Eckfords then went to the bat, and by the most provoking waiting succeeded in getting to first, five times on called balls, and by skillful base running and an opportune bat or two, secured three runs and tied the score. Strong went out on a fly to Gedney. Barnes then took the bat, with Nevin to run for him.

"After waiting coolly for a good ball, and getting one strike called on him, he hit one of his old-time parabolas down the field, which touched the ground just inside the track between left and centre field, and then rolled along with the most commendable perseverance. Nevin also rolled along with a home-run gait, and, before many seconds, came spinning past third base, where he was met by a large delegation and escorted to home base." After this Yale was allowed to score two more runs, the score standing : Yale, 17 ; Eckford, 14 ; which we give in full.

YALE.				ECKFORD.			
	P.	I B.	R.		P.	I B.	R.
Nevin	L.	3	1	Allison	A.	1	1
Richards	C.	3	1	Martin	P.	0	2
Deming	R.	2	2	Nelson	C.	0	2
Strong	P.	0	0	Gedney	L.	0	2
Barnes	A.	1	2	Swandell	B.	1	2
Day	S.	4	3	Hicks	H.	0	1
Maxwell	B.	6	3	Chapman	R.	1	1
Wheeler	M.	2	2	Holdsworth	S.	2	3
Bentley	H.	1	3	Shelley	M.	1	0
Totals		22	17	Totals		6	14

Yale 1 5 0 0 3 1 0 4 3—17
 Eckford 6 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 3—14

Umpire, C. H. Thomas, '73. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

On the 20th of May the nine went to New York to play a third game with the Mutuels, and were very badly beaten by a score of 28 to 3.

In the next game Yale was more successful, winning a ball from the Athletics of Brooklyn, by a score of 15 to 8. This game, which was played at Hamilton Park on the 7th of June, attracted but a small crowd. Bentley carried off the honors both at the bat and in the field. This success was followed by a yet more signal one on the 10th, when our nine "got away" with the Atlantics of Brooklyn, by a score of 12 to 3. The game opened slowly, an hour being consumed in playing three innings. The remainder, however, was well played and full of interest. The Atlantics, with the exception of the third baseman, fielded sharply, but couldn't hit Strong at all. Our fielding was very fine.

YALE.					ATLANTIC.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Nevin	L.	3	2	3	McDonald	M.	0	3	1
Richards	C.	2	3	2	Remsen	L.	0	2	0
Deming	R.	2	3	1	Hall	S.	0	3	0
Strong	P.	2	3	1	Dehlman	A.	0	4	0
Barnes	A.	0	3	2	Boyd	H.	2	2	1
Maxwell	B.	3	1	1	Malone	P.	1	3	1
Day	S.	1	4	1	McCormic	R.	0	3	0
Bentley	H.	1	5	0	Carney	B.	1	4	0
Wheeler	M.	2	3	1	Clinton	C.	0	3	0
Totals		16	27	12	Totals		4	27	3

Yale 4 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 1—12
 Atlantic 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Umpire, Wallace Curtis. Time of game, 2 h.

A bad defeat was received on June 14, when our nine encountered the celebrated Haymakers of Troy, who maintained their reputation for batting by hitting Strong all over the field, and making 46 totals. Our play, which was below its average, except in the case of Barnes and Day, offered little resistance to the Haymakers, who closed the game with a score of 34 to 8.

The nine barely escaped defeat on the 21st, in a game with the Mansfields, at Middletown; winning by a "streak" of batting in the ninth inning, when the score stood 16 to 17 against them. This game was played on a very poor ground, which, in part, accounts for our errors, Maxwell being almost the only player in the nine who did well in the field. Wheeler made the handsomest catch of the year, securing a ball with his left hand just as he was tumbling backward into one of the many holes which "this pasture" contained.

On the 1st of July, the nine played its last game—prior to the Harvard game—and won an easy victory over the Osceolas of Stratford. The score was: Yale, 25; Osceola, 7.

THE FOURTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

By the same culpable mismanagement by which Yale had already ventured to risk a Harvard game when her players were demoralized by annuals, the fourth yearly contest with Harvard was arranged for July 5. We cannot regard Harvard's willingness to play the game on our grounds as any concession to Yale: certainly the disadvantage our nine experienced in playing when discipline and training had been interfered with by two or three weeks of annuals, could not be compensated for by their familiarity with the grounds. Harvard won this game by the superior nerve they showed in the *field*. Yale greatly excelled at the bat, a fact which affords but little satisfaction, however, when we reflect that had we been able to play an average fielding game, we should have come off victorious. Richards and Deming were incapacitated for playing, and their places were supplied by H. C. Deming and Thomas. The game was delayed till 4 P.M., to allow Bentley and Thomas to come from their Sophomore annual. The toss (for the fourth time) was won by Harvard. At the beginning of the third inning it was found necessary to substitute Maxwell for Strong as pitcher, the latter taking second base. Strong's errors in his new position gave Harvard six runs before the inning was closed. By a splendid spurt in the fourth inning Yale scored 5, and from this time until the end of the game the score alternated in favor of either side. Yale ended her last inning two ahead, and everything seemed to promise victory. The redoubtable Bush made his second on a clean hit over left field. Following his lead, Harvard secured four runs, winning by a score of 22 to 19.

YALE.					HARVARD.				
		P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.	
Nevin	L.	2	3		Bush	H.	2	3	
Thomas	R.	4	1		Reynolds	A.	3	3	
Deming	C.	3	3		White	B.	1	5	
Strong	P.	2	4		Reed	R.	3	2	
Barnes	A.	4	2		Wells	M.	2	3	

YALE.							HARVARD.						
Maxwell .	.	.	.	B.	4	1	Goodwin	.	.	.	P.	3	2
Day .	.	.	.	S.	2	2	Austin .	.	.	.	S.	6	0
Bentley .	.	.	.	H.	4	0	Tyler .	.	.	.	C.	4	2
Wheeler .	.	.	.	M.	2	3	Allen .	.	.	.	L.	3	2
Total.	.	.	.		27	19	Totals	.	.	.		27	22
Yale	.	.	.		3	1	2	5	1	3	0	0	4—19
Harvard	.	.	.		4	3	6	0	0	1	2	1	5—22

Umpire, Mr. Smith Mansfield.

AVERAGES OF THE NINE OF '70-71.

			R U N S.			O U T S.			
	GAMES.		RUNS.	AV. RUNS.	GAMES.	OUTS.	AV. OUTS.	GRAND AV.	
Nevin . . .	18		51	2.83	15	42	2.33	1.22	
C. Deming . . .	17		48	2.82	17	39	2.29	1.23	
Richards . . .	15		34	2.27	15	45	3.00	.76	
Barnes . . .	18		40	2.22	18	52	2.88	.77	
Bentley . . .	18		37	2.06	18	47	2.61	.79	
Day . . .	15		30	2.00	15	32	2.33	.86	
Maxwell . . .	18		35	1.94	18	45	2.50	.78	
Strong . . .	13		20	1.54	13	50	3.85	.40	
Wheeler . . .	17		26	1.53	17	55	3.24	.47	
Payson . . .	1		4	4.00	1	3	3.00	1.33	
Thomas . . .	4		12	3.00	4	13	3.25	.92	
Foster . . .	2		5	2.50	2	4	2.00	1.25	
H. Deming . . .	5		12	2.40	5	11	2.20	1.09	
Hazard . . .	1		2	2.00	1	5	5.00	.40	

This table includes four games which belong to the record of the nine of '71-72, viz., the four games played in the fall of 1871.

The “grand average” expresses the ratio between the total runs and outs of each individual.

Three clean scores were made by Nevin, two by Day, and one each by Deming, Bentley, and Richards.

THE NINE OF '71-72.

The club was reorganized for the season of 1871-72, under the following officers: G. L. Hoyt, '72, *President*; H. W. B. Howard, '72, *Secretary*; F. S. Wicks, '73, *Treasurer*, and Clarence Deming, '72, *Captain*. The opening game was played at Bridgeport, September 27, with the Osceolas of Stratford, and was one of the best a Yale nine has ever played, our fielding being well-nigh perfect. The only error made was chargeable to H. C. Deming at third, who missed a fly in the last inning. Bentley, Maxwell, Barnes, and Day did the best work for Yale in the field, while Barnes, Nevin, and Day led at the bat. The score was: Yale, 14; Osceola, 3, the latter scoring two of her runs in the ninth inning on palpable errors of the umpire.

In the game with the Mansfields at New Haven, October 7, the nine failed to maintain the high standard with which it had started out. Bentley's catching was the main feature of the game. Maxwell's pitching was as effective as usual, and the play of Barnes, Day, Richards, and Nevin, very nearly perfect. But H. C. Deming and Wheeler hardly came up to the standard, and the eleven runs gained in eight innings by the Mansfields show a marked contrast from the score of 14 to 3. The display, however, was very creditable, and the game very interesting. The score stood : Yale, 20 ; Mansfield, 11.

The third game was played with the Star Club of Brooklyn, October 14, on the Capitoline grounds, and resulted in favor of the Stars by the score of 14 to 6. This game was the "very worst" our nine ever played in Brooklyn, so far, at least, as fielding was concerned. Darkness mercifully shut down upon us at the fifth inning, and saved us from a worse defeat.

On the 18th of October the nine went to Middletown, and played the last game of the season with the Mansfields. On this occasion Yale, assisted by a high wind, made a very remarkable record at the bat, scoring thirty-nine runs in six innings, and playing "a regular old-fashioned, country game." Totals : Yale, 39 ; Mansfield, 19.

The spring season was opened by a game with the reorganized Mansfields of Middletown. The Mansfields were no longer amateurs, contending for the championship of "town clubs ;" they had become professionals, and were prepared to "beat the Yales." This they did, and in good style, though greatly assisted by the playing of the Yale nine itself, Bentley alone coming up to the mark, and he only up to the seventh inning, when Maxwell's wild pitching made catching impossible. Indeed the loss of the game was due in large measure to Maxwell's demoralization during the last three innings, owing to which the Mansfields made nineteen runs, and won the game by a score of 24 to 10.

The return game was played in New Haven on the 18th. The Mansfields secured the lead at once, and maintained it until the close of the game. In the third inning Yale was fortunate enough to secure three runs, but did not score again until the eighth, when it partially redeemed itself from "something positively disgraceful," by a series of magnificent hits, on which six runs were scored, three players being left on bases. Bentley as usual did excellent work in the field and at the bat. The score was : Yale, 9 ; Mansfield, 16.

The sixth game with the Eckfords of Brooklyn, was played in New Haven, May 22, and was won by Yale. The game was opened by our nine scoring three runs, due partly to errors, partly to good batting. In the second the Eckfords earned a run. In the third Yale scored a tally on Barnes' splendid hit to centre, but gave the Eckfords two on errors. Yale continued to score during the remainder of the game, Eckford being content with two runs in the ninth inning. For individual play the palm must be awarded to Barnes. At his base he caught two liners, two running flies, one foul bound, putting out sixteen men. At the bat his record was, two three-base hits, and a home run, besides the best score on his side. Foster, the new third baseman, showed steady and excellent work in his position. Only four errors were accredited to Yale, three to Day and one to Barnes.

On the 29th of May, the Atlantics of Brooklyn visited New Haven and played their third game with our nine ; Yale won : 20 to 16. The game opened auspiciously for the visitors, six runs being secured on our errors. This lead was maintained until the end of the sixth inning, when Yale tied the score, eleven runs to a side. In the seventh inning, by a gross error of the umpire, the Atlantics made four runs, though fairly whitewashed; but Yale, by splendid batting, added five runs to her score. In the eighth the Atlantics made a single run, and again the score was a tie. In the ninth the Atlantics failed to score. Nevin's two-base hit, bringing Maxwell in, won the game for Yale, after which the Atlantics were demoralized, and gave us three runs, and a total of 20 to 16 against them. Richards won the laurels for Yale both at the bat and in the field, making four second-base hits.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

Early in the spring, Yale made an informal proposition to Harvard to substitute for the single annual game between the colleges, a series of games, the best two out of three. This proposition was generously met by Harvard, and agreed to, Yale at the same time consenting to throw open the contest to members of all departments of each university. Accordingly the first game of the series, being the fifth game in the regular order, was played in New Haven, June 1, 1872.

Yale lost the toss, and went to the bat, retiring with one run. Harvard, by good batting, assisted by one error, secured the lead and five runs. To this they added three in the next inning, and whitewashed Yale. A fine hit by Nevin, followed by a "streak," gave Yale four runs in the third inning, Harvard also getting one. From this point, however, the gap was widened, Harvard winning easily by a score of 32 to 13.

YALE.							HARVARD.															
				P.	O.	R.					P.	O.	R.									
H. Deming	.	.	.	M.	1	3	Eustis	.	.	.	R.	5	2									
Barnes	.	.	.	A.	5	0	Hodges	.	.	.	S.	2	6									
Richards	.	.	.	S.	3	2	Tyler	.	.	.	L.	3	5									
Payson	.	.	.	R.	5	0	White	.	.	.	H.	1	6									
Maxwell	.	.	.	P.	4	1	Goodwin	.	.	.	P.	3	3									
Bentley	.	.	.	H.	2	3	Reed	.	.	.	B.	3	3									
Nevin	.	.	.	L.	1	2	Esterbrook	.	.	.	C.	4	3									
Day	.	.	.	B.	3	2	Chisholm	.	.	.	M.	5	0									
Foster	.	.	.	O.	3	0	Kent	.	.	.	A.	1	4									
Totals						27	13	Totals						27	32							
Yale														1	0	4	0	2	1	2	0	3—13
Harvard														5	3	1	3	1	6	3	7	3—32

Umpire, Mr. Bunce, Charter Oak. Time of game, 3 h. 20 m.

The second game of the series—sixth in regular order—was played at Boston, June 8. For the first time in our games with Harvard, Yale won the toss. Harvard

secured two runs in the first inning, Yale five. In the second inning Harvard batted for four, Yale for two runs, and neither counting in the third, the game stood at the beginning of the fourth, Yale, 7; Harvard, 6. In the next two innings Yale added two more runs, Harvard none. Here, however, Harvard came to the front, making seven runs, partly by good batting, partly by our errors. Yale recovered her lost ground in the same manner in which she had lost it in the previous inning, the score standing at the beginning of the ninth 17 to 15 in her favor. The first striker for Harvard passed a ball or two palpably good, and took his base on three balls. The second batsman struck to Maxwell, who, taking it neatly, passed it to Day. The latter putting his foot on second base, and with plenty of time, threw wildly to Barnes, who failed to get the ball, and the runner took second. Chisholm struck fiercely to Barnes, who secured the ball, but slipped on the muddy ground and lost his opportunity. Kent earned his first, thus filling the bases. Eustis hit a long fly to left beyond the reach of Nevin, who succeeded however in cutting off Chisholm at home after Esterbrook had tallied. One to tie, one man on a base, and two out. Hodges and then Tyler were unjustly given their bases on balls, when White came in, and hitting to right, brought in two men, Tyler going out on home. Yale went in with two to tie and three to win. Day went out to third, Foster to first. Deming hit beautifully to left and stole second, when Barnes closed the game by a weak bounder to first. The game was unquestionably lost for Yale by the unfairness of the umpire. We can excuse everything up to the ninth inning. But at such a crisis to favor a palpable intention of Harvard's poorer batsmen, by calling rigorously, contrary to his previous habit, every second ball was manifest unfairness, if not deliberate partiality. We say nothing of his allowing during the same inning, four balls to pass White (a good batsman) without calling, or his subsequent strictness in the matter of strikes when our men were at the bat. We feel therefore that Yale fairly won, or at least unfairly lost the game, though, of course, it goes on record as a defeat. In both of these games Yale was without the services of its captain, "Canty" Deming.

YALE.					HARVARD.				
	P.	I	B.	R.		P.	I	B.	R.
H. Deming	M.	2	2		Eustis	R.	3	5	
Barnes	A.	2	3		Hodges	B.	1	3	
Richards	S.	5	1		Tyler	L.	0	2	
Hotchkiss	R.	1	3		White	H.	4	3	
Maxwell	P.	2	3		Goodwin	P.	1	1	
Bentley	H.	2	1		Annan	S.	1	0	
Nevin	L.	1	2		Esterbrook	C.	1	2	
Day	B.	1	1		Chisholm	M.	0	0	
Foster	C.	1	1		Kent	A.	1	3	
Totals		17	17		Totals		12	19	
Yale		5	2	0	1	1	0	0	8 0—17
Harvard		2	4	0	0	0	0	7	2 4—19

Umpire, Fred. Cone, Boston.

The last game of the season was played with the Rose Hills, of Waterbury, at Hamilton Park, June 29, and resulted in an easy victory for Yale by a score of 18 to 8.

THE NINE OF '72-73.

The Ball Club was organized for the coming season under H. E. Benton, '73, as *President*; S. C. Bushnell, '74, *Secretary*; H. B. B. Stapler, '74, *Treasurer*; and A. B. Nevin, *Captain*. Class games and competition for the champion flag so engaged the attention of the college that no University games were played during the fall.

When the spring of 1873 opened, there still existed in the College plenty of baseball enthusiasm, and, of course, a wide-spread hope that the end of the term which had just commenced might see Yale victorious over Harvard.

It had however become evident that indispensable to a Yale nine's success was a more uniform coolness and presence of mind in the close and exciting points of the game than had yet been exhibited, and it was fully realized that without faithful practice and more frequent games with professional nines, these so much needed qualities could not be acquired. Accordingly no pains were spared by the secretary to arrange for the playing of games between professional clubs and the University nine. The nine of '73 consisted of four of the players of the club of '72, namely, Bentley, Nevin, Maxwell, and Foster; and Hotchkiss, Elder, Wright, Scudder, and Avery, all of whom were comparatively inexperienced, and with reputations limited to their respective classes. The first game of the season was played April 7, at Hamilton Park, with the Resolute Club of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Owing to the want of practice of each nine, the game was but moderately well played.

The Resolutes found difficulty in batting Nevin's very swift underhand throwing, and but for several fatal errors made by Yale in the field during the early part of the game, would have been defeated on account of their weak batting. The score was: Yale, 10; Resolute, 11.

On the following Wednesday, May 7, the nine met the famous Boston Club, champions of the United States. In the first inning Bentley, the catcher, was hurt so that he was obliged to retire from the field. This accident, added to the nervousness the players felt in contesting with the champions, together with a great want of practice, was too much of a strain on the discipline of the nine. It became thoroughly demoralized almost at the very start, and, as a consequence, the game was so one-sided that it afforded little entertainment to spectators. Occasionally, however, a good play by the Bostons would elicit applause, which died out almost as quickly as it arose. Yale batted weakly, fielded loosely, and ran bases with wretched judgment. The score was: Yale, 0; Boston, 23.

The first game of the series between Yale and Princeton was played at Princeton on Saturday, May 10. The first six innings were marked by sharp fielding on both sides. At the end of the sixth inning the score stood: Yale 2; Princeton, 1. In the remaining three innings Yale, by good batting, increased her score to nine, while Princeton added but a single run to her number. A noticeable feature of the game was Princeton's weak batting; both sides fielded well, and the game, though one-sided, was full

of interest to the spectators. On Yale's side, Bentley's catching was almost faultless. He did not have a single passed ball, and took several difficult foul tips. After the game was finished the nine were very handsomely entertained by the Princeton Club, enjoying among other things the Athletic Prize contests in the college gymnasium.

YALE.							PRINCETON.						
		P.	O.	R.	I	B.			P.	O.	R.	I	B.
Maxwell	.	B.	2	2	3		Pell	.	P.	3	1	0	
Avery	.	L.	3	1	2		Ernst	.	A.	3	0	0	
Bentley	.	C.	4	0	1		Mann	.	C.	3	0	0	
Scudder	.	A.	2	3	0		Williamson	.	L.	2	0	0	
Mitchell	.	S.	4	1	0		Paton	.	M.	3	0	1	
Nevin	.	P.	1	1	2		Davis	.	H.	4	0	0	
Wright	.	R.	2	0	1		Beach	.	S.	2	1	0	
Foster	.	C.	4	1	0		Fredericks	.	B.	3	0	0	
Hotchkiss	.	M.	4	1	0		McGough	.	R.	4	0	1	
Totals	.		27	9	9		Totals	.		27	2	2	

Umpire, Pearce Barnes, Yale. Time of game, 1 h. 55 m.

In the game with the Atlantics of Brooklyn, which was played May 14, the want of steadiness in the field proved fatal to Yale. Several times it seemed virtually decided that the "blue" must win, but the professionals were finally victorious by a score of 15 to 12.

The Rivertons, Champion Amateurs of Philadelphia, were the next club that visited New Haven. In a long and uninteresting game, which was marked by heavy batting on both sides, they were defeated: 42 to 17.

The second game with Princeton did not result so satisfactorily to Yale as the first. It occurred on Wednesday, May 21. Before the game the nines seemed about equally matched, with the odds in favor of Yale. Very unfortunately for Yale, in the first inning, Bentley the catcher was injured. This accident necessitated a change in the arrangement of the players. Bentley withdrew from the field. Nevin, the regular pitcher, went to left field, Avery coming in to pitch, and Hotchkiss to catch. Owing to Hotchkiss's want of practice in catcher's position, Princeton was allowed to score a number of unearned runs on passed balls. With this exception, the fielding on both sides was sharp and quick, and the batting safe.

Finally, after an exciting and hard-fought contest, Yale was defeated by one run. The score was as follows:

YALE.							PRINCETON.						
		P.	O.	R.	B.			P.	O.	R.	B.		
Maxwell	.	B.	3	2	1		Pell	.	P.	2	2	3	
Avery	.	P.	3	2	1		Ernst	.	A.	5	0	1	
Hotchkiss	.	H.	3	0	2		Bruyere	.	C.	3	0	1	
Scudder	.	A.	3	1	0		Williamson	.	L.	4	1	1	
Mitchell	.	S.	3	2	1		Paton	.	M.	3	2	0	

YALE.					PRINCETON.				
Nevin	L.	3	0	0	Davis	H.	3	0	1
Wright	M.	2	0	1	Fredericks	R.	3	1	0
Barnes	R.	3	1	1	Beach	S.	1	3	1
Foster	C.	4	1	2	Lawrence	A.	3	1	1
Totals		27	9	9	Totals		27	10	9
Yale					2 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 1—9				
Princeton					3 1 0 0 0 0 2 4 0—10				

Time, 2 h. 10 m. Umpire, W. W. Flagg, Yale.

THE SEVENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Yale took the field, Avery pitching and Hotchkiss catching. Bentley had not yet recovered sufficiently to play with the nine. His services behind the bat were sadly missed.

Eustis opened the game for Harvard, and after waiting awhile took his base on balls. He went to second on a passed ball, and got to third on Hodges' hit to Maxwell. Hodges made his base on an error by Maxwell, and Eustis came home on a passed ball. Cutler hit to Maxwell, who threw him out on first, Hodges in the meantime getting home. White then hit a "beauty" past third, and got his third on a passed ball. Scudder caught a good liner from Hooper, but made a miserable throw to third, letting White in. Annan got his base on a good hit, and Esterbrook, after earning a base, was put out in attempting to steal second. This closed the inning, Harvard having scored three runs, mainly on errors. Maxwell led off for Yale, and sent an easy fly for Hodges. Avery made his base on an error by Kent, and stole second. Hotchkiss got his base on a safe hit to right short, and Avery came home. In the course of the second inning Nevin changed places with Avery, and Maxwell took catcher's position, Hotchkiss going to second.

This change was very timely, as Nevin's pitching was more effective than Avery's, and Maxwell filled the position of catcher with fewer errors than Hotchkiss could have done. By the end of the sixth inning, Harvard, by a number of good hits, the effectiveness of which was greatly increased by numerous errors of Yale in the field, had scored fifteen, while Yale was far behind, having only nine. A lead of six at this stage of the game was almost decisive: yet, here Yale began a steady up-hill fight. In the seventh inning, by some heavy batting, and the assistance of several errors on the part of Harvard, she succeeded in scoring five runs. The last two innings were played stubbornly by both sides, amidst great excitement on the part of the spectators. The game finally resulted in favor of Harvard by a score of 16 to 15.

Each nine in this game evinced much nervousness, and errors in the field were numerous. On the part of Harvard, Kent's playing went far toward saving them the game.

The throwing of Perry to second was inaccurate, and by it Yale gained several unearned runs. On Yale's side in the field, Maxwell and Avery did the most brilliant playing, who, together with Hotchkiss, led also at the bat. The score was as follows:

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	P. O.	O.	R.	B.		P.	P. O.	O.	R.	B.
Maxwell . . .	H.	5	2	2	2	Eustis . . .	R.	0	4	2	3
Avery . . .	P.	2	3	3	2	Hodges . . .	B.	4	3	1	1
Hotchkiss . .	B.	3	2	2	3	Cutler . . .	L.	1	3	1	1
Scudder . . .	A.	10	4	2	0	White . . .	H.	3	3	2	1
Mitchell . . .	M.	0	5	1	1	Hooper . . .	P.	0	5	0	0
Nevin . . .	L.	1	4	1	1	Annan . . .	S.	0	2	3	2
Wright . . .	S.	1	2	3	2	Esterbrook .	M.	1	1	4	1
Elder . . .	R.	3	2	0	0	Perry . . .	C.	3	3	2	0
Foster . . .	C.	2	3	1	0	Kent . . .	A.	15	3	1	2
Totals . . .		27	27	15	11	Totals . . .		27	27	16	11

Yale 1 0 2 0 2 1 5 3 1—15
Harvard 3 3 0 2 5 2 0 1 0—16

Time of game, 2 h. 50 m. Umpire, C. Mills, Atlantics.

The game between Yale and the Mutual Club was one-sided and uninteresting. Yale played with but eight men, one of whom was a substitute. Neither Bentley nor Maxwell played in this game. The pitching of Matthews—at that time the best professional pitcher in the country—was so puzzling, that with the exception of one splendid hit by Nevin, by which he made a home run, there was scarcely a safe hit made. Yale fielded as well as could be expected considering her crippled condition. In this game as in many others, before and after, several of the players were playing in positions to which they were altogether unaccustomed. The score was: Yale, 2; Mutuals, 15.

THE EIGHTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

On Saturday, 28th of May, Yale visited Cambridge to play the return game with Harvard, with a fair probability of success. The score will show to what proportions this probability shrank. From the beginning Harvard's playing was superior to Yale's in every respect. Hooper's pitching was so effective that Yale made but three base hits, and so loose was the fielding of our nine that Harvard was allowed to make twenty-nine runs on eighteen base hits. Yale stopped scoring after making five runs. Such a one-sided result was unexpected by all, and was not a fair exhibition of Yale's skill. The score was :

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	O.	I B.	P. O.	R.		P.	O.	I B.	P. O.	R.
Maxwell . . .	C.	3	0	1	0	Eustis . . .	R.	2	3	0	5
Avery . . .	S.	4	0	1	0	Hodges . . .	B.	0	3	4	7
Bentley . . .	H.	3	0	7	0	Tyler . . .	C.	4	1	2	4
Scudder . . .	A.	4	0	10	0	White . . .	H.	2	1	5	3
Elder . . .	R.	3	0	0	1	Hooper . . .	P.	6	1	2	0
Nevin . . .	P.	3	0	0	1	Annan . . .	S.	3	2	0	2

YALE.						HARVARD.					
Wright . . .	L.	2	1	1	2	Esterbrook . . .	M.	4	3	1	2
Foster . . .	B.	2	1	5	1	Cutler . . .	L.	5	0	1	1
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	3	1	2	0	Kent . . .	A.	1	4	12	5
Totals . . .		27	3	27	5	Totals . . .		27	18	27	29
Yale . . .						0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5					
Harvard . . .						3 3 7 4 1 2 0 5 4—29					

Time of game, 2 h. 38 m. Umpire, Allison. Scorers, Goddard and Ware.

With this, the most disastrous of all, ended the chain of defeats which Yale experienced at the hands of Harvard. It would be unfair to say that up to the end of '73 the Harvard nines had not, with very few exceptions, been better than those of Yale. Yet for one of these colleges to be victorious over the other in base ball, successively in eight games, is something which, but for the light of actual facts, would seem most improbable. Because the number of students at each University is about equal, and there is little difference also in the average age, physique, and training of the men attending them, therefore the base ball material at each college must average of about equal quality. Base ball, too, is by general consent a game so much depending on chance, that unless the contesting nines are very unevenly matched in skill, the probabilities of winning a *single* game are scarcely better for one nine than for the other. But, on the other hand, circumstances were such as to start base ball at Harvard on a firmer and more scientific basis than at Yale. Harvard is located near a city, where, at the time that base ball first began to be popular in New England, there were organized many amateur clubs of considerable skill, and a little later a professional club of the first rank in the country, whereas Yale had no such advantages until a much later period.

We should expect then that Harvard, in her annual contests with Yale, would show the effect of these superior facilities for practice and observation of good playing. This was the case. For Harvard's playing, until at least the year '73, was invariably superior to Yale's in a certain steadiness which is seen most in nines which have a scientific knowledge of the game, and frequent practice against good clubs. The comparative lack of this steadiness, a natural consequence of her poorer facilities for practice, went far to make it so often necessary for sympathetic friends to bewail Yale's "bad luck," and for critics to speak of Yale players as if they had not been endowed naturally with as much presence of mind, nerve, and courage as players of Harvard. Add to this the steadily accumulating confidence that Harvard acquired by her successive victories, and the strength which she derived from the excellent practice afforded by her tours of '69 and '70, and it is no longer a difficult task to explain the seemingly utter improbability of one college winning from the other eight successive games.

That the ill success of the nine of '73 was not due to the fact that it lacked good material is conclusively shown by the record of the nine of '74, which was composed of almost the same players. It was strongest in the position of catcher which Bentley so ably filled. The pitching of Nevin, on account of its swiftness, was effective in the early though not in the latter part of the season. In the other positions the nine was

generally weak. This was caused by frequent changes of place, which were necessitated in great measure by numerous accidents. These, though not serious, were yet severe enough to incapacitate players for short periods, and thus to destroy the discipline and reliability of the nine in the field. Its batting was neither so heavy nor effective as that of some of the preceding Yale nines, and yet there seemed to be an effort to make batting more of a science than it had hitherto been, though in this respect, perhaps, the nine was only keeping pace with the development of the game throughout the country.

THE NINE OF '73-74.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ball Club, S. C. Bushnell, '74, was elected *President*; D. A. Jones, '75, *Secretary*; C. Tillinghast, '75, *Treasurer*; and C. H. Avery, *Captain*.

The graduation of '73 left vacant three places on the nine. In order to fill these vacancies suitably, a series of match games was organized between the different nines, similar to those of the preceding year. When, therefore, the Atlantics of Brooklyn visited New Haven on October 7th, the nine that represented the University was not organized, having never before played together. In this game Nevin, one of the most brilliant outfielders ever at Yale, played third base, Foster the regular third baseman taking left field, Hotchkiss catching, and Avery pitching. The contest was interesting on account of the sharp fielding, but the batting of both sides was weak, so that the game could not strictly be said to be a good one. Yale outbatted her opponent, but made the greater number of errors in the field, and in this way lost the game. The changes in the position of the players, so far as one game indicated, were of decided advantage to the nine, and were afterward made permanent. The score was: Yale, 1; Atlantic, 6.

About the middle of October, a challenge was received from Princeton for a third game, the first and second having been played in the preceding May. Yale wrote in answer to this challenge that she could not play a match game because the University nine was not organized, but offered to "*pick up*" a nine and play a practice game on Princeton's ground.

This offer was accepted. Accordingly, on the 18th of October, Yale visited Princeton. The game had not progressed far before it became clearly evident that Princeton was in much the better practice. Avery, the new University pitcher, was batted heavily, and, being poorly supported, Princeton soon gained such a lead that the result of the game was a foregone conclusion. The score was: Yale, 4; Princeton, 18.

This was the last game played in '73, and although it was played with the express condition that it should not count as a match game, but simply as a practice game, Princeton seemed after the game to regard it as a match game, and its effect on baseball interests at Yale was very depressing, inasmuch as its result gave so little prospect of success for Yale in the coming summer.

The University nine of '74 made its first appearance on Saturday, April 18th, at Hartford, in a game with the Hartfords of that city. The players who had not been previously connected with the nine were E. C. Smith, '75, and E. Osborn, S. S. S.

Nevin occupied third base, Foster left field, and Avery pitcher's position. The material of the nine was admirably placed, as was fully proven before the season ended. Steadiness and accuracy were the marked characteristics of the fielding of our nine, though oftentimes it was too slow in its movements for excellent playing. Maxwell played brilliantly at second base ; Nevin's throwing from third was effective, and Avery and Bentley worked together admirably. The batting was weak, but not more so than was to be expected from their want of practice, and the swiftness of Fisher's pitching, which, on that account, was always effective in the early part of a base-ball season. The score was : Yale, 2 ; Hartford, 12.

Over 1,200 persons witnessed the second match between Yale and the Hartfords, at Hamilton Park, May 6. The improvement which the nine had made since the first game astonished even its warmest admirers, and the game played was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed on the Yale grounds. The Hartfords were outfielded, and the score will show that they counted themselves lucky in coming off as well as they did. A strong wind was blowing, which strengthened the pitching, though it interfered materially with the batting. Yale lost the toss and went to the bat. Hotchkiss led off with a foul fly, which was taken by Hastings. Nevin drove a good one by Barlow, and made his base. Smith went out on first. Nevin stole second, and came home on Avery's hit past second, thus securing the first run for Yale. Osborn finished the inning by sending a hot one to Barlow, which he neatly caught. The Hartfords were allowed to score three unearned runs on passed balls. In the second inning Foster, assisted by Hotchkiss, secured one run, while the Hartfords retired with a white-wash. In the fourth inning every man was fielded out to Nevin on third base. In the sixth Yale made two runs, the score here standing 5 to 4, and the seventh was begun amid intense excitement. A whitewash followed on both sides. In the eighth both sides again retired in one, two, three order. Yale was whitewashed in the ninth, and the Hartfords closed the game by making one run. Our nine played a beautiful fielding game throughout.

YALE.					HARTFORDS.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss	R.	0	4	0	Barlow	S.	1	3	1
Nevin	C.	1	2	2	Hastings	H.	1	3	1
Smith	M.	2	4	0	Pike	B.	1	2	1
Avery	P.	0	2	1	Fisher	P.	2	2	2
Osborn	S.	0	4	0	Boyd	C.	3	2	1
Maxwell	B.	1	3	0	Addy	R.	1	4	0
Scudder	A.	0	4	0	Stearns	M.	1	4	0
Foster	L.	0	2	1	Mills	A.	1	4	0
Bentley	H.	0	2	0	Tipper	L.	0	3	0
Totals		4	27	4	Totals		11	27	6
Yale				1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4					
Hartford				3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—6					

Umpire, Mr. Augustus Smith. Time of game, 1 h. 50 m.

Errors, Yale 3, Hartford 7.

The Flyaway Club of Brooklyn, claiming to be the Champion Amateur Club of New York, fresh from a victory over the professional Atlantics, and confident of success, visited New Haven on Saturday, May 9. A strong wind materially interfered with the fielding. The Flyaways proved to be weaker than was expected, and were defeated easily in a game that ceased to be exciting after the first few innings had been played. The batting of Yale was very heavy, especially that of Hotchkiss and Nevin. The score was : Yale, 15 ; Flyaway, 5.

A game was played with the Atlantics of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27. The game was marked by heavy batting on both sides, in spite of the fact that a dead ball was used, and that Bond, the Atlantic pitcher, had just previously been the means of defeating the Bostons very severely in two games. Avery was also becoming prominent as an effective pitcher against professionals. With such heavy batting there were numerous chances for brilliant fielding, many of which were taken. The following is the score :

YALE.							ATLANTICS.						
	P.	O.	R.	I	B.		P.	O.	R.	I	B.		
Hotchkiss	R.	4	1	2		Farrow	R.	4	1	1			
Nevin	C.	1	0	3		Bond	P.	4	1	1			
Bentley	H.	3	0	1		Dehlman	A.	1	3	5			
Avery	P.	3	0	0		West	B.	3	1	1			
Osborn	S.	2	1	2		Pearce	S.	1	1	2			
Maxwell	B.	4	0	1		Ferguson	C.	3	1	1			
Scudder	A.	3	1	1		Chapman	L.	3	0	0			
Foster	L.	3	0	1		Booth	M.	4	0	1			
Smith	M.	4	0	0		Hodes	H.	4	0	2			
Totals		27	3	11		Totals		27	8	14			
Yale			1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3			
Atlantics			5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—8		

Umpire, Mr. F. B. Mitchel, '75. Time of game, 1 h. 40 m.

The Nameless Club of Brooklyn were defeated at New Haven after a good game had been played, in which there were several brilliant double plays. Avery, Maxwell, and Scudder led at the bat, while in the field Avery pitched with marked effect. Score : 19 to 6.

A very pretty game was played with the Knickerbocker Club of New York, on Saturday, June 6. Yale was without the services of Avery, the Captain, and Hotchkiss; Day and Bigelow acted as substitutes. Yale's play was not so strong as customary. The game, though interesting, was not exciting, and resulted finally with the following score : Yale, 9 ; Knickerbocker, 5.

The second game with the Atlantics was played on Wednesday, June 10. In this game the uncertainties of base ball were most clearly shown. First, Yale made a brilliant show at the bat, making no less than eight runs in the second inning. Then came a stage in the play during which neither side did much that could be applauded or cen-

sured. The long lead with which Yale started out had the effect, however, of making her careless, and when the Atlantics in the latter part of the game began to bat hard, and steadily gained lost ground, Yale was still too confident to realize how very possible and near was defeat. In the sixth inning the Atlantics made three runs, mostly on fair foul hits, a number of which were the source of a decided difference of opinion between the spectators and the umpire. In the eighth and ninth innings the Atlantics made six more runs, fair fouls again being the favorite hit. Yale at this time made several clumsy errors, especially Osborn at short, whose fielding that day was by no means up to his batting. In spite of a "sure thing," Yale was obliged to be second best, the score standing at the end of the game: Yale, 12; Atlantic, 15. Maxwell's play in the field was brilliant, while at the bat that of Avery and Osborn was most noticeable. The absence of Nevin was seriously felt at third, where there was so much to be done. The constantly recurring surprises, the heavy hitting, and fatal errors, together with the frequent opportunities of differing from the decisions of the umpire, made the game interesting and exciting. The score:

YALE.					ATLANTIC.				
	P.	R.	O.	I B.		P.	R.	O.	I B.
Hotchkiss	R.	1	5	2	Pearce	S.	2	3	3
Day	M.	1	3	1	Booth	M.	3	4	3
Bentley	H.	2	2	1	Chapman	L.	1	3	2
Avery	P.	2	2	3	Farrow	R.	1	3	1
Osborn	S.	2	3	3	Bond	P.	2	4	2
Maxwell	B.	1	3	1	Ferguson	C.	1	4	0
Scudder	A.	0	4	0	Dehlman	A.	2	2	2
Foster	C.	2	1	2	Hodes	H.	1	3	2
Smith	L.	1	4	0	West	B.	2	1	2
Totals		12	27	13	Totals		15	27	17

Yale 0 8 1 2 1 0 0 0 0—12
Atlantic 0 0 5 0 1 3 0 4 2—15

Umpire, Barlow, of the Hartfords. Time of game, 2 h. 25 m.

Earned Runs, Yale, 4; Atlantic, 5.

The most prominent feature in the game with the Hartfords, at Hartford, on Wednesday, June 12, was the heavy batting. In this respect the nines were nearly equal. The work in the field was brilliant, especially the throwing, which at times was altogether unexpected and astonishing, yet there were a number of errors, the result of carelessness, which detracted very much from the satisfaction of witnessing the game. The score:

YALE.					HARTFORDS.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss	R.	2	2	1	Barlow	S.	3	3	3
Nevin	C.	2	4	2	Hastings	R.	3	2	4
Bentley	H.	4	3	1	Mills	A.	3	3	2
Avery	P.	1	4	0	Pike	M.	3	2	2

YALE.				HARTFORDS.			
Osborn	.	.	S.	3	2	1	Schaffer . . . L. 1 4 1
Maxwell	.	.	B.	4	2	1	Fisher . . . P. 2 3 0
Scudder	.	.	A.	0	3	1	Boyd . . . C. 1 3 2
Foster	.	.	L.	1	3	1	Addy . . . B. 3 3 2
Smith	.	.	M.	1	4	0	Barney . . . H. 0 4 1
Totals	.	.		18	27	8	Totals . . . 19 27 17

Yale . . . 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 1 0—8
Hartford . . . 4 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 3—17

Umpire, Mr. Bunce. Time of game, 1 h. 40 m.

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated our nine on Saturday, June 20, by a score of 11 to 3. Up to the seventh inning, the game was very interesting, and closely contested, each nine batting and fielding beautifully. In the seventh and eighth inning the Athletics scored seven runs, by good batting and superb base running, assisted by a few errors on the part of Yale.

YALE.					ATHLETIC.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	3	1	0	McMullin . . .	M.	4	2	3
Nevin . . .	L.	1	3	1	McGeary . . .	S.	1	3	2
Bentley . . .	H.	1	3	1	Anson . . .	R.	4	3	1
Avery . . .	P.	3	4	0	McBride . . .	P.	1	3	1
Osborn . . .	S.	0	4	0	Murnan . . .	A.	0	5	0
Maxwell . . .	B.	1	3	0	Battin . . .	B.	2	2	1
Scudder . . .	A.	0	4	0	Sutton . . .	C.	2	3	1
Foster . . .	L.	0	2	1	Clapp . . .	H.	1	4	0
Smith . . .	R.	1	3	0	Gedney . . .	L.	1	2	2
Totals . . .		10	27	3	Totals . . .		16	27	11

Yale . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Athletic . . . 0 1 2 0 0 1 4 3 0—11

Umpire, Mr. Tracey. Time of game, 2 h. 10 m.
Runs earned : Athletic, 3 ; Yale, 0.

After it had been decided to have the College Regatta at Saratoga, a proposition was made by the Yale ball club to Harvard, to play the annual games at Saratoga during Regatta week, instead of at Hamilton Park and Jarvis Field, where these contests had been held since 1870. The advantages of this change were that both nines could have time to recover from the demoralization of annuals, and prepare themselves more thoroughly than would otherwise have been possible for an equal contest. To this proposition Harvard agreed. On learning of Harvard's decision, Princeton, very desirous also of playing in Saratoga, proposed that a "tournament" between the three colleges should be substituted for the series between Yale and Harvard only. But as Yale and Harvard were unwilling to recognize the rivalry with any other college as of equal importance with that between themselves, the proposition was rejected.

It was decided then to take a practice tour, which should last from the end of the term until the middle of July, when the games with Harvard were to be played. Arrangements were made to play two games with Princeton on this tour, the first of which was set for the 29th of June. Accordingly, on the day appointed, the two nines met at Hartford.

Princeton entered the game confident of success. Our nine, however, was very determined, and there was every prospect of a close and exciting game. Yale won the toss and sent Princeton to the bat. Beach led off with a base hit, and though Princeton succeeded in getting several men on bases, she was retired with a zero. It very soon became evident that the Yale men were the steadier players, and as the game progressed the blue drew ahead, and Princeton became more and more demoralized. Princeton made her only run in the fifth inning by an overthrow of Maxwell to first base. While attempting to make a double play, by good fortune for Princeton the ball was thrown high, rolled under the seats at the side of the grounds, and could not be found before the striker had run home, thus saving his nine from a bad defeat.

YALE.					PRINCETON.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss	R.	1	5	1	Beach	P.	1	4	0
Scudder	A.	2	3	0	Laughlin	S.	0	3	0
Nevin	C.	1	4	1	Vandeventer	R.	2	2	0
Avery	P.	2	2	4	Woods	H.	0	4	0
Smith	M.	3	2	3	Bruyere	A.	1	2	0
Osborn	S.	2	2	3	Cook	M.	0	4	0
Foster	L.	1	2	2	Williamson	B.	0	3	0
Bentley	H.	2	4	0	Paton	L.	0	2	1
Maxwell	B.	0	3	2	Mann	C.	0	3	0
Totals		14	27	16	Totals		4	27	1
Yale 0 5 3 0 5 1 0 0 2—16					Princeton 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1				

Runs earned : Princeton, 0 ; Yale, 3.

Umpire, Scott Hastings. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

On the next day our nine met the Hartfords. Before the game there was much doubt who would win, for Yale's stock had gone up considerably after the game of 16 to 1 with Princeton.

The game opened with Hartford at the bat, and from the beginning the fielding on both sides was beautiful. Yale could not bat Fisher effectively, nor, on the other hand, was Avery batted by the Hartfords. The game would have been 3 to 0 had it not been for Maxwell's slipping several times in one inning on account of not having spikes in his shoes. The game was a very plucky one, and, although beaten 7 to 0, our nine was not discouraged, but determined, if possible, on the following day to regain its laurels. The score :

YALE.					HARTFORD.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss	M.	0	3	0	Barlow	S.	1	4	1
Scudder	A.	1	3	0	Hastings	M.	2	2	1
Nevin	C.	0	4	0	Mills	A.	2	2	2
Avery	P.	0	3	0	Pike	B.	0	4	0
Smith	R.	1	4	0	Tipper	L.	1	2	1
Osborn	S.	0	3	0	Fisher	P.	0	4	0
Foster	L.	0	2	0	Boyd	C.	2	2	1
Bentley	H.	1	2	0	Addy	R.	0	4	0
Maxwell	B.	0	3	0	Barney	H.	0	3	1
Totals		3	27	0	Totals		8	27	7
Yale			0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Hartford			0	0	4	0	2	0	1 0—7

Runs earned, Hartfords, 2.
Umpire, William Tait. Time of game, 2 h. 5 m.

On the following day a large crowd assembled to see the second game between Yale and the Hartfords. Yale's play had been markedly improving, and, notwithstanding the score of 7 to 0 in favor of Hartford on the previous day, the spectators were by no means sure that Hartford would win. Hartford led Yale in the beginning, but Yale steadily lessened the lead. All through the game the fielding was sharp, and the batting was much safer than it had been in the game of the day before. Toward the end of the game, as Yale slowly gained on Hartford, the excitement increased, and both clubs exerted themselves to their utmost. In the last inning Yale had three to tie and four to win. She was given life by an overthrow of Boyd to first. This error was followed by very safe batting on the part of Yale, and it began to look very dubious for Hartford. After one man had scored, Smith struck a safe ball, sending home another man, but in attempting to go to second base he fell down, and was put out. Thus Hartford won the game.

YALE.					HARTFORD.				
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.
Hotchkiss	M.	2	3	0	Barlow	S.	2	4	1
Nevin	C.	3	3	1	Hastings	M.	1	4	1
Bentley	H.	3	4	0	Mills	A.	2	1	4
Avery	P.	0	4	1	Pike	B.	4	2	1
Scudder	A.	0	2	1	Tipper	L.	1	3	1
Osborn	S.	2	3	2	Fisher	P.	0	4	0
Maxwell	B.	2	3	2	Boyd	C.	4	3	0
Smith	R.	2	2	1	Addy	R.	1	3	0
Foster	L.	1	3	0	Barney	H.	0	3	1
Totals		15	27	8	Totals		15	27	9
Yale			0	2	0	0	1	1	0 3—8
Hartford			1	0	2	0	2	3	0 1—9

Runs earned, Hartford, 3.
Umpire, William Tait. Time of game, 2 h. 25 m.

Two games had been arranged with the Baltimores, to be played on the 3d and 4th of July. The first game was called at twenty minutes past four, when the Baltimores having lost the toss, opened the score with two unearned runs. Hotchkiss, the first striker for Yale, hit a beauty to left centre field for three bases, but was put out at third base by the sharp fielding of Ryan, who took a seemingly safe fly ball from Bentley's bat, and quickly threw to third base. From this time out the Baltimores held the lead by splendid fielding, aided by the misplays of their adversaries, who could not get the hang of the grounds, the ball bounding over the hard turf in the most erratic manner. Avery pitched up to the fifth inning, when he changed position with Maxwell, the latter proving more effective; even with the disparity in the score it was evident that the Yale club was a formidable opponent. Bentley threw Barrow out at second, which was the first time that season this player had been caught when trying to steal a base. The throwing to bases was remarkably swift and accurate. The score was : Yale, 4 ; Baltimore, 15.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, and the uneven result of the first game, about 1,200 people assembled to witness the second game between the Yale and Baltimore nines. Both nines were whitewashed in the first inning. Our nine showed that it was much more used to the ground in this game than in the one the day before. As the game progressed Yale began to bat Brainard all over the field, to the great amusement of many of the spectators. In the seventh inning a strong wind sprang up which raised so much dust that frequently the game had to be suspended. In this inning the Baltimores, assisted by the wind, dust, and several errors by Yale, succeeded in making several more runs, but before three of the Yale nine could be put out, the storm broke, which had been threatening for some time, and the game was called.

YALE.							BALTIMORE.						
	P.	I B.	O.	R.		P.	I B.	O.	R.				
Hotchkiss	M.	4	2	0	Warren	C.	3	2	1				
Nevin	C.	0	3	1	Bielaski	R.	1	2	0				
Bentley	H.	0	3	0	Deane	M.	0	3	0				
Avery	P.	3	0	1	Brainard	P.	0	2	1				
Scudder	A.	0	2	1	Gould	A.	2	2	1				
Osborn	S.	1	1	1	Snyder	H.	0	3	0				
Maxwell	B.	0	3	0	Ryan	L.	1	1	1				
Smith	R.	1	2	1	Manning	B.	0	2	1				
Foster	L.	2	2	1	Gerhardt	S.	2	1	2				
Totals		11	18	6	Totals		9	18	7				
Yale 0 0 1 2 1 2—6													
Baltimore 0 4 1 2 0 0—7													
Umpire, Mr. Sellman. Time of game, 1 h. 25 m.													
Earned runs : Yale, 2 ; Baltimore, 2.													

On Monday afternoon the Yale nine arrived on the Union Grounds of Brooklyn. In the crowd of spectators, numbering about 800, there were very many Yale men who

had come to the grounds very well satisfied with the record of the nine on its tour, and with the expectation of seeing a close game, but in this they were disappointed. The Mutuals lost the toss and were sent to the bat, and for the first few innings were retired with a zero. But soon they got hold of Avery's pitching, and batted so effectively that Maxwell had to take his place. This change was a good one, as after it the Mutuals made but few runs. Our batting was very weak, we making but one base hit in the game. Yale's fielding, notwithstanding the hard hitting of the Mutuals, was very cool and steady. The score was: Yale, 1; Mutual, 21.

The return game with Princeton was played on the Union Grounds of Brooklyn, July 7. Princeton was sent to the bat, and in the second inning scored one run, Yale being unable to score until the fifth inning. Up to this point the game was very interesting, the score standing 1 to 0 in favor of Princeton. But in the fifth inning Yale by fine batting, and loose fielding on the part of Princeton, made seven runs. The result of this inning seemed to discourage the Princeton nine, and although they did not become demoralized, but played steadily through the remainder of the game, they seemed to have given up all hope of winning it. In the last four innings, Yale made four and Princeton two runs, so that the score stood at the end of the game: Yale, 11; Princeton, 3.

YALE.						PRINCETON.						
	P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.		P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.	
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	0	0	0	0	Beach . . .	C.	0	4	1	0	
Nevin . . .	C.	3	1	2	2	Laughlin . . .	S.	2	2	6	0	
Bentley . . .	H.	2	4	5	0	Vandeventer . . .	R.	2	0	0	0	
Avery . . .	P.	1	0	3	2	Woods . . .	H.	1	5	1	0	
Scudder . . .	R.	0	0	0	1	Bruyere . . .	A.	0	10	0	0	
Osborn . . .	S.	0	0	6	1	Pell . . .	B.	1	4	0	1	
Maxwell . . .	B.	1	3	5	2	Williamson . . .	L.	2	0	0	2	
Smith . . .	L.	1	0	0	1	Paton . . .	M.	0	0	1	0	
Bigelow . . .	A.	1	19	0	2	Mann . . .	P.	2	2	5	0	
Totals . . .		9	27	21	11	Totals . . .		10	27	14	3	
Yale . . .				0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	2—11
Princeton . . .				0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—3

Umpire, Matthews, Mutual B. B. C. Time of game, 1 h. 55 m.

THE NINTH AND TENTH YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

With this game the "tour" ended, and the nine at once proceeded to Saratoga, arriving there on Wednesday, June 8th, and taking rooms at the Holden House. The ball grounds, Glen Mitchell, were located about two miles from Congress Hall, and, considering that they had been laid out but one year, were very good indeed. The nine were very regular in practice, and careful in diet as the "event" drew near, for which they had trained so long. The first game was played on Tuesday, July 14.

All through the game the crowd, composed for the greater part of students, was very demonstrative. Harvard, being sent to the bat, was quickly whitewashed in the first inning. Hotchkiss led off for Yale with a beautiful line hit to right field, and made his second; this hit was followed in quick succession by several good hits, and by good base running, assisted by two errors of Harvard, Yale scored two runs, which highly elated her friends, and increased the confidence of the nine. Yale was "Chicagoed" in all the other innings except the fifth and seventh. As Harvard was repeatedly retired with a whitewash, the crowd grew more and more noisy, and when Harvard was retired for the ninth time without scoring, Yale men threw up their hats and rushed inside the ropes to shake hands with their players. This was the best game ever played between Harvard and Yale. Our nine fielded finely through the whole game, and gained their runs mostly on safe hits. The feature of the play which attracted most attention, and undoubtedly won the game, was the superb pitching of Avery. The Harvard nine fielded excellently, but were utterly unable to cope with his swift delivery.

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.		P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	R.	2	2	0	1	Leeds	S.	1	2	7	0
Nevin	C.	1	2	1	1	Hodges	B.	0	2	1	0
Bentley	H.	2	2	4	0	Tyler	M.	2	3	0	0
Avery	P.	1	2	5	1	Thacher	H.	0	2	0	0
Bigelow	A.	1	13	0	0	Kent	A.	0	9	0	0
Osborn	S.	2	1	1	0	Tyng	C.	0	3	2	0
Maxwell	B.	1	4	3	0	Tower	L.	0	2	0	0
Smith	M.	1	0	0	0	Hooper	P.	1	2	0	0
Foster	L.	1	1	0	1	Bettens	R.	1	2	1	0
Totals		12	27	14	4	Totals		5	27	11	0
Yale 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4						Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0					

Runs earned, 1. Time of game, 1 h. 50 m.

Errors : Harvard, 5 ; Yale, 3.

Umpire, Williamson, Princeton B. B. C.

The second game with Harvard was played on Wednesday morning, July 15. Leeds opened the game for Harvard, and having made first on Maxwell's error, took his second on a passed ball, and came home on a splendid hit of Tyler's, after Hodges had gone out on first. Thacher went out on strikes, and Kent on a fly to Smith. Hotchkiss, Nevin, and Bentley retired on hits to Leeds, Tyler, and Kent. Neither scored in the second inning. In the third, Yale secured two runs, chiefly on errors. In the fourth, Kent, Tyng, and Tower were quickly fielded out on first. Bentley went to

second on Tyng's wild throw to Kent, and came home on Avery's fine hit to short centre. Avery stole third, and came home in time to score before Bigelow, Osborn, and Maxwell went out. In the fifth, Harvard scored a run on Foster's muff of Tyler's hit to left field; Smith struck to Tyng and retired. Foster earned his first, stole second, and came home on an error. Hotchkiss earned his first, and came home on a wild throw by Leeds. Nevin hit to centre, and came home on a similar hit by Bentley. The sixth inning closed for Harvard with three men on bases, but no runs. Bigelow went out on a fly to Leeds, Osborn on a foul bound to Thacher. Maxwell earned his first, took second on a passed ball, and came home on Smith's safe hit to centre. Foster went out at first. The seventh and eighth innings were blanks for both sides, the fielding being very brilliant. In the ninth Harvard added another run to her score, and whitewashed Yale. The score was :

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.		P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	R.	1	0	0	0	Leeds . . .	S.	2	1	3	2
Nevin . . .	C.	1	1	3	1	Hodges . . .	B.	1	0	2	1
Bentley . . .	H.	1	5	1	1	Tyler . . .	M.	3	1	0	0
Avery . . .	P.	1	1	3	1	Thacher . . .	H.	0	5	0	0
Bigelow . . .	A.	0	14	0	0	Kent . . .	A.	0	11	0	0
Osborn . . .	S.	0	1	2	0	Tyng . . .	C.	0	1	2	1
Maxwell . . .	B.	1	2	4	2	Tower . . .	L.	0	5	0	0
Smith . . .	M.	1	2	0	1	Hooper . . .	P.	1	1	2	0
Foster . . .	L.	2	1	0	1	Bettens . . .	R.	0	2	1	0
Totals . . .		8	27	13	7	Totals . . .		7	27	10	4

Yale . . . 0 0 2 2 2 1 0 0 0—7
Harvard . . . 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4

Runs earned : Yale, 1 ; Harvard, 1. Errors : Yale, 8 ; Harvard, 8.

Umpire, Williamson, Princeton B. B. C. Time of game, 1 h. 55 m.

In every way the tour was satisfactory. The record that the nine made was one to be proud of, notwithstanding there was not a single victory gained over a professional club. But in the few years that intervened between the season of '69—the year in which the Red Stockings gave such an impetus to the development of the game among professionals—and the summer of '74, the “professional game” had rapidly developed, and drawn so far away from the play of the best amateur clubs, that a victory over a professional nine in '74 generally required much better playing than it did when Harvard made her tours. And such was the reputation of the Yale College nine in this season that not one of the professional nines that it encountered, failed to do its utmost from the very start. Thus there was missed that chance of winning a game through the carelessness of an opponent, upon which, with good reason, amateurs when contesting with professionals rely so much.

AVERAGES OF THE UNIVERSITY NINE OF '74.

	POSITIONS.	RANK IN BATTING.	NUMBER OF GAMES.	TIMES AT BAT.	FIRST B. HITS.	AVERAGE FIRST B. HITS.	PUT OUTS.	ASSISTED.	AVERAGE PUT OUT.	AVERAGE ASSISTED.	OUTS.	AVERAGE OUTS TO A GAME.	RUNS.	AVERAGE RUNS TO A GAME.
Hotchkiss	R.	1	17	83	23	.277	24	4	1.41	.23	59	3.47	12	.70
Nevin	C.	5	17	85	21	.247	27	38	1.59	2.23	50	2.88	19	1.12
Bentley	H.	3	18	80	21	.262	67	39	3.72	2.17	53	2.94	9	.50
Avery	P.	2	17	77	21	.273	11	52	.65	3.06	44	2.58	18	1.06
Scudder	A.	10	14	61	9	.148	156	1	11.14	.07	43	3.07	8	.57
Osborn	S.	6	18	77	19	.247	6	52	.33	2.88	55	3.06	15	.83
Maxwell	B.	4	18	75	19	.253	66	65	3.66	3.61	51	2.77	16	.88
Foster	L.	7	17	68	16	.235	15	8	.88	.45	42	2.47	15	.88
Smith	M.	8	16	69	16	.232	26	4	1.62	.25	52	3.25	12	.75
Day	M.	9	3	15	3	.200	15	6	5.00	2.00	7	2.33	6	2.00
Bigelow	H. & R. & A.	11	6	24	2	.079	64	2	10.66	.33	21	3.50	2	.33
			18	714	170	.223	477	271	4.59	1.57	477	2.94	132	.87

THE NINE OF '74-75.

The officers of the club for the season of '74-75 were elected at the annual meeting in June, and comprised the following gentlemen: F. B. Mitchell, '75, *President*; C. M. Dawes, '76, *Treasurer*; C. H. Avery, '75, *Captain*.

On Wednesday, September 23, Yale played a game with the professional nine of Hartford. Our nine presented a rather mixed appearance, and although defeated, still considering it was the first game played by the new nine the exhibition was encouraging. The play of the old veterans, Bentley, Nevin, Foster, and Hotchkiss, was sadly missed. In this game appeared for the first time as regular University players, Knight, Jones, and Wheaton.

On Wednesday, October 7, the University nine, consisting of four of the old players and five new players who were on trial for the vacant positions on the nine, visited Bridgeport, and were defeated by the T. B. Club of that place, by a score of 14 to 0. About an equal number of base hits were credited to each nine, and the errors were not so unevenly distributed as to warrant so great an inequality in the share of runs.

On the 12th of October, a scrub nine, representing the "University," defeated the Madisons, an amateur club of New Haven, by a score of 7 to 5.

The project of a professional club in Hartford having been successfully carried out, and another nine selected to represent that city for the season of '75, the sluggish spirit of New Haven was moved to such an extent that it determined to organize a nine to defeat, if possible, the club of its old rival, Hartford. A desire also, on the part of a few citizens, to help the Yale University nine by affording it frequent practice with professional players, the benefit of which was so clearly seen in the preceding year, had not a little influence in bringing about this step. Accordingly a professional nine was organized, and on Thursday, April 30, the New Haven and Yale clubs met for the first time on the grounds of the former, located on Howard Avenue.

It was expected that Nichols, the professional pitcher, who had acquired much note among amateurs in the preceding year, would completely puzzle the Yale nine. But great was the surprise when from the first Yale began batting heavily, and continued doing so until their opponents became thoroughly demoralized. The final result was: Yale, 23; New Haven, 7.

YALE.						NEW HAVEN.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	1	6	1	Geer	B.	1	0	0		
Morgan	H.	3	3	3	Wright	S.	1	4	0		
Knight	R.	3	2	3	Luff	C.	0	3	0		
Avery	P.	2	5	2	Bancker	H.	1	2	1		
Bigelow	C.	2	2	3	McKelvey	R.	3	2	2		
Jones	A.	3	2	3	Gould	A.	0	4	1		
Maxwell	B.	1	2	3	Ryan	L.	1	10	2		
Smith	L.	2	1	3	Tipper	M.	2	2	0		
Wheaton	S.	3	2	2	Nichols	P.	1	3	1		
Totals		20	25	23	Totals		10	30	7		
Yale 3 3 2 6 7 0 2 0—23											
New Haven 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 1—7											
Umpire, Mr. Doescher. Time of game, 2 h. 14 m.											

On Saturday, May 1, the nine visited Hartford, and met the professionals of that city. The game lasted but an hour and a half, and up to the seventh inning was very prettily and closely contested. In the seventh inning the Hartfords scored two unearned runs. In the eighth, the ball was batted into a pond and soaked. This may account for a number of muffs and wild throws which immediately occurred when play was resumed. The game was won by Hartford, the score standing at the close 9 to 0. Maxwell's play behind the bat was the marked feature of the game, while the play of Jones and Knight, both new men, was faultless.

The second game with the New Havens was played on Wednesday, May 12, but before it could be completed a storm which had been threatening suddenly broke, and the game was called. The University nine, with the exception of one or two trifling errors, showed very fine fielding. Wheaton's throwing at short stop could not have been improved. Knight at right, and Smith at left field, each made difficult catches, while Bigelow filled the position of third base in a superior manner. The nine had just begun to bat Nichols' pitching effectively, when the rain interrupted the game.

YALE.					NEW HAVEN.				
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	1	1	0	Geer . . .	B.	0	0	1
Carter . . .	B.	0	1	0	McKelvey . . .	M.	0	0	0
Knight . . .	R.	1	0	1	Ryan . . .	H.	0	2	1
Avery . . .	P.	1	0	0	Luff . . .	C.	1	1	0
Bigelow . . .	C.	1	1	0	Tipper . . .	L.	1	0	0

YALE.						NEW HAVEN.					
Jones	A.	o	1	o		Gould	A.	o	o	o	
Maxwell	H.	o	2	o		Wright	S.	o	1	o	
Smith	L.	1	o	o		Dole	R.	o	o	o	
Wheaton	S.	o	o	o		Nichols	P.	1	o	1	
Totals		6	6	1		Totals		3	4	3	

Yale o o o o o 1—1
New Haven 1 o o o o 2—3

Umpire, Wm. Dole. Time of game, 1 h. 30 m.

Runs earned : New Haven, 1.

Our nine visited Bridgeport on Saturday, May 22, to play the second game with the T. B. Club of that city. By the end of the sixth inning the “T. B.’s” had a commanding lead, and it was supposed that the Yale nine would be defeated badly. We succeeded, however, in lessening the lead to one before the game was finished. No really brilliant playing was done on either side, except by Avery, whose pitching was so effective that twelve men struck out.

The first game of the College Championship, between Yale and Princeton, was played at Princeton on Wednesday, May 26, and resulted in a victory for Yale by a score of 14 to 4. Yale opened the game at the bat. Through bad errors on the part of Princeton, and by a beautiful hit of Avery’s, five runs were secured. Princeton was unable to score during the first four innings. By magnificent batting by Morgan, Knight, Avery, Bigelow, and Smith, three runs were earned before the fifth inning was finished. The score now stood, Yale, 10, Princeton, 0, and prospects of a bad defeat urged the latter to struggle hard to get a run. In the fifth inning she secured two runs on errors by Morgan, whose hands were in no condition for catching. In the seventh and eighth innings Princeton succeeded in scoring, making her total four. Yale’s victory was a great surprise to her opponent. Smith and Bigelow played splendidly, and Morgan played pluckily behind the bat, though he was in no condition to be exposed to Avery’s pitching. Avery’s pitching was very effective, only three first base hits being made against it, and eight men retiring on strikes. The trip home from New York on the “Elm City” was heartily enjoyed. All were in high spirits, and were greatly entertained by the reminiscences and anecdotes so graphically related by “our worthy President, Mitch of Yale.”

YALE.						PRINCETON.					
	P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.		P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	2	o	o	2	Laughlin . . .	S.	o	3	3	o
Morgan	H.	3	7	3	3	Moffatt	B.	o	1	1	o
Knight	R.	2	o	o	3	Walker	M.	1	o	o	1
Avery	P.	2	o	3	2	Campbell	A.	o	14	o	o
Bigelow	C.	1	o	7	2	Wood	C.	1	1	3	o

Princeton forfeited the third game, preferring the score of 9 to 0 to be recorded against her, to risking an issue with our nine after it had defeated Harvard in two successive games.

A second game with the Hartford professionals was played at Hartford on Saturday, June 5. Charles Daniels, of the Hartford Amateurs, was chosen umpire. He was certainly placed in a delicate position, owing to the closeness of the game, and his sympathy for the Hartfords. Three times he decided a Yale player out at third base, when the chances of Yale's winning seemed very great. The spectators differed very decidedly from his rulings, and it was not extraordinary that Yale players were chagrined at several of his decisions, which were by them unexpected. For the first six innings neither side scored, and hopes were entertained that the game would be 0 to 0, at the end of the ninth. In the eighth, Remsen reached first on an excusable error of Wheaton's, stole second, and scored on Mills' hit. The latter tallied on Jones' wild throw, and the next strikers were easily retired. Wheaton, the first striker for Yale, went out, Hotchkiss made a safe hit, Williams retired at first, Knight made a base hit, but yet it was doubtful whether the much-coveted run would be scored. It was Avery's turn, and everything depended on him. He hit finely to left, enabling Hotchkiss to score. Bigelow went out at first, and the game was lost. Hartford added a single run to their score, and the game closed 3 to 1 in their favor. Avery's pitching was very effective, as ten of the professionals retired on strikes. Maxwell and Bigelow played without errors, while Smith made the prettiest catch of the game. The score :

YALE.							HARTFORDS.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.			
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	2	1	1	Allison . . .		H.	0	1	0			
Williams . . .	R.	0	0	0	Burdock . . .		B.	1	1	0			
Knight . . .	B.	2	2	0	Carey . . .		S.	0	0	0			
Avery . . .	P.	2	4	0	Cummings . . .		P.	0	0	1			
Bigelow . . .	C.	2	0	0	Harbridge . . .		L.	0	1	0			
Jones . . .	A.	0	1	0	Ferguson . . .		C.	0	0	0			
Maxwell . . .	H.	0	0	0	Remsen . . .		M.	2	0	1			
Smith . . .	L.	1	0	0	Mills . . .		A.	1	1	1			
Wheaton . . .	S.	0	1	0	Bond . . .		R.	0	0	0			
Totals . . .		9	9	1	Totals . . .			4	4	3			
Yale . . .			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1		
Hartford . . .			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3			

Runs earned : Yale, 1. Time of game, 1 h. 30 m.

A large crowd assembled to witness the game on Tuesday, June 8, and, owing to the closeness of the preceding game, an interesting contest was expected. The Hartfords, however, outplayed our nine, both at the bat and in the field, and won by a score of 10 to 3. The principal feature of the game was the batting of Avery and Smith, who seemed to find no trouble in hitting Cummings' pitching, easily making the safest, and, without doubt, some of the strongest hits that had been made on the New Haven

grounds. Wheaton, in the first inning, caught a splendid liner from Allison's bat. Smith played in his usual fine style, and Maxwell made some pretty foul catches. Jones at first could not be excelled. The score :

YALE.						HARTFORD.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Hotchkiss	R.	0	1	1	Allison	H.	1	3	3		
Kean	B.	1	4	0	Burdock	B.	1	0	1		
Knight	M.	0	0	0	Carey	S.	0	0	0		
Avery	P.	4	3	1	Cummings . . .	P.	1	1	1		
Bigelow	C.	0	3	0	York	L.	3	0	2		
Jones	A.	1	0	0	Ferguson	C.	2	0	1		
Maxwell	H.	0	5	0	Remsen	M.	1	1	1		
Smith	L.	3	0	1	Mills	A.	1	1	0		
Wheaton	S.	0	1	0	Bond	R.	0	0	1		
Totals		9	17	3	Totals		10	6	10		
Yale				1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3							
Hartford				1 0 0 3 2 0 0 2 2—10							

Runs earned : Hartford, 1 ; Yale, 1. Time of game, 2 h.
Umpire, F. B. Mitchell.

A game was played with the Rose Hills of Waterbury, in that city, Saturday, June 12, and was easily won by the score of 12 to 3. The return to New Haven, which was about twenty miles distant, was commenced in a four-horse wagon at about eight o'clock Saturday evening, and continued until the afternoon of the following Sunday. On the way a few hours were devoted to eating, sleeping, and drying clothes, and also in exercising the fanciful spirit of the old gray nag, which was the cause of numerous comments on the memorable journey home.

A second game was played with the T. B. Club of Bridgeport, on Wednesday, June 16, and resulted in favor of Yale by the score of 9 to 6. The T. B. Club was a very strong organization, and its friends who accompanied it to New Haven to witness the game felt the defeat deeply.

A large crowd assembled at the New Haven grounds to witness the deciding game between the two home nines. Several important changes and additions had been made in the New Haven nine since its second game with Yale, and these were so effective as to enable them to defeat the Bostons a few days previous, by a score of 10 to 5.

The game was won by the pitching and fine batting of Yale.

YALE.						NEW HAVEN.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Hotchkiss	R.	1	0	1	McKelvey	R.	1	0	0		
Patton	M.	0	0	1	Latham	A.	1	0	0		
Knight	L.	1	0	2	Luff	C.	1	2	1		
Avery	P.	1	0	0	Nichols	P.	0	2	1		
Bigelow	C. & H.	1	1	0	McGinley	H.	0	2	1		

YALE.							NEW HAVEN.									
Jones	.	.	.	A.	o	o	o	Sommerville	.	.	.	B.	1	1	1	
Williams	.	.	.	B.	o	o	o	Geer	.	.	.	S.	1	1	o	
Maxwell	.	.	.	B. & H.	1	4	1	Tipper	.	.	.	M.	o	1	o	
Smith	.	.	.	C. & B.	1	o	o	Ryan	.	.	.	L.	o	o	o	
Wheaton	.	.	.	S.	1	1	1									
Totals							.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	4
Yale							.	.	.	.	.	.	o—6		
New Haven							o	1	o—4	

Umpire, Wm. Dole. Time of game, 1 h. 50 m.

Struck out : Yale, 2 ; New Haven, 8.

The Amherst College nine had been anxious during the season to secure a game with our nine, and, after one disappointment, the game was played on Friday, June 25. Our nine was on its way to Boston, and in view of the importance of the Yale-Harvard game on the following day it was deemed unadvisable for Avery to pitch. The first two innings, the game was played with Knight and Patton as pitcher and catcher. Our first inning was a blank, and the men seemed careless in striking. In this inning Amherst was treated in the same manner, although she made three base hits. In the second inning we again failed to score, while our opponents tallied three runs on one base hit and several errors. At this point of the game it seemed necessary for Avery to come to his usual position. This change was disastrous to the Amherst nine, as fourteen out of the remaining twenty-one outs were on strikes. From this point Amherst was unable to score, not a single man reaching first base.

In the fifth inning, Yale succeeded in making two runs, in the seventh another, tying the game ; in the eighth two more, which won the game.

YALE.							AMHERST.						
			P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.
Hotchkiss	.	.	M.	1	0	0	Stanchfield	.	.	P.	1	2	0
Patton	.	.	H.	1	2	0	Plimpton	.	.	A.	1	1	0
Knight	.	.	P.	2	2	0	Couch	.	.	H.	2	3	1
Avery	.	.	B.	1	1	0	Stork	.	.	B.	0	2	0
Bigelow	.	.	C.	0	4	0	Pratt	.	.	L.	2	1	1
Jones	.	.	A.	0	1	1	Newman	.	.	S.	0	2	1
Williams	.	.	R.	1	0	1	Arnd	.	.	R.	0	1	0
Smith	.	.	L.	1	1	2	Skeele	.	.	C.	0	7	0
Wheaton	.	.	S.	1	0	1	Leete	.	.	M.	1	0	0
Totals	.	.		8	11	5	Totals	.	.		7	19	3
Yale	.	.			0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0—5
Amherst	.	.			0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Umpire, F. B. Mitchell. Time of game, 2 h.

THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

The first Harvard game was played on the grounds of the Boston Club, June 26. Yale was sent to the bat, and led off with a run gained by fine batting, while in the same inning Harvard retired without scoring. The second inning was a whitewash for both nines. In the third, Yale by good batting succeeded in making two more runs. Whitewash succeeded whitewash until the seventh inning, when Yale scored three runs, two earned. Harvard, in turn, scored two runs through errors. The eighth inning resulted in no runs for either side, and the game, which up to this point had been doubtful, was virtually decided in Yale's favor, who, in the ninth inning, by heavy batting scored three more runs. Although outfielded by our opponents, our batting won the day. The nine ran bases with great success. This victory was the more gratifying because our nine entered the contest in a crippled condition. Maxwell, the regular second baseman, was unable to play, on account of a sprained ankle received in the New Haven game played a few days previously. Bigelow supplied his place, which he pluckily kept through the game, although he too was suffering from a sprained ankle. These changes necessitated other changes in the positions of the players. To add to these disadvantages under which the nine played, Avery, whose shoulder had been lame for some time, found it exceedingly painful to pitch the last three innings, and was unable to play again during this season. Jones and Carter played well, and Hotchkiss made a beautiful throw to home base, cutting off a run.

YALE.					HARVARD.				
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	3	0	2	Leeds . . .	S.	1	3	0
Morgan . . .	C.	1	1	2	Latham . . .	R.	1	0	0
Knight . . .	R.	2	0	2	Hooper . . .	P.	0	0	0
Avery . . .	P.	2	3	0	Tyng . . .	C.	0	1	0
Carter . . .	B.	2	0	1	Kent . . .	A.	0	1	0
Bigelow . . .	H.	1	6	0	Thayer . . .	B.	0	1	2
Jones . . .	A.	0	1	0	Ernst . . .	L.	0	1	1
Smith . . .	L.	3	3	1	Tower . . .	M.	0	0	0
Wheaton . . .	S.	1	0	1	Thacher . . .	H.	1	7	1
Totals . . .		15	14	9	Totals . . .		3	14	4
Yale 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 3—9					Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4				

Runs earned : Yale, 4. Time of game, 2 h. 18 m. Umpire, Richard Briggs.

Owing to the crippled condition of our nine, it was generally conceded that Yale would meet with a defeat on Monday, June 28. Maxwell, though suffering from an injured leg, filled the position of pitcher through the nine innings with great effect.

Bigelow, disabled by a sprained ankle, played finely behind the bat, while Morgan, in an unusual position at third base, with an injured hand, played the position without an error. In addition to all these drawbacks our nine were deprived of the services of Avery. The game began with Harvard at the bat. Leeds hit a fly to right field, which Knight failed to get, and made his second on a passed ball. Latham, the next batter, hit a hard liner to Carter, who got it prettily, and touched second, thus putting out Leeds who was running to third. Hooper went out on strikes. By hard hitting, assisted by numerous errors on the part of Harvard in the next three innings, Yale ran her score up to eleven. In the second inning, Harvard, by errors, was allowed to score two, and again in the fifth, by good batting, earned two more. After the second inning Ernst pitched for Harvard, while Hooper retired to left field. Another change was made in the field in the fourth inning, Latham coming to second, and Thayer going to right. Altogether this was a poorly played game, Harvard's demoralization, at the beginning, going far toward making the score so large.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	0	0	2	Leeds	S.	1	0	1				
Morgan	C.	1	0	1	Latham	R.	1	1	0				
Knight	R.	1	1	2	Hooper	P.	0	1	0				
Carter	B.	1	1	2	Tyng	C.	2	1	0				
Bigelow	H.	3	5	1	Kent	A.	0	3	0				
Jones	A.	1	0	0	Thayer	B.	0	3	1				
Maxwell	P.	2	8	1	Ernst	L.	3	4	2				
Smith	L.	1	0	2	Tower	M.	0	0	0				
Wheaton	S.	0	0	0	Thacher	H.	0	9	0				
Totals		10	15	11	Totals		7	22	4				
Yale			4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—11
Harvard			0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Umpire, Wm. C. Dole. Time of game, 2 h. 30 m.

The record of the ball club for this year would be more than incomplete if mention were not made of the feeling inspired in the college by the character and captaincy of Mr. Avery. To him is due not only the praise of being the first to break the chain of defeats with Harvard, but also the glory of having never lost a game in contest with our old-time rival. Instead of leaving the total score blank for Yale—twelve for Harvard—by four successive victories he established our position, and vindicated our right to compete with the best amateur organizations in the country. It would be going beyond the province of this article to indulge in panegyric, yet we cannot refrain from expressing to Mr. Avery the gratitude and admiration which the college feels, and always will feel, for her greatest captain and finest individual player.

AVERAGE OF THE NINE OF '74-75.

PLAYERS.	POSITION.	NO. OF GAMES.	TIMES AT BAT.	1ST BASE HITS.	TOTALS.	AV. 1ST'S.	AV. TOTALS.	PUT OUT.	ASSISTED.	AV. PUT OUT.	AV. ASSISTANTS.	OUTS.	RUNS.	LEFT ON BASES.
Avery . . .	P.	13	60	22	25	.367	.402	7	23	.538	1.77	36	7	17
Smith . . .	L.	14	57	18	22	.316	.386	16	6	1.14	.428	35	13	9
Morgan . . .	C.	7	38	10	10	.263	.263	15	9	2.14	1.28	20	12	5
Knight . . .	R.	14	66	17	20	.258	.312	13	8	.928	.571	37	17	11
Maxwell . . .	B.	12	48	11	13	.229	.271	79	23	6.58	1.92	33	7	6
Bigelow . . .	H.	14	62	14	16	.226	.258	51	36	3.64	2.57	43	9	9
Hotchkiss . . .	M.	12	58	11	11	.189	.189	8	2	.666	.166	42	11	4
Wheaton . . .	S.	14	56	9	11	.164	.197	6	38	.428	2.71	41	7	8
Jones . . .	A.	14	58	8	8	.138	.138	158	4	11.28	.286	46	8	4
Kean . . .	B.	1	4	1	1	.250	.250	1	1	1.00	1.00	4	0	0
Carter . . .	B.	5	21	5	5	.238	.238	12	9	2.40	1.80	13	4	4
Williams . . .	R.	3	14	3	3	.214	.214	0	0	0.00	0.00	8	3	3
Patton . . .	M.	3	15	3	3	.200	.200	3	1	1.08	.333	9	1	5
Totals . . .		14	557	132	148	.235	.255	369	160	27.00	11.4	367	99	85

Total number of runs : Yale, 99 ; opponents, 69.
Total number of base hits : Yale, 132 ; opponents, 89.
Greatest number of runs to a game : Yale, 23 ; opponents, 10.
Greatest number of base hits to a game : Yale, 20 ; opponents, 13.
Number struck out : Yale, 45 ; opponents, 106.
The forfeited game is not included in this table.

THE NINE OF '75-76.

The officers chosen for the season of '75-76 were, Rogers, '76, *President*; Ferry, '77, *Secretary*; J. D. H. Allen, '76, *Treasurer*; and W. I. Bigelow, '77, *Captain*. By the graduation of '75, the club lost the services of Avery, Smith, Jones, and Maxwell, and since Hotchkiss did not return to college the fall term, there were five vacancies in the nine to be filled. Williams, Carter, Downer, Thompson, and Platt were the new men. The nine thus constituted played its first game on the 9th of October, at Waterbury, with the Rose Hills of that place. From the outset Yale batted safely and hard, and it very soon became evident that Yale would win by a large score. The Rose Hills were totally overmatched, and were finally defeated by a score of 22 to 1. In this game Yale made nineteen first base hits, and earned seven runs, and by fine batting succeeded in making the game interesting.

A game was played at New Haven on Wednesday, October 13, with the professional New Havens. In the first part of the game Yale obtained a lead. We were, however, unable to maintain it through the game, and were defeated by the score of 4 to 2. A pretty double play was made by Thompson and Downer in the ninth inning. Cassidy was at first, and Pabor knocked a long fly to left field, which Thompson by great exertion caught, and threw straight into Downer's hands, putting out Cassidy, who had attempted to run to second.

YALE.					NEW HAVEN.				
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.
Knight	P.	2	2	1	Somerville	B.	2	2	1
Morgan	H.	1	2	0	McKelvey	R.	1	0	1
Bigelow	C.	1	2	1	McGinley	H.	0	1	0
Wheaton	S.	1	2	0	Wright	S.	0	2	0
Carter	B.	0	2	0	Trenwith	C.	0	0	0
Williams	M.	2	0	0	Pabor	L.	1	1	0
Thompson	L.	0	0	0	Cassidy	A.	0	0	1
Platt	R.	0	2	0	Nichols	P.	0	1	0
Downer	A.	0	0	0	Tipper	M.	2	0	1
Totals		7	12	2	Totals		6	7	4

Yale 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—4

Umpire, G. M. Rogers, Yale. Time, 1 h. 50 m.

In the game with the Hartford, played on Friday, October 22, at Hartford, the Yale nine outfielded their opponents at every point, and were only beaten by the heavy clean hits which the professionals made in the fourth and fifth innings. Bigelow led at the bat, scoring two runs, one of which was earned.

YALE.					HARTFORD.				
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.
Knight	P.	0	2	0	Burdock	B.	2	0	2
Morgan	H.	1	1	0	Mills	A.	1	2	1
Bigelow	C.	3	2	2	Harbridge	H.	1	4	1
Wheaton	S.	0	0	0	York	L.	1	0	1
Thompson	L.	2	1	1	Ferguson	C.	2	0	2
Williams	M.	1	0	1	Remsen	M.	1	0	1
Carter	B.	0	1	0	Carey	S.	1	3	1
Downer	A.	1	1	0	Bond	P.	2	2	0
Anthony	R.	0	0	0	Allison	R.	0	1	0
Totals		8	8	4	Totals		11	12	9

Yale 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—4
Hartford 0 0 0 5 4 0 0—9

Umpire, Daniels, Hartford Amateurs. Time of game, 1 h. 35 m.
Earned runs : Hartford, 2 ; Yale 1.

On Saturday, April 22, the University nine played its first game with the reorganized Hartford nine. The match was played on the beautiful grounds of the Hartford Club, and notwithstanding the want of practice of each nine, proved to be a very interesting match ; Yale's want of practice was very evident in her nervous throwing.

YALE.							HARTFORD.						
			P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.
Knight .	.	.	P.	1	1	0	Burdock .	.	.	B.	2	0	1
Morgan .	.	.	H.	1	1	0	Remsen .	.	.	M.	0	0	0
Bigelow .	.	.	C.	1	2	1	Higham .	.	.	R.	0	1	0
Wheaton .	.	.	S.	2	1	0	Ferguson .	.	.	C.	1	1	1
Platt .	.	.	R.	0	0	0	Carey .	.	.	S.	0	0	1
Carter .	.	.	B.	0	1	0	Bond .	.	.	P.	2	2	0
Downer .	.	.	A.	0	1	0	York .	.	.	L.	1	0	0
Maxon .	.	.	L.	0	0	0	Mills .	.	.	A.	1	0	1
Armstrong .	.	.	M.	0	2	0	Allison .	.	.	H.	0	0	1
Totals							Totals						
5 9 1							7 4 5						
Yale 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1													
Hartford 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1—5													

Umpire, G. M. Rogers, Yale. Time of game, 1 h. 35 m.

The Stars, an amateur club of New Haven, were defeated, April 26, by a score of 12 to 9. The day was raw and windy, and the play of the Yale nine much below its average.

A nine, composed mostly of graduate University players, visited New Haven on the 29th of April, with the expectation of winning a ball from the University nine. But in spite of their utmost efforts, and the great display of head-work shown by their Captain, F. B. Mitchell, '75, they were beaten by the overwhelming score of 22 to 0.

Another game was played with the Stars of New Haven, on May 3. Again, the exhibition on the part of each nine was miserable, owing to the cold and gusty winds that blew during the game. Its result was a victory for the Stars by a score of 10 to 9.

The nine that represented New Haven this year was considered "down town" as much stronger than the one of the previous year. And it was freely asserted by some that Yale would not make a run. Their predictions, however, proved false, and the game played May 6, turned out to be really an interesting one. Several brilliant plays in the field were made on both sides, while the batting of each was safe and heavy. The score was: Yale, 5; New Haven, 10.

The Nameless Club of Brooklyn came to New Haven May 10, and, as was expected, suffered defeat in an uninteresting game, which resulted: Yale, 13; Nameless, 2.

The New Havens again defeated the University in a game played on the Howard Avenue grounds, May 11. Our nine was outplayed at the bat and in the field. Carter's pitching was rendered less effective than usual, owing to the condition of Morgan's hands. The totals were: Yale, 3; New Haven, 9.

A third game was played with the New Havens on the 13th. The batting was very good, though that of our nine was very unlucky. Bigelow's play on third was very fine. Maxon captured a very difficult foul fly in left field. The score was: Yale, 1; New Haven, 6.

These games with the New Havens were thought to have done more harm than

good to the discipline of the nine, but such an opinion is extremely ill-judged. The lack of success with Harvard this year was due, not to too much practice with this or any other club, but to a series of accidents, which necessitated constant changes in the positions of the players. So that actually in no two games did our players fill the same positions.

On the 17th of May the nine went to Hartford to play the Trinity nine, on the Hartford grounds. The pitcher on the Trinity nine fully maintained his reputation for effectiveness of delivery. Our nine played carelessly from over-confidence, but won easily by the score of 9 to 4.

YALE.							TRINITY.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Morgan . . .	H.	2	0	1	Brigham . . .		B.	0	1	1			
Bigelow . . .	C.	2	1	3	Lincoln . . .		C.	1	1	0			
Wheaton . . .	S.	1	0	1	White . . .		H.	0	9	1			
Dawes . . .	M.	1	1	0	McKennen . . .		P.	0	2	0			
Carter . . .	P.	0	0	0	Hewitt . . .		A.	2	0	1			
Anthony . . .	B.	0	3	1	Rogers . . .		L.	2	0	0			
Downer . . .	A.	1	0	1	Campbell . . .		R.	0	0	0			
Platt . . .	R.	1	0	1	Elbert . . .		M.	1	1	1			
Maxon . . .	L.	1	0	1	Stark . . .		S.	1	0	0			
Totals . . .		9	5	9	Totals . . .			7	14	4			
Yale . . .		1	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—9		
Trinity . . .		0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4		

Umpire, J. P. Andrews. Time of game, 1 h. 50 m.

The first game with Princeton was played May 20, on the grounds of the Princeton Club. Up to the seventh inning Princeton had not secured a run, while Yale had obtained five. In the eighth inning, however, Princeton improved in her batting, and with the help of a number of errors that were mostly due to the roughness of the ground, made five runs and tied the game. Yale then went to the bat and made two more runs, by which she was again placed in the lead. In the ninth inning, amidst uproarious applause from the students, and screams and jeers of derision at Yale from the “unwashed,” Princeton made four more runs.

With the score standing 9 to 7 against them, Yale began their ninth inning. Maxon, the first striker, went out on an easy ball to short. Immediately a great shout went up. But the next six strikers made base hits, earning four runs, and securing five, thus winning the game by a score of 12 to 9.

Princeton was thoroughly chagrined at this sudden turning of the tables, and failed signally in her attempt to conceal her bitter disappointment at the result of the game.

YALE.						PRINCETON.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.	
Morgan	H.	1	3	2	Laughlin	S.	0	3	0		
Bigelow	C.	3	2	2	Walker	M.	0	0	2		
Wheaton	S.	2	1	3	Furman	B.	2	5	2		
Dawes	M.	2	2	3	Woods	C.	1	0	1		
Carter	P.	1	0	0	Mann	A.	2	3	2		
Anthony	B.	1	1	1	Denney	H.	1	5	2		
Downer	A.	0	1	0	Cargé	P.	0	1	0		
Platt	R.	1	0	1	Duffield	L.	2	0	0		
Maxon	L.	0	2	0	Kaufman	R.	0	1	0		
Totals		11	12	12	Totals		8	18	9		

Yale 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 2 5—12
Princeton 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4—9

Umpire, Hawley, Yale, '76. Time of game, 1 h. 45 m.

The result of the game with the Stars of Syracuse, on the 23d of May, was a bad defeat for Yale. Carter's pitching was batted all over the field, the Stars making no less than twenty-two first base hits. Yale also batted hard, but not hard enough to make the game a close one. A strong wind was blowing against the pitching, which accounts in part for the heavy batting. Score: Yale, 9; Stars, 23.

Another practice game was played with the New Havens, on the Howard Avenue Grounds, May 25. The game contained nothing of special interest, the New Havens taking the lead at the start, and winning by the score of 9 to 1.

On the 27th of May, our nine played a game at Providence with the college nine of Brown University, which resulted in favor of Yale by the score of 13 to 5. The game was uninteresting throughout.

In a ten inning game on the grounds of Howard Avenue, on the 29th of May, Yale was defeated by the New Havens by the score of 8 to 7. Nothing especially noticeable occurred during the game. But because of the close score and even playing, it fully repaid all the spectators present.

YALE.						NEW HAVEN.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.	
Morgan	H.	1	2	2	Fleet	B.	0	1	0		
Bigelow	C.	3	2	1	Waitt	A.	2	1	1		
Wheaton	S.	1	1	0	Pabor	L.	1	1	1		
Smith	M.	4	0	0	Cassidy	R.	1	1	1		
Carter	P.	1	1	0	Knowdell	H.	2	5	1		
Anthony	B.	1	0	0	Spence	C.	2	1	2		
Downer	A.	1	2	2	Wright	S.	1	0	1		
Williams	R.	1	1	0	Nichols	P.	2	0	1		
Maxon	L.	1	1	2	McGee	M.	1	1	0		
Totals		14	10	7	Totals		12	11	8		

Umpire, Dawes, Yale. Time of game, 2 h. 10 m.
Earned runs : New Haven, 4; Yale, 1.

The Bridgeports of Bridgeport defeated our nine by a score of 8 to 6, on Thursday, June 8.

On the 12th of June the New Havens again defeated the University nine, the score standing at the close of the game : Yale, 1 ; New Haven, 6. The Stars of New Haven were easily defeated by Yale on the 24th of June, by a score of 30 to 4. The game was one-sided and uninteresting.

THE FOURTEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The second game of the series with Harvard was played at New Haven, June 26, on the Howard Avenue grounds. Yale was sent to the bat, Morgan led off with a base hit to Wright, reaching third on a hit of Bigelow's, which Dow failed to stop. Wheaton then made a clean hit to left on which both Morgan and Bigelow scored. Errors by Thacher and Latham brought Wheaton in, and the next three men were put out at first.

This excellent start was offset by the unsteady fielding of Yale, by which Harvard scored four runs without making a base hit. In the second and third innings neither side scored. In the fourth Carter took his base on a safe hit, which was followed by another to right field by Platt. Dow, the right fielder, allowed the ball to pass him, upon which Platt ran to third, where he forced Carter off his base, who had carelessly failed to take advantage of Dow's error. For a few moments the ball moved in a very lively manner as Harvard attempted to put Carter out between the bases. But, by good fortune, he finally reached home amidst the loud applause of the spectators, who had been worked up to the highest state of excitement. While this play was being made, Platt had gained third, and was brought in by a good hit of Downer's, making the score 5 to 4 in favor of Yale. In the sixth inning Carter scored again, being brought home by Downer's base hit, after having gained his second on errors. In the seventh inning, one base hit, with the assistance of errors, gave Yale another run. Harvard failed to score after the first inning until the eighth and ninth, when two more runs were added to her score, one in each inning. The final result was : Yale, 7 ; Harvard, 6. In this game Yale outplayed Harvard both at the bat and in the field. Carter's pitching was exceedingly puzzling to Harvard, no less than eleven men going out on strikes. Score :

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.			
Morgan . . .	H.	3	1	2	Leeds . . .	S.	0	0	1				
Bigelow . . .	C.	1	2	1	Tyng . . .	M.	0	5	0				
Wheaton . . .	S.	1	0	1	Thayer . . .	C.	0	0	1				
Dawes . . .	M.	0	0	0	Ernst . . .	P.	1	0	2				
Carter . . .	P.	0	2	2	Dow . . .	R.	0	2	0				
Platt . . .	A.	1	1	1	Wright . . .	A.	1	0	1				
Downer . . .	B.	2	2	0	Latham . . .	L.	1	1	0				
Williams . . .	R.	0	0	0	Thacher. . .	H.	1	3	1				
Maxon. . .	L.	0	1	0	Sawyer . . .	B.	1	1	0				
Totals . . .		8	9	7	Totals . . .		5	12	6				
Yale . . .			3	0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—7									
Harvard . . .			4	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—6									

Umpire, Mr. Stratton. Time of game, 2 h. 17 m.

THE FIFTEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The deciding game with Harvard was played at Hartford, July 1, the day after the annual Yale-Harvard boat race. Yale won the toss, and sent Harvard to the bat. During the first two innings neither side scored. In the third inning, Latham and Sawyer reached their first on errors by Wheaton. Three base hits in succession were then made, and Harvard retired with three runs and sufficient lead to give her all needed confidence for the rest of the game. Yale was unable to score until the seventh inning, when Bigelow, having gained first on a fumble by Thayer, came home on errors by the catcher and pitcher. In the eighth inning Harvard scored again. The ninth was a blank for both, and the game stood: Yale, 1; Harvard, 5. In this match Yale was outplayed at the bat and in the field. Carter's pitching puzzled Harvard, for seven men struck out, but he was not supported as well as Ernst, whose pitching was very effective.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Morgan	H.	1	2	0	Leeds		S.	1	0	1			
Bigelow	C.	1	1	1	Tyng		M.	1	1	0			
Wheaton	S.	0	3	0	Thayer		C.	2	1	1			
Dawes	M.	0	1	0	Ernst		P.	0	3	1			
Carter	P.	0	2	0	Dow		R.	1	0	0			
Platt	A.	0	1	0	Wright		A.	1	0	0			
Downer	B.	0	0	0	Latham		L.	0	0	1			
Williams	L.	0	1	0	Thacher		H.	1	2	0			
Maxon	R.	0	0	0	Sawyer		B.	0	0	1			
Totals		2	11	1	Totals			7	7	5			
Yale				0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1									
Harvard				0 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0—5									

Umpire, Mr. Huse, Brown University. Time of game, 2 h.

THE NINE OF '76-77.

The club was reorganized under the following officers: J. P. Andrews, '77, *President*; J. A. Porter, '78, *Secretary*; N. U. Walker, '77, *Treasurer*; W. I. Bigelow, '77, *Captain*. The opening game was played with the New Havens, September 23, and, though closely contested, was characterized by poor batting on both sides. The fielding, however, was very fine, and sufficiently repaid the spectators. The score was: Yale, 0; New Havens, 1.

On the 4th of October, the nine went to Bridgeport to play the club in that place. Up to the end of the seventh inning each side had scored three runs. At this juncture, the manager of the Bridgeports—for some reason known only to himself—refused to let his team play any longer, though all appeared willing to finish the game. The proper score for record, therefore, is: Yale, 9; Bridgeport, 0.

In the spring of 1877, the University nine began practice at the earliest opportunity, and on April 7 met the New Havens for the opening game of the season. Downer

and Morgan were absent, so that little was expected from it. But, from the result of the game, a successful record was augured for the future. Yale earned three runs by good batting, and outfielded her opponents, winning the game by a score of 13 to 10.

On the following Wednesday, April 11, a game was played with the Haymakers, an amateur club of New Haven. Up to the fifth inning the match was close, but from that point to the end of the game, Yale found little difficulty in batting Parson's pitching, and won easily by a score of 9 to 1.

A very interesting game was played with the Hartfords of Brooklyn, at Hamilton Park, on Saturday, April 14. Three errors by Yale in the first inning gave the Hartfords four runs. Yale on going to the bat also obtained a good start. After two men had gained their bases, Williams made a clean hit, bringing them home. An error of Harbridge gave Yale another run before the inning closed. A fine double play was made by Williams and Downer in the second inning, neither side scoring. In the third inning Yale scored and tied the game. Then the Hartfords drew ahead again, making one run in the fourth inning.

These positions were held until the eighth inning, when Yale again tied the game. So the game went on; both sides were blanked in the ninth inning, and both scored one in the tenth. The eleventh was a whitewash for each, and the twelfth was begun amidst much excitement. Harbridge made a hit and reached second, a passed ball allowed him to go to third, and a base hit by Burdock sent him home. No more runs were scored by the Hartfords. Yale, however, was unable to tie the game again, and so was finally beaten by a score of 7 to 6.

Yale played this game with two substitutes, one of them Ives, who, being placed in the difficult position of catcher, made no less than fifteen errors, and it is but fair to say that had he been able to play up to the average of the nine, or the regular catcher, the game would have resulted differently. Score:

YALE.							HARTFORD.						
	P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Wheaton . . .	S.	0	0	2	Holdsworth . . .	M.	0	0	1				
Bigelow . . .	C.	1	2	0	Burdock . . .	B.	1	0	2				
Clark . . .	B.	1	2	1	Carey . . .	S.	1	1	1				
Williams . . .	M.	2	0	0	Ferguson . . .	C.	1	1	1				
Downer . . .	A.	2	0	1	Cassidy . . .	R.	1	0	0				
Carter . . .	P.	2	1	0	York . . .	L.	0	0	1				
Sears . . .	R.	1	0	0	Larkin . . .	P.	2	4	0				
Brown . . .	L.	1	0	1	Allison . . .	H.	0	3	0				
Ives . . .	H.	0	15	1	Harbridge . . .	A.	2	1	1				
Totals . . .		10	20	6	Totals . . .		8	10	7				
Yale . . .		3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—6
Hartford . . .		4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—7

Umpire, Mr. Pabor, New Haven Club.
Runs earned: Yale, 1; Hartford, 1.

The Alaskas were defeated by Yale on the 21st of April. The game was not a good one, though the score was small. Score : Yale, 4 ; Alaska, 2.

A second game was played with the Haymakers of New Haven, on the 25th of April. This club was no match for Yale, and was beaten easily by a score of 10 to 4.

The game with the Keystones, on the 25th of April, was another uninteresting match. The Keystones were totally overmatched. To add to the disagreeableness of the game a strong wind was blowing, which was as annoying to the spectators as to the players. Score : Yale, 29 ; Keystone, 12.

The Chelseas, the champion amateur club of the State of New York, visited New Haven on Saturday, May 5. It took ten innings to decide which of the two nines was the better. Yale finally won, making the two winning runs in the tenth inning.

Knight, who had played on the University nine of '75, played the position of centre field. But owing to his want of practice he muffed a fly, and had it not been for this error Yale would have had an easier victory. Carter pitched with great effect. The same may be said of the Chelseas' pitcher also. Each nine fielded almost perfectly. Morgan played for the first time this season in his accustomed position behind the bat, making no errors, and doing excellent work.

YALE.					CHELSEA.				
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.
Knight	M.	0	1	0	Clair	C.	0	0	0
Morgan	H.	0	0	0	Hays	L.	1	0	0
Bigelow	C.	0	0	0	Laughlin	B.	0	0	0
Wheaton	S.	1	1	2	Hourigan	R.	1	2	4
Clark	B.	2	3	1	Rule	P.	1	2	0
Williams	R.	2	0	0	Rosamond	S.	0	1	0
Downer	A.	0	0	0	Dunn	A.	0	0	0
Carter	P.	0	0	0	Cassidy	M.	0	1	0
Brown	L.	0	0	0	Curran	H.	2	0	0
Totals		5	5	3	Totals		5	6	1
Yale			0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3
Chelsea			0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Umpire, Hartenstein. Time of game, 1 h. 30 m.

On the 9th of May, the Hartford Amateurs were defeated in a prettily played game by a score of 6 to 2.

On May 12, the Alaska club again tried to win a ball from Yale, but without success, they being defeated by a score of 9 to 1.

The Resolute club of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was next defeated by a score of 9 to 3. This game was well played on the part of Yale, her batting being strong and her fielding steady, and marred by few errors. The Resolute club, too, was a strong amateur organization, and the victory was a very creditable one.

The first of a series of games with Amherst was played at Amherst on Saturday, May 19.

In the first two innings Amherst succeeded in making four runs, while Yale was as yet unable to score. At the end of the sixth inning, however, Yale had gained a lead of three, while Amherst had been unable to make another score. From this point of the game the match was one-sided and uninteresting. The score : Yale, 9 ; Amherst, 4. Base hits : Yale, 14 ; Amherst, 2.

On the 23d of May, a large crowd of spectators assembled on the Princeton College grounds, to witness the first of the series of games between Yale and Princeton. Without suitable water for rowing, Princeton had given up boating and devoted her attention strictly to base ball.

Many of her friends expressed their confidence in her ability to win this year, and the disappointment which they suffered from Princeton's defeat was very bitter. The game opened with Princeton at the bat. In the second inning each nine made a run, but from this point to the end of the game, Yale drew steadily ahead.

Once in the seventh inning it seemed as if Princeton would recover all her lost ground, when by good batting she succeeded in making three runs, but this proved to be only a "spurt," since these were the last runs she made. Yale outfielded Princeton, but in her turn was outbatted, and but for fine base running would have brought home a defeat instead of a victory by the score of 6 to 4.

YALE.							PRINCETON.						
	P.	O.	R.	I B.	E.		P.	O.	R.	I B.	E.		
Wheaton . . .	S.	5	0	0	0	Laughlin . . .	S.	4	1	1	1		
Morgan . . .	H.	3	1	2	3	Furman . . .	R.	5	0	0	0		
Bigelow . . .	C.	3	1	0	1	D. Denny . . .	B.	2	1	2	1		
Clark . . .	B.	4	0	0	0	Kaufman . . .	L.	2	0	4	1		
Williams . . .	R.	2	1	1	0	H. Denny . . .	A.	3	1	1	3		
Smith . . .	M.	2	1	2	0	Duffield . . .	M.	3	0	0	1		
Downer . . .	A.	3	1	1	2	Jacobus . . .	C.	4	0	0	0		
Carter . . .	P.	3	1	0	3	Smith . . .	P.	1	1	1	2		
Brown . . .	L.	2	0	0	0	Funkhouser . . .	H.	3	0	0	5		
Totals . . .		27	6	6	9	Totals . . .		27	4	9	14		

Runs earned : Yale, 0 ; Princeton, 2. Time of game, 1 h. 50 m.

Umpire, Mr. Bunce.

THE SIXTEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The first game of the Yale-Harvard series of 1877, played on Saturday, May 26, at Hamilton Park, was a signal defeat for Harvard. The remarkable feature about it was, not that Harvard failed to secure a run, but that she went to the bat only twenty-seven times in the whole game ; each player went out in the regular order of striking. Not a single base hit was made on Carter in this game, and it was clearly evident to

the spectators that Harvard was demoralized, and that the game was virtually decided before the ninth inning was completed. The number of spectators present was about 3,000, many of whom were ladies.

The game opened with Yale at the bat. Wheaton, the first striker, made a base hit to left centre, which was loudly applauded. Bigelow then hit a hot ball to Sawyer at second, who let it go by, Bigelow reaching first and Wheaton home. Clark went out on a short fly to Ernst, and Williams failed to reach first. Harvard then came to the bat, Leeds striking out, Tyng hitting to Clark failed to reach first, and Tower going out at first also. In the second inning Smith and Downer both went out on fouls, and Carter hit a short fly which was taken by Tyng. On the side of Harvard, Thayer reached first by a short throw to Downer, and stole second through Morgan's wild throw, he being the only player on the side of Harvard who reached second base. Meanwhile Ernst went out on a long fly to Brown, which was splendidly taken by the latter. Thayer then tried to get to third, but was put out by Bigelow at the base. Latham, who had reached first, then attempted to steal second, but was put out by a fine throw from Morgan which was well taken by Clark. In the third inning Brown reached first by a good base hit, but was put out at second by a good throw from Tyng to Sawyer. Wheaton went out on a fly to Dow, and Morgan struck to Thayer and failed to reach first. Wright hit to Clark, Dow to Bigelow, and Sawyer to Carter, all going out at first base. In the fourth inning Bigelow went out on a fly to Ernst, and Clark on a foul to Tyng. Williams reached first by Dow's fumble, and took second on Sawyer's error. Smith then went to first on a base hit, giving Williams third. Downer reached second, and Smith and Williams came in on a muff by Sawyer, followed by other errors. Downer stole third, and, in the opinion of umpire, was safe, but while this point was being questioned the ball was tossed off the diamond, and Downer came home. Carter then went out at first on a hit to Ernst. Leeds hit a long fly which was finely taken by Smith in centre field. Tyng went out at first. Tower, who reached first on an error of Clark's, was caught out by Carter to Downer. The fifth inning opened with a two-base hit by Brown. Wheaton then drove a long fly to right field, himself going out, but Brown reaching home on Morgan's out, this being an earned run for Yale. Bigelow reached first on an error, but after stealing second was left on base, Clark going out at first. On Harvard's side, Thayer went out on a fly to Clark; Ernst and Latham hit grounders to Clark, by whom they were fielded out at first.

In the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth innings both sides were retired with a zero. In the last inning a pretty but lucky play was made by Yale. Dow hit a hot liner to Carter, which went through his hands straight to Wheaton, who, being on the alert, took it in fine style amidst prolonged applause. Sawyer then went out at first, and for the second time Harvard was "Chicagoed" by Yale.

In this game Harvard was outfielded, outbatted, and demoralized. But in no point was the difference in the play of the two nines so conspicuous as in the effectiveness of the pitching. While seven base hits were made by Yale off Ernst, not one was made off Carter, so effective was his delivery.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
		R.	I B.	P. O.	A.	E.			P.	I B.	P. O.	A.	R.
Wheaton	. S.	1	3	1	3	0	Leeds	. S.	0	0	0	2	1
Morgan	. H.	0	0	1	2	0	Tyng	. H.	0	0	8	1	1
Bigelow	. C.	0	0	1	4	0	Tower	. M.	0	0	1	1	1
Clark	. B.	0	0	2	6	1	Thayer	. C.	0	0	0	3	0
Williams	. R.	1	0	0	0	0	Ernst	. P.	0	0	2	3	0
Smith	. M.	1	1	2	0	0	Latham	. L.	0	0	1	0	0
Downer	. A.	1	0	19	0	1	Wright	. A.	0	0	11	0	1
Carter	. P.	0	1	0	5	0	Dow	. R.	0	0	2	0	4
Brown	. L.	1	2	1	0	0	Sawyer	. B.	0	0	2	4	2
Totals	.	5	7	27	20	2	Totals	.	0	0	27	14	10
Yale 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0—5													
Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0													

Earned runs : Yale, 1 ; Harvard, 0. Struck out : Yale, 1 ; Harvard, 1. Strikes called : Yale, 19 ; Harvard, 16. Struck at and missed : Yale, 9 ; Harvard, 7. Bases called on Carter, 21 ; on Ernst, 14. Time of game : 1 hour 40 min. Umpire : Mr. Huse, Brown University B. B. C.

The Hartford Amateurs, a strong amateur organization, came near defeating the University nine in a game played at Hamilton Park on the 30th of May.

Although outbatted, Yale's superior fielding and base running saved her the game. Score : Yale, 4 ; Hartford Amateur, 2.

The game with the Trinity College nine, played at Hartford, June 2, proved to be closer and more interesting than was expected.

For the first few innings Yale was unable to bat Elbert's curve pitching, but succeeded in getting hold of it in the latter part of the game, when, by a number of good hits, which were aided greatly by Trinity's errors in the field, she succeeded in making a score of five. Owing to the weakness of Trinity's catcher, Yale was able to steal bases with impunity. Only one base hit was made on Carter, whose pitching was altogether too difficult for Trinity to bat effectually.

YALE.							TRINITY.						
		P.	I B.	F.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Wheaton	. . . S.	2	0	1		Stark	. . . S.	0	0	0			
Morgan	. . . M.	0	0	0		White	. . . H.	0	3	0			
Bigelow	. . . C.	3	0	2		Hewett	. . . A.	0	1	0			
Platt	. . . R.	0	0	0		Wilcox	. . . C.	0	1	0			
Williams	. . . B.	0	0	0		Rogers	. . . L.	1	0	0			
Smith	. . . H.	0	1	0		Campbell	. . . B.	0	2	0			
Downer	. . . A.	1	0	1		Russell	. . . M.	1	0	0			
Carter	. . . P.	1	0	0		Elbert	. . . P.	0	3	0			
Brown	. . . L.	1	0	1		Kurtz	. . . R.	0	0	0			
Totals	.		8	1	5	Totals	.		2	10	0		
Yale 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1—5													
Trinity 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0													

Umpire, C. Daniels. Time of game, 1 h. 45 m.
Earned runs, Yale, 2.

A severe defeat was given to Princeton in its second game with the Yale nine on Saturday, June 9. The grounds were yet wet from a rain that occurred in the morning, so that a number of errors which were made in the course of the game were, on that account, excusable. Yale obtained a good start by making two runs in the first inning. In the third, fourth, and fifth innings five more runs were added to her lead of two, and in the eighth another, the ninth inning being a blank; her full score amounted to eight. Princeton was unable to score a run.

YALE.						PRINCETON.					
	P.	I B.	E.	R.		P.	I B.	E.	R.		
Wheaton . . .	S.	1	1	1	Laughlin . . .	S.	1	1	0		
Morgan . . .	H.	3	2	2	Purman . . .	R.	1	0	0		
Bigelow . . .	C.	1	1	2	Denney, J. . .	C.	0	3	0		
Clark . . .	B.	1	1	1	Kaufman . . .	M.	0	0	0		
Williams . . .	R.	0	0	0	Denney, F. . .	H.	1	5	0		
Smith . . .	M.	1	0	2	Duffield . . .	L.	2	1	0		
Downer . . .	A.	1	1	0	Warren . . .	B.	1	1	0		
Carter . . .	P.	1	1	0	Smith . . .	P.	0	8	0		
Brown . . .	L.	0	0	0	Funkhauser . .	A.	0	1	0		
Totals . . .		9	7	8	Totals . . .		6	20	0		
Yale . . .			2	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0—8
Princeton . .			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire, Mr. Bunce. Time of game, 1 h. 40 m.

On Wednesday, the 13th of June, the Yale met the Hartfords of Brooklyn a second time. The game was interesting and the result doubtful to the very close. The Hartfords, however, batted harder and made less errors than Yale, so fairly earned the game. The score :

YALE.							HARTFORD.								
		P.	I B.	E.	R.			P.	I B.	E.	R.				
Wheaton	.	.	S.	1	1	0	Holdsworth	.	.	M.	0	0	0		
Morgan	.	.	H.	0	4	0	Start	.	.	A.	1	0	0		
Bigelow	.	.	C.	0	0	0	Burdock	.	.	B.	1	0	0		
Williams	.	.	B.	0	0	0	Carey	.	.	S.	0	0	0		
Smith	.	.	M.	0	0	0	Ferguson	.	.	C.	3	0	1		
Downer	.	.	A.	0	1	0	York	.	.	L.	2	0	1		
Carter	.	.	P.	0	0	0	Cassidy	.	.	R.	0	0	1		
Brown	.	.	L.	1	0	0	Allison	.	.	H.	1	1	0		
Platt	.	.	R.	0	1	0	Larkin	.	.	P.	0	1	0		
Totals . . .						2	7	0	Totals . . .				8	2	3
Yale . . .						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Hartford . .						0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3	

Umpire, Mr. Bunce. Time of game, 1 h. 45 m.

A game with Amherst, played on the 15th of June, resulted in the defeat of Yale by a score of 4 to 5. Perhaps none were so greatly surprised at this result as the Amherst nine itself. A number of Amherst students were so flushed with this triumph that their confidence in their nine was from that moment unbounded. And they freely asserted that the next game with Yale would result in a much more severe defeat than the one she had just suffered. It is, however, a fact worthy of record that this confidence had subsided greatly before these two nines met again, and utterly disappeared before the first inning of the last game was finished, where Yale opened with five runs. This defeat was not due to Amherst's superior fielding or batting, for in both these points she was decidedly inferior to Yale. It was the bad judgment with which Yale ran bases, and the good throwing to second of the Amherst catcher, that gave to Amherst a game to which she was entitled neither by batting nor fielding.

The Chelseas of Brooklyn were defeated on the 19th of June, after a close and exciting contest by a score of 5 to 4.

Good plays were constantly occurring throughout the game, and each nine showed clearly that, as an amateur nine, it was worthy to rank among the best. The batting was about equal on both sides, and the game was won by Yale's superior fielding. Score :

YALE.							CHELSEA.						
			P.	I B.	E.	R.				P.	I B.	E.	R.
Wheaton	.	.	S.	1	0	1	Clark	.	.	H.	1	7	1
Morgan	.	.	H.	1	4	0	Hayes	.	.	L.	1	0	1
Bigelow	.	.	C.	1	0	0	Hourigan	.	.	R.	2	0	0
Clark	.	.	B.	0	1	0	McGee	.	.	B.	0	2	0
Williams	.	.	R.	0	0	2	Rule	.	.	P.	1	4	1
Smith	.	.	P.	2	1	2	Roseman	.	.	S.	0	2	0
Downer	.	.	A.	2	0	0	Dunne	.	.	A.	0	1	0
Carter	.	.	M.	0	0	0	Corcoran	.	.	M.	2	0	1
Brown	.	.	L.	1	0	0	Curran	.	.	C.	0	0	0
Totals	.	.		8	6	5	Totals	.	.		7	16	4

Umpire, Mr. Parsons. Time of game, 2 h. 5 m.

Runs earned, Yale, 1 ; Chelsea, 1.

THE SEVENTEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The second game of the Yale-Harvard series was played at Cambridge on Friday, June 22. About 3,000 spectators were present, and a very close game was anticipated. Jarvis Field, the regular grounds of the Harvard nine, was undergoing some alterations, and so the game was played on grounds which were very hard and uneven, and too small for such an important match.

As soon as the Yale nine arrived on the field they began the preliminary ball tossing, and, as a number of balls bounded in an erratic and lively manner, it appeared to some of their watchful sympathizers that even at that early moment they gave signs of demoralization, which could be attributed to a want of familiarity with the wretched grounds.

Harvard went first to the bat, and secured two runs in the first inning on Yale's errors. Her lead was increased gradually to the end of the game, which she won easily by a score of 10 to 1. Yale's batting seemed as demoralized as her fielding, for only three base hits were made on Ernst. Of the individual play of the Yale nine in this game little can be said, if we except that of Bigelow and Wheaton, which was effective, and up to the excellent standard customary with them.

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	R.	I B.	P. O.	E.		P.	R.	I B.	P. O.	E.
Wheaton . . .	S.	0	0	1	1	Thayer. . . .	C.	3	3	3	1
Morgan . . .	H.	0	1	5	5	Tyng	H.	2	2	2	2
Bigelow . . .	C.	0	0	1	0	Tower	M.	0	0	0	0
Clark	B.	1	0	1	4	Ernst	P.	0	2	1	2
Williams . . .	R.	0	0	0	2	Leeds	S.	1	0	0	1
Smith	M.	0	0	0	0	Wright.	A.	1	2	12	0
Downer . . .	A.	0	2	18	3	Latham	L.	2	2	3	0
Carter	P.	0	0	1	1	Dow	R.	0	0	3	0
Brown	L.	0	0	0	0	Sawyer.	B.	1	0	3	0
Totals		1	3	27	16	Totals		10	11	27	6

On the 25th of June, the return game with Trinity was played on Hamilton Park. The game was the least interesting one of the season. Our nine played finely, and had the umpire understood calling "strikes" and "balls" the score would have stood 19 to 0 instead of 17 to 1.

On the 27th of June the nine went to Hartford to wipe out the blot of the 15th. This they found no difficulty in doing. Amherst utterly failed to make good her boast to "lay out" the Yale nine, and retired with a score of 24 to 8 against her.

THE EIGHTEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The last game of the season, and last in the series with Harvard, was played at Hartford June 30. The crowd which witnessed the game was very large and demonstrative. From the records of the nines, and the result of the two preceding games, it was very evident that neither side had any ground for being confident of winning. Other things being equal, it was next to a certainty that luck would decide the game. This was the case. Harvard won the toss, and sent Yale to the bat. Neither side scored the first inning. In the second, Harvard fielded unsteadily, Leeds and Tyng making most of the errors, and Yale was allowed to score one run. Harvard then went to the bat, and, after getting a man on third, scored on a passed ball by Morgan. In the third and fourth inning neither side scored. In the fifth, Yale made one, Harvard two. In the sixth and seventh each nine was again blanked. In the eighth, by lucky hits, Harvard gained two more runs, and neither side scoring in the ninth, Yale was defeated 2 to 5.

We cannot but feel that these nines were most evenly matched. If Yale excelled in the field, Harvard excelled in base running. Both pitchers were very effective, and about equally skillful. In batting it would be hard to decide which was the better,

without carefully comparing the record of each nine. In this game Yale hit Ernst very squarely, but, unfortunately, the balls went directly to some fielder, while Harvard earned bases on hits which were not “cleanly” struck, but would fall under the category of the “scratch” order. Twice—and at turning points in the game—heavy hits by Morgan and Smith were unlucky enough to “lodge” in the hands of Harvard’s fielders. Had these two hits counted, the score had at least been 6 to 5, instead of 2 to 5, and they must have counted had the players not been, in each case, exactly where they chanced to be when the balls were struck.

This fact, which all admit, we offer as no apology for Yale’s defeat, but simply as confirming the statement that the game, since the playing was about equal, was won by luck.

YALE.					HARVARD.				
	P.	R.	I B.	E.		P.	R.	I B.	E.
Wheaton	S.	0	0	1	Thayer	C.	0	1	0
Morgan	H.	0	0	2	Tyng	H.	0	2	0
Bigelow	C.	0	0	1	Tower	M.	0	1	0
Clark	B.	0	2	1	Ernst	P.	0	0	2
Williams	R.	2	1	0	Leeds	S.	1	0	2
Smith	M.	0	1	0	Wright	A.	2	2	2
Downer	A.	0	0	0	Latham	L.	1	1	0
Carter	P.	0	0	1	Dow	R.	1	1	0
Brown	L.	0	0	0	Sawyer	B.	0	1	2
Totals		2	4	6	Totals		5	9	8
Yale			0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Harvard			0	1	0	0	2	0	0—5

Umpire, Mr. Huse, Brown. Time of game, 1 h. 45 m.

The captaincy of Mr. Bigelow gave entire satisfaction to the college. Extending over two years, it afforded him ample opportunity for the full development and careful training of his men, so that by maintaining a steady advance in the skill and efficiency of the nine, he left the game at Yale higher than ever before ; and this though out of six games with Harvard he won but two. As an individual player—second only to Avery—he played third base during the season of '76-77, in a manner never before equaled at Yale, and, perhaps, never surpassed by any amateur player in the country.

BATTING RECORD.

	NO. OF GAMES.	TIMES AT BAT.	RUNS.	1ST BASE HITS.	PER CT. I B.	AV. B. H. TO GAME.
Bigelow	23	109	27	34	.311	1.48
Smith	16	66	18	17	.257	1.06
Wheaton	23	114	33	27	.236	1.18
Clark	19	89	19	21	.235	1.10
Morgan	17	81	15	19	.234	1.12
Downer	21	94	16	20	.212	.96
Williams	22	96	17	20	.208	.91
Brown	21	86	14	16	.186	.76
Platt	11	48	6	8	.166	.72
Carter	23	89	14	16	.163	.70

FIELDING RECORD.

	NO. OF GAMES.	PUT OUT.	ASSISTED.	ERRORS.	AV. ERRORS TO GAME.
Brown	21	23	5	0	.0
Smith	16	36	13	4	.25
Platt	11	33	0	3	.27
Bigelow	23	30	52	10	.43
Williams	22	25	57	11	.50
Wheaton	23	27	71	14	.61
Downer	21	277	3	4	.66
Clark	19	30	52	22	1.16
Carter	23	20	158	30	1.30
Morgan	17	93	26	32	1.88

THE NINE OF '77-78.

The officers chosen for the year were, J. P. McCune, *President*; S. B. Sharpe, *Secretary*; T. E. Mower, *Treasurer*; W. V. Downer, *Captain*.

Desirous of trying his new men, Huchison, Platt, Ripley, and Ives, Captain Downer arranged a game with the Hartford Amateurs, which was interesting and well played up to the seventh inning, when the Hartfords scored six runs, being aided by a couple of base hits, and a succession of slow hits to the infield, which could not be returned in time to prevent the men running home. Yale's efforts at scoring were checked by three magnificent double plays, which were prominent features of the game. Total: Hartfords, 7; Yale, 0.

A game was played on the 17th of October, at Waterbury, with a nine consolidated from the two best clubs of that city. Our nine batted strongly, and fielded well, and won by the score of 8 to 1. Parker and Carter played especially well, Ives doing fairly behind the bat.

The spring season was opened April 17, at Hartford, by a game with Trinity, which resulted in a victory for Yale by the score of 6 to 0, Yale making no base hits.

On the 19th the League nine from Providence visited New Haven, and whitewashed us 4 to 0. Base hits were made by Lamb, Brown, and Huchison. Errors: Providence, 3; Yale, 12. Struck out: Providence, 5; Yale, 10. This defeat was followed by another at Lynn, Mass., in a game with the Live Oaks, who scored 7 to our 0. The Live Oaks made all their runs in two innings. They made two errors and eight base hits. Yale, three errors and three base hits.

On the 27th we played the Wesleyans of Middletown at Hamilton Park, winning easily, 10 to 1. Errors: Yale, 3; base hits, 7. Errors: Wesleyan, 17; base hits, 6. The game lasted only six innings, and was as uninteresting as one-sided. The Wesleyans hit Carter without difficulty, but were prevented from scoring after the first inning by the fine fielding of our nine.

A game was played with the Monitors of Waterbury May 4, the most noticeable features being Huchison's three-base hit on the first ball of the game; Parker's fine base hitting, and a remarkably fine left-handed catch by the latter on third. Base hits: Yale, 9; errors, 5. Monitors: base hits, 4; errors, 10. Score: Yale, 5; Monitors, 2.

A practice game was played with the Haymakers of New Haven, May 8, which resulted, Yale, 11; Haymakers, 1. In this game our batting was greatly improved—twelve base hits being scored—the fielding as usual being very good.

A game was played in Meriden on the 11th, with the Amateurs of that place, no difficulty being found with the pitcher, as thirteen base hits were made. Our fielding was fair, but the game not of a kind to try the strength of a nine. Score: Yale, 10; Meriden, 3.

The first game with Princeton was played at Princeton, May 15, and resulted in the defeat of Yale by the close score of 4 to 5. Our fielding was wretched. No fault could be found with the batting; eight base hits made a very creditable score, but a total of twenty-four errors seems, to say the least, extraordinary, when compared with the few errors in fielding our nine had made previously. Princeton played well, while our nine (with the exceptions of Brown and Huchison, who both did brilliantly) all played poorly. It is but justice to Carter to say that the ten errors with which he was charged, were due to the unfair strictness of the umpire in calling balls; a ball being called if it failed to pass over the *centre* of the plate.

YALE.						PRINCETON.					
		O.	R.	E.	I B.			O.	R.	E.	I B.
Huchison	. . S.	3	1	0	2	Hunt	. . . B.	2	2	0	1
Parker	. . . C.	2	1	4	2	Funkhauser	. . S.	3	1	0	0
Smith	. M. H. P.	3	1	1	1	Dodge	. . . M.	4	0	1	0
Clark	. . . B.	3	0	1	0	Firman.	. . . P.	4	0	2	0
Walden	. . R. H.	4	0	1	0	Wigton.	. . . R.	4	0	0	0
Downer	. . . A.	3	0	1	1	Karge	. . . A.	3	0	0	0
Brown	. . . L.	2	1	0	1	Snook	. . . H.	2	1	4	0
Carter	. . P. H.	3	0	10	1	Clark	. . . L.	1	1	0	0
Ives	. . H. M.	4	0	6	0	Cutts	. . . C.	4	0	1	1
Totals	. .	27	4	24	8	Totals	. .	27	5	8	2

Earned runs : Yale, 1 ; Princeton, 0. Balls called on Yale, 37.

First base on errors, Yale, 3 ; Princeton, 13. Balls called on Princeton, 33.

THE NINETEENTH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The first game of the Yale-Harvard series was arranged for May 18, at Hamilton Park, the series for this year being the best three out of five games. Previous to the first game our nine had had a fair amount of practice, and but for its poor record in batting might have been expected to compete on even terms with Harvard. Little confidence, however, was felt by the students in their nine. For this very reason, perhaps, the nine did well. It is a notable fact that College nines do their best when least is expected of them. It is confidence unfortified by hard work and careful training that most surely issues in defeat.

Examples could be multiplied from the past, were not the experience of the present year a sufficiently mournful proof. Not confident of winning, but determined to do its best, the nine were in that state of mind which augurs most for victory.

Moreover, at the time of the match, the two nines were, as nearly as possible, equal, which was far from being the case when they met for the test game of the series, five

weeks later. The Harvard nine was then our superior in every point of comparison. But now the nines were well matched, and victory was likely to rest with the side best prepared in spirit for the nervous strain of the contest.

The game was opened by Huchison, who drove the very first ball Ernst sent him for a base hit, repeating the performance of Wheaton last year. While Parker, the next striker, was waiting for a good ball, Huchison succeeded in stealing second, and making third on an error. Parker struck out, but Smith made first, and sent Huchison home; this first score was greeted by Yale as a favorable omen and lustily cheered. Smith was left, Ripley striking out and Downer sending a fly to centre field. Thayer obtained his first after three strikes, on Smith's error. Tyng also gained first on Carter's error, but both were left by the next three strikers going out at first. In the second inning Yale failed to score, but allowed Harvard two runs. Wright made first on Walden's error, second on Howe's base hit, third on another error by Walden, and went home on Smith's failure to hold the ball. Carter then let Howe in by throwing the ball over Walden's head. No more runs were made, but the score was: Yale, 1; Harvard, 2. In the third inning neither scored. In the fourth, Wright made a two-baser and came home on Parker's error, which also gave Howe his second base. Nun gained first, Alger struck out, Thayer went out on a fly to Huchison, and Tyng on a fly to Brown, which was beautifully taken. Total: Yale, 1; Harvard, 3. In the fifth inning neither side scored. In the sixth, Parker hit a two-baser and scored, Harvard getting no player past second. In the seventh, Clark opened with a two-base hit and took third on Tyng's error, coming home on a similar hit of Huchison after Brown and Carter had gone out; this tied the score, Harvard failing to secure a run, but giving Brown a chance to make what was regarded as the most beautiful catch ever made at Hamilton Park. The eighth was a blank for both sides. In the ninth, Walden went out at first, Clark earned first, but was forced out at second by Brown. Carter's two-baser sent Brown home and won the game, Huchison out at first. A double play by Walden put out Howe and Wright, the latter having gained first on Parker's error. Nun went out to Downer, and Harvard was beaten.

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	P.	O.	R.	I B.	E.		P.	O.	R.	I B.	E.
Huchison . . .	S.	3	1	2	1	Thayer . . .	C.	2	0	1	0
Parker . . .	C.	3	1	1	1	Tyng . . .	H.	3	0	0	2
Smith . . .	H.	2	0	1	2	Latham . . .	B.	4	0	0	1
Ripley . . .	R.	4	0	0	0	Ernst . . .	P.	4	0	1	1
Downer . . .	A.	4	0	0	1	Holden . . .	R.	4	0	1	0
Walden . . .	B.	4	0	0	3	Wright . . .	A.	2	1	1	0
Clark . . .	M.	2	1	2	0	Howe . . .	M.	2	2	1	1
Brown . . .	L.	2	1	0	0	Nun . . .	S.	3	0	1	1
Carter . . .	P.	3	0	2	3	Alger . . .	L.	3	0	0	0
Totals . . .		27	4	8	11	Totals . . .		27	3	6	6
Yale 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—4											
Harvard 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3											

Runs earned : Yale, 2; Harvard, 1. Balls called on Yale, 12; Harvard, 17.

Umpire, J. G. Sumner, League.

On the 25th May the second game with Trinity was played in New Haven, resulting disastrously for Trinity in the score of 25 to 0. Our nine made thirty-nine total bases against three by the visitors. Errors : Yale, 7 ; Trinity, 21.

THE TWENTIETH YALE-HARVARD GAME.

The return game with Harvard was played at Cambridge, May 25, and resulted in a victory for Yale by the score of 11 to 5, being the first game we have ever won on Harvard ground.

Huchison, contrary to all expectation, struck out, Parker earned his first and came home on Downer's base hit after Smith had gone out, and Ripley got a base on an error of Nun's. Harvard also secured a run on errors of Walden and Smith.

In the second, Brown made a home run and brought in Clark who had got his first by a base hit. Carter, Huchison, and Parker went out in succession. Base hits by Howe and Latham, assisted by errors of Yale, gave Harvard three runs. Total : Yale, 3 ; Harvard, 4. Smith made a base hit, Downer followed with a terrific hit, which, striking an unevenness in the ground, passes the left fielder and becomes a four-baser, earning two runs. Harvard retires in order, and the score is 5 to 4, in favor of Yale. In the fourth, Carter reaches his first on an error at third, and comes in on a two-baser by Huchison. Harvard again blanked. In the fifth inning neither score. In the sixth, Brown scores by fine base running, Harvard also gaining one run. In the seventh a brilliant double play of Harvard robs Yale of two base hits, but Ripley steals third and then home, amid the excitement of the crowd, aided by a wild throw of Ernst.

Harvard fails to score again during the game, but Yale in the ninth adds three more runs, thanks to a second four-base hit by Downer, bringing in Smith and Ripley, who had each made base hits.

YALE.						HARVARD.						
	P.	R.	O.	I B.	E.		P.	R.	O.	I B.	E.	
Huchison . . .	S.	0	4	1	2	Thayer . . .	C.	1	2	1	0	
Parker . . .	C.	1	4	1	0	Ernst . . .	P.	0	4	0	2	
Smith . . .	H.	2	3	3	1	Fessenden . . .	L.	1	3	1	1	
Ripley . . .	R.	2	2	3	0	Wright . . .	A.	0	4	0	0	
Downer . . .	A.	2	2	3	1	Holden . . .	R.	0	3	1	0	
Walden . . .	B.	0	3	2	1	Howe . . .	H.	1	3	1	4	
Clark . . .	M.	1	3	2	1	Latham . . .	B.	1	2	1	0	
Brown . . .	L.	2	3	1	0	Nun . . .	S.	1	3	0	1	
Carter . . .	P.	1	3	0	1	Alger . . .	M.	0	3	0	0	
Totals . . .		11	27	16	7	Totals . . .		5	27	5	8	
Yale . . .				1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	3—11
Harvard . . .				1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—5

Runs earned : Yale, 7 ; Harvard, 0.

Umpire, J. G. Sumner, League.

Total bases : Yale, 27 ; Harvard, 5.

The Harvard *Crimson* said of the game: "We were beaten fairly and squarely, by far superior batting."

The game, like all the playing of Downer's nine, was phenomenal. Such batting was never heard of. Brown's catching was unexcelled by the achievements of Deming, Nevin, or Foster. Yet, when material existed, which, if properly disciplined, might have been made to score victory on victory for Yale, one day's triumph was sufficient to satisfy the players with their attainments, and to make them regard as practically settled struggles yet to be fought.

The college, too, seemed to be under the same fatal delusion, that a club which could do the wonderful thing of beating a (crippled) Harvard nine on her own grounds, could repeat the operation at any other time or place. It accordingly received its heroes as if the struggle was over and the "series" won. It went out to Hamilton Park, June 4, to see how a nine that could beat Harvard could punish Amherst. It *did* whitewash 10 to 0 its opponents. It did succeed in the very unusual feat of playing a game without error, but its blood was up; it could have beaten almost anything that day, as, in fact, appeared from the result of the game with Princeton the next forenoon, when our opponents were beaten by 10 to 2.

The Amherst game was one of the most beautiful, as it was one of the most perfect pieces of playing, ever seen at Hamilton Park. It reflected the highest praise on Carter, who saw but one man reach first base, and upon Ives as well, who caught without error.

In the Princeton game, Yale had to contend with a club disheartened by recent defeat, and worn out by hard travel, which, however, acquitted itself well after the second inning. Fine plays were made in the field by individual players on both nines. Downer's leap for a wild ball from Smith, several fine catches by Funkhauser, and a magnificent pick up by Smith excited general applause. Princeton's two runs were due to inexcusable errors of our nine.

YALE.							PRINCETON.						
			R.	O.	I B.	E.				R.	O.	I B.	E.
Huchison	.	S.	3	1	5	0	Furman	.	P.	0	3	0	3
Parker	.	C.	1	4	1	2	Wigton	.	R.	0	4	0	1
Smith	.	H.	1	3	0	0	Funkhauser	.	H.	0	2	0	5
Ripley	.	R.	1	3	1	0	Hunt	.	B.	0	4	0	0
Downer	.	A.	1	3	0	1	Dodge	.	M.	0	3	1	0
Walden.	.	B.	1	3	1	2	Karge	.	A.	0	3	0	1
Clark	.	M.	1	3	1	0	Cutts	.	C.	1	3	0	1
Brown	.	L.	0	4	0	0	Clark	.	L.	0	2	1	0
Carter	.	P.	1	3	1	3	Hamill	.	S.	1	3	1	0
Totals	.		10	27	10	8	Totals	.		2	27	3	11

Balls called on Furman, 26; Carter, 21. Struck out: Yale, 5; Princeton, 7.

On the 19th, the nine played the Hartford Amateurs. Individually Yale's playing was not bad, but as a whole only fair, while at the bat it was a strong contrast with past achievements. Score: Yale, 3; Hartford, 4.

On the 21st the nine went to Hoboken to play the third game with Princeton, winning easily by the score of 10 to 3, frightening her opponent out of confidence in the first inning.

The following scores speak for themselves, and complete our record :

NEW HAVEN, June 24.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	E.	A.		R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	E.	A.
Huchison S.	2	2	2	0	2	6	Thayer C.	2	1	1	1	0	3
Parker C.	0	3	3	1	0	0	Tyng H.	0	0	0	12	0	4
Smith H.	1	2	2	8	2	3	Latham R.	0	2	2	5	2	1
Ripley R.	0	0	0	1	0	0	Ernst P.	0	1	1	0	1	7
Downer A.	0	1	1	13	2	0	Holden R.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walden B.	0	0	0	1	5	3	Wright A.	3	2	2	6	0	0
Brown L.	0	0	0	1	5	3	Winsor M.	2	1	1	1	1	0
Carter P.	0	0	1	0	2	5	Howe R.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Lamb M.	0	0	0	1		0	Nun S.	2	0	0	1	0	1
Totals,	3	8	9	26	18	20	Totals,	11	8	8	27	4	16

BOSTON, June 26.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.		R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Huchison S.	1	2	2	2	4	2	Thayer C.	2	1	1	1	3	0
Parker C.	0	1	1	0	3	0	Tyng H.	2	1	1	5	3	3
Smith H.	0	0	0	5	1	0	Latham B.	1	2	2	3	3	0
Ripley R.	0	1	1	1	1	0	Ernst P.	1	1	2	0	6	2
Downer A.	0	1	1	15	0	1	Holden	0	0	0	3	0	0
Walden B.	0	0	0	1	3	1	Wright A.	0	1	1	11	0	0
Brown L.	1	0	0	0	0	1	Winsor R.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Carter P.	0	1	1	1	2	2	Howe M.	2	3	3	2	0	0
Camp M.	0	2	2	2	0	0	Nun S.	1	1	1	0	2	0
Totals,	2	8	8	27	14	7	Totals,	9	10	11	27	17	5

HARTFORD, June 29.

YALE.							HARVARD.						
	R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	A.	E.		R.	I B.	T. B.	P. O.	E.	A.
Huchison S.	0	1	2	0	4	2	Thayer C.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Parker C.	0	1	1	3	2	2	Tyng H.	2	2	3	6	4	5
Smith M.	1	1	1	2	1	1	Latham B.	2	1	1	5	3	0
Ripley R.	1	2	3	3	0	1	Ernst P.	1	2	3	1	7	0
Downer A.	0	0	0	12	1	1	Winsor R.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walden B.	0	0	0	2	3	2	Wright A.	1	3	3	11	0	1
Brown L.	1	2	3	1	0	1	Howe M.	2	3	3	0	0	1
Carter P.	0	0	0	4	1	8	Holden L.	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ives H.	0	0	0	0	1	8	Nun S.	2	2	2	0	3	0
Totals,	3	7	10	27	13	26	Totals,	16	15	17	27	19	8

BATTING RECORD.								FIELDING RECORD.					
	Games.	Runs.	At Bat.	1st B. Hits.	Total B.H.	Av. I B. H.	Av. Totals.		Games.	Put Out.	Assisted.	Errors.	Av. charge accepted.
Huchison	17	23	80	31	50	.387	.625	Downer	18	227	7	14	.943
Parker	16	16	81	24	30	.296	.369	Ives	10	58	44	9	.919
Smith	17	15	71	18	20	.253	.282	Smith	17	56	48	13	.888
Ripley	13	12	58	14	19	.241	.327	Huchison	17	14	71	11	.870
Clark	12	7	59	13	15	.220	.254	Clark	12	16	29	6	.860
Downer	18	14	69	15	25	.217	.362	Parker	18	17	47	14	.820
Brown	18	14	69	15	20	.217	.290	Carter	16	20	120	36	.793
Carter	16	8	66	14	17	.212	.257	Ripley	13	9	9	4	.777
Ives	10	9	38	8	10	.211	.263	Walden	14	27	45	17	.764
Walden	14	7	57	10	11	.174	.193	Brown	18	23	10	8	.757
Substitutes	7	2	25	6	6	.240	.240	Substitutes	7	7	23	9	.768

SUMMARY.

Passed balls not charged in record to Smith, Ives, and Carter.

	Games won.	Runs.	1st B. Hits.	Total B. H.	Av. Hits per game.	Total Errors.	Av. Errors per game.
Yale	11	127	168	223	12.3	141	7.7
Opponents	7	79	99	109	6.5	201	10.1

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS

OPPONENTS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
1865.				
AGALLION	Wesleyan College	New Haven	Sept. 30	39-13
WATERBURY	Waterbury	New Haven	Oct. 4	35-30
WATERBURY	Waterbury	Waterbury	Oct. 11	52-30
1866.				
CHARTER OAK	Hartford	Hartford	May 26	15-18
CHARTER OAK	Hartford	New Haven	June 13	10-22
WATERBURY	Waterbury	Waterbury	June 30	25-33
WATERBURY	Waterbury	New Haven	Oct. 17	52-41
BRIDGEPORT	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Oct. 20	59-10
WATERBURY	Waterbury	Birmingham	Oct. 27	21-33
1867.				
LIBERTY	Norwalk	New Haven	June 8	29-12
RIVERSIDES	Norwich	Norwich	July 4	24-13
WATERBURY	Waterbury	New Haven	Oct. 9	13- 8
COLUMBIA	Columbia College	New Haven	Oct. 19	46-12
WATERBURY	Waterbury	Waterbury	Nov. 2	26-10
1868.				
UNION (CHAMP.) . . .	Morrisania	New Haven	June 6	14-16
LOWELL	Boston	New Haven	June 13	13-16

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS

OPPONENTS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
1868.				
LIBERTY	Norwalk	New Haven	June 17	20- 5
NASSAU	Princeton	New Haven	June 25	30-23
STAR	Brooklyn	New Haven	July 4	31-14
UNION	Morrisania	Tremont	July 17	9-19
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	July 18	16-40
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	July 21	11-19
HARVARD	Cambridge	Worcester	July 25	17-25
LIBERTY	Norwalk	Norwalk	Sept. 26	40-11
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	Sept. 30	15-12
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	Oct. 10	19-17
BRIDGEPORT . .	Bridgeport	New Haven	Oct. 31	14- 6
1869.				
MUTUAL	New York	New Haven	June 9	16-18
WILLIAMS	Williams College	New Haven	June 28	26- 8
MUTUAL	New York	Brooklyn	July 2	5-15
HARVARD	Cambridge	Brooklyn	July 5	24-41
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	Oct. 27	8-24
1870.				
ATHLETIC	Philadelphia	New Haven	May 26	12-29
ROSE HILL	Fordham	New Haven	June 1	13-19
LOWELL	Boston	New Haven	June 17	14- 8
MUTUAL	New York	New Haven	June 25	12-49
WHITE STOCKINGS	Chicago	New Haven	July 2	8-35
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	July 4	22-24
PRINCETON	Princeton	New Haven	July 6	12-49
MANSFIELD	Middletown	Middletown	Sept. 27	29-11
OSCEOLA	Stratford	New Haven	Oct. 5	36-11
MANSFIELD	Middletown	New Haven	Oct. 8	40-11
OSCEOLA	Stratford	New Haven	Oct. 18	31-23
MUTUAL	New York	Brooklyn	Oct. 19	9-31
1871.				
MUTUAL	New York	New Haven	May 10	10-20
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 17	17-14
MUTUAL	New York	Brooklyn	May 20	3-28
ATHLETIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	June 7	15- 8
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	June 10	12- 3
HAYMAKERS	Troy	New Haven	June 14	8-34
MANSFIELD	Middletown	Middletown	June 21	21-18
OSCEOLA	Stratford	New Haven	July 1	25- 7
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	July 5	19-22
OSCEOLA	Stratford	Bridgeport	Sept. 27	14- 3
MANSFIELD	Middletown	New Haven	Oct. 7	20-11
STAR	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Oct. 14	6-14
MANSFIELD	Middletown	Middletown	Oct. 18	39-19

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS

OPPONENTS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
1872.				
MANSFIELD	Middletown	Middletown	May 8	10-24
MANSFIELD	Middletown	New Haven	May 18	9-16
ECKFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 22	13- 5
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 29	20-16
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	June 1	13-32
HARVARD	Cambridge	Boston	June 8	17-19
ROSE HILL	Waterbury	New Haven	June 29	18- 8
1873.				
RESOLUTE	Elizabeth	New Haven	April 30	10-11
BOSTON	Boston	New Haven	May 7	0-23
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	Princeton	May 10	9- 2
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 14	12-15
RIVERTON	Philadelphia	New Haven	May 17	42-17
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	New Haven	May 21	9-10
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	May 24	15-16
MUTUAL	New York	New Haven	May 28	2-15
HARVARD	Cambridge	Cambridge	May 31	5-29
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	Oct. 7	1- 6
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	Princeton	Oct. 15	4-18
1874.				
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	April 18	2-12
HARTFORD	Hartford	New Haven	May 6	4- 6
FLYAWAY	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 9	15- 5
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 27	3- 8
NAMELESS	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 30	19- 6
KNICKERBOCKER	New York	New Haven	June 6	9- 5
ATLANTIC	Brooklyn	New Haven	June 10	12-15
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	June 12	8-17
ATHLETIC	Philadelphia	New Haven	June 20	3-11
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	Hartford	June 29	16- 1
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	June 30	0- 7
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	July 1	8- 9
BALTIMORE	Baltimore	Baltimore	July 3	4-15
BALTIMORE	Baltimore	Baltimore	July 4	6- 7
MUTUAL	New York	New York	July 6	1-23
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	New York	July 7	11- 3
HARVARD	Cambridge	Saratoga	July 14	4- 0
HARVARD	Cambridge	Saratoga	July 15	7- 4
HARTFORD	Hartford	New Haven	Sept. 23	7-16
T. B.'s	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Oct. 7	0-14
MADISON	New Haven	New Haven	Oct. 12	7- 5
1875.				
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	April 29	23- 7
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	May 1	0- 9

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS

OPPONENTS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
1875.				
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 12	1- 3
T. B.'s	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	May 22	5- 6
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	Princeton	May 26	14- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	New Haven	May 29	0- 3
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	June 5	1- 3
HARTFORD	Hartford	New Haven	June 8	3-10
ROSE HILL	Waterbury	Waterbury	June 12	12- 3
T. B.'s	Bridgeport	New Haven	June 16	9- 6
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	June 21	6- 4
AMHERST	Amherst	Amherst	June 25	5- 3
HARVARD	Cambridge	Boston	June 26	9- 4
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	June 28	11- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton	Forfeited by Princeton		9- 0
ROSE HILL	Waterbury	Waterbury	Oct. 9	22- 1
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	Oct. 13	2- 4
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	Oct. 22	4- 9
1876.				
HARTFORD	Hartford	Hartford	April 22	1- 5
STAR	New Haven	New Haven	April 26	12- 9
GRADUATE	New York	New Haven	April 29	22- 0
STAR	New Haven	New Haven	May 3	9-10
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 6	5-10
NAMELESS	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 10	13- 2
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 11	3- 9
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 13	1- 6
TRINITY	Hartford	New Haven	May 17	9- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	Princeton	May 20	12- 9
STAR	Syracuse	New Haven	May 23	9-23
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 25	1- 9
BROWN	Brown Univ.	Providence	May 27	13- 5
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	May 29	7- 8
HARVARD	Cambridge	Cambridge	June 3	3- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton Col.	New Haven	June 6	13- 3
BRIDGEPORT	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	June 8	6- 8
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	June 12	1- 6
STAR	New Haven	New Haven	June 24	30- 4
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	June 26	7- 6
HARVARD	Cambridge	Hartford	July 1	1- 5
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	Sept. 23	0- 1
BRIDGEPORT	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Oct. 4	3- 3
1877.				
NEW HAVEN	New Haven	New Haven	April 7	13-10
HAYMAKERS	New Haven	New Haven	April 11	9- 1
HARTFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	April 14	6- 7

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS

OPPONENTS.	WHERE FROM.	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
1877.				
ALASKA	Brooklyn	New Haven	April 21	4- 2
HAYMAKERS	New Haven	New Haven	April 25	10- 4
KEYSTONE	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 2	29-12
CHELSEA	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 5	3- 1
HARTFORD AM. . . .	Hartford	Hartford	May 9	6- 2
ALASKA	Brooklyn	New Haven	May 12	9- 1
RESOLUTE	Elizabeth	New Haven	May 16	9- 3
AMHERST	Amherst	Amherst	May 19	9- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton	Princeton	May 23	6- 4
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	May 26	5- 0
HARTFORD AM. . . .	Hartford	New Haven	May 30	4- 2
TRINITY	Hartford	Hartford	June 2	5- 0
PRINCETON	Princeton	New Haven	June 9	8- 0
HARTFORD	Brooklyn	New Haven	June 13	0- 3
AMHERST	Amherst	New Haven	June 15	4- 5
CHELSEA	Brooklyn	New Haven	June 19	5- 4
HARVARD	Cambridge	Cambridge	June 22	1-10
TRINITY	Hartford	New Haven	June 25	17- 1
AMHERST	Amherst	Hartford	June 27	24- 8
HARVARD	Cambridge	Hartford	June 30	2- 5
HARTFORD AM. . . .	Hartford	Hartford	Sept.	0- 7
WATERBURY	Waterbury	Waterbury	Oct. 17	8- 1
1878.				
TRINITY	Hartford	Hartford	April 17	6- 1
PROVIDENCE	Providence	New Haven	April 19	0- 4
LIVE OAKS	Lynn	Lynn	April 22	0- 7
WESLEYAN	Middletown	New Haven	April 27	10- 1
MONITORS	Waterbury	Waterbury	May 4	5- 2
HAYMAKERS	New Haven	New Haven	May 8	11- 1
MERIDEN	Meriden	Meriden	May 11	10- 3
PRINCETON	Princeton	Princeton	May 15	4- 5
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	May 18	4- 3
TRINITY	Hartford	New Haven	May 22	25- 0
HARVARD	Cambridge	Cambridge	May 25	11- 5
AMHERST	Amherst	New Haven	June 4	10- 0
PRINCETON	Princeton	New Haven	June 5	10- 2
HARTFORD	Hartford	New Haven	June 19	3- 4
PRINCETON	Princeton	New York	June 21	10- 3
HARVARD	Cambridge	New Haven	June 24	3-11
HARVARD	Cambridge	Cambridge	June 26	2- 9
HARVARD	Cambridge	Hartford	June 29	3-16

THE YALE-HARVARD GAMES.
CLASS SERIES.

	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
YALE '69 vs. HARVARD '69	Worcester	July 26, 1866	36-33
YALE '69 vs. HARVARD '69	Worcester	July 18, 1867	23-22
YALE '70 vs. HARVARD '70	Worcester	July 18, 1867	38-18
YALE '71 vs. HARVARD '71	Worcester (?)	July 23, 1868	19-39
YALE '72 vs. HARVARD '72	Providence	July 6, 1869	28-19
YALE '73 vs. HARVARD '73	Springfield	June 25, 1870	21-18
YALE '74 vs. HARVARD '74	New Haven	June 26, 1871	15-10
YALE '75 vs. HARVARD '75	New Haven	June 25, 1872	8- 1
YALE '76 vs. HARVARD '76	New Haven	May 31, 1873	4-25
YALE '77 vs. HARVARD '77	Boston	June 22, 1874	4-10
YALE '77 vs. HARVARD '77	Boston	June 23, 1874	28-14
YALE '77 vs. HARVARD '77	Boston	June 24, 1874	7-16
YALE '78 vs. HARVARD '78	Cambridge	June 5, 1875	3- 6
YALE '78 vs. HARVARD '78	New Haven	June 17, 1875	18- 8
YALE '78 vs. HARVARD '78	Springfield	June 25, 1875	17- 4
YALE '79 vs. HARVARD '79	New Haven	May 31, 1876	14-13
YALE '79 vs. HARVARD '79	Cambridge	June 17, 1876	9-14
YALE '79 vs. HARVARD '79	Hartford	June 24, 1876	12-20
YALE '80 vs. HARVARD '80	Cambridge	May 12, 1877	7- 8
YALE '80 vs. HARVARD '80	New Haven	June 2, 1877	15- 1
YALE '80 vs. HARVARD '80	Forfeited by Harvard		9- 0
YALE '81 vs. HARVARD '81	New Haven	May 11, 1878	8- 1
YALE '81 vs. HARVARD '81	Cambridge	June 1, 1878	4-11
YALE '81 vs. HARVARD '81	Forfeited by Harvard		9- 0

UNIVERSITY SERIES.

YALE UNIVERSITY NINE

VERSUS	WHERE PLAYED.	DATE.	SCORE.
HARVARD	Worcester	July 25, 1868	17-25
HARVARD	Brooklyn	July 5, 1869	24-41
HARVARD	New Haven	July 4, 1870	22-24
HARVARD	New Haven	July 5, 1871	19-22
HARVARD	New Haven	June 1, 1872	13-32
HARVARD	Boston	June 8, 1872	17-19
HARVARD	New Haven	May 24, 1873	15-16
HARVARD	Cambridge	May 31, 1873	5-29
HARVARD	Saratoga	July 14, 1874	4- 0
HARVARD	Saratoga	July 15, 1874	7- 4
HARVARD	Boston	June 26, 1875	9- 4
HARVARD	New Haven	June 28, 1875	11- 4
HARVARD	Cambridge	June 3, 1876	3- 4
HARVARD	New Haven	June 26, 1876	7- 6
HARVARD	Hartford	July 1, 1876	1- 5
HARVARD	New Haven	May 26, 1877	5- 0
HARVARD	Cambridge	June 22, 1877	1-10
HARVARD	Hartford	June 30, 1877	2- 5
HARVARD	New Haven	May 18, 1878	4- 3
HARVARD	Cambridge	May 25, 1878	11- 5
HARVARD	New Haven	June 24, 1878	3-11
HARVARD	Cambridge	June 26, 1878	2- 9
HARVARD	Hartford	June 29, 1878	3-16

TOTALS.

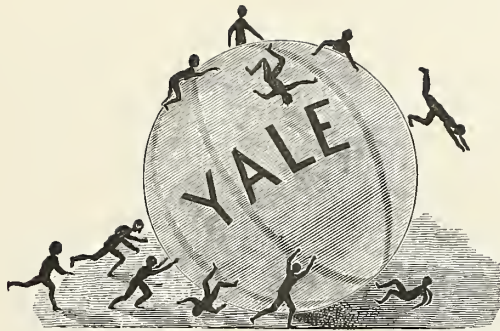
Class games	Yale, 15 ; Harvard, 9
University games	Yale, 8 ; Harvard, 15
Total score	Yale, 23 ; Harvard, 24



ΔKE HALL.



PSI UPSILON HALL.



FOOT BALL.

BY REV. JOHN P. PETERS.

FOOT BALL IN THE OLDEN TIME.—THE ANNUAL GAME, 1840-1857.—SPECIMEN OF A "CHALLENGE."—CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE GAME OF '53.—OPPOSITION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES TO THE USE OF THE GREEN AS A PLAY-GROUND.—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FIREMEN IN 1841.—CITY BY-LAW OF 1858.—REVIVAL OF THE GAME IN 1869.—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.—UNWARRANTABLE ATTACK ON A STUDENT BY OFFICER KELLY.—FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION FORMED, 1872.—CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF A MATCH GAME, 1872, YALE VERSUS COLUMBIA.—INTERCOLLEGIATE CONVENTION AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, 1873.—MATCH GAMES, 1873-1878.

FROM time immemorial, foot ball has been a favorite means of exercise among Yale students. In a picture of the College, executed in the earlier half of the last century, a number of students, wearing steeple hats, are depicted playing at foot ball. There was no organization in those early times, and, indeed, there was no proper game of foot ball. The sport was in its most primitive stage. A ball seems to have been provided, perhaps by the Freshmen, and it was kicked about, apparently with no other object than to kick it over the "Green." In course of time, however, another object became prominent—among the Sophomores, at least, if not among the members of the higher classes—which consisted in kicking the shins of the Freshmen.

In process of time, about 1840, there sprang up an "annual game," which was a contest between the Sophomores and the Freshmen. This "annual game" has survived to the present time—or, rather, has been revived after a trance of a few years—in the Hamilton Park "Rush." The "Rush" of our own time is practically the same as the "annual foot-ball game," as it was played about 1850, for the foot ball in that game was a mere pretense for a class "scrimmage." The grounds used for the struggle were the southwest corner of the Green in front of the State House. It was the custom for the Freshmen to post a written challenge at the Lyceum door, and for the Sophomores to post their acceptance at the east door of the Athenæum, at that time its only door. The following is the last challenge ever posted:

" Sophomores :

The Class of '61 hereby challenge the Class of '60 to a game of Foot Ball, best two in three.

In behalf of the Class,

R. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES W. McLANE, } Committee."
A. SHERIDAN BURT,

In due time came the acceptance :

" Come !

" And like sacrifices in their trim,
To the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding will we offer you."

" To our youthful friends of the Class of Sixty-one :

We hereby accept your challenge to play the noble and time-honored game of Foot Ball, and appoint 2½ o'clock P.M., on Saturday, October 10, 1857, and the Foot-ball Grounds, as time and place.

In behalf of the Class of Sixty,

I. J. POST,
E. G. MASSEY, } Committee."
A. C. PALFREY,

Here is another specimen which gives some of the poetry that at times graced these challenges :

" Let them come on, the base-born crew !
Each soil-stained churl—alack !
What gain they but a splitten skull,
A sod for their base back !"

The spectators of these foot-ball games, among whom were ladies, occupied the State House steps, and positions of vantage on the opposite side of Chapel Street, and apparently took great interest in the contest. We are now a little less barbarous, and there are but few ladies who attend the annual " Rush."

The following contemporary description of the game between '56 and '57, will give some idea of the sport :

" October 19, 1853. At the precise moment, when the college clock struck two, the Sophomore class, with a grotesqueness of style in dress, and with faces painted in more varieties of colors than all the prisms and kaleidoscopes in Christendom can boast, came rushing on to the ground with yells of defiance. The Freshmen had the entire sympathy of the large crowd that thronged the State House steps, and of the ladies who filled the balcony of the New Haven Hotel. J. L. Smith, '57, made a feigned cant, and then coolly picking up the ball, rushed backward into the midst of the wedge-shaped phalanx of his classmates which was opened to receive him. This phalanx then immediately closed and rushed forward in close column, till its course was stayed by fourteen men chosen by the Sophomore class. At this time, while the front of the wedge was held in check, others of the class broke through the flank guard, and seizing the men who composed the rear angle, hurled them aside and broke up the organization into individual fragments, the contest resolving itself into a test of mere physical strength. While the strife was going on at this point, the ball, by some means, was extricated from the crowd and thrown nearly opposite Trinity Church. Here another struggle was commenced, which was ended by the ball being caught and carried off by a Sophomore. This was pronounced a foul. The ball was again canted, and this time carried off by a Freshman. The umpires declared the game a draw, much to every one's dissatisfaction. The ladies, however, sent a large bouquet to the Freshmen, thus announcing their opinion in the matter."

The Freshmen were not usually so well organized as they appear to have been upon the occasion here described, and, as a rule, the members of both classes seem to have fought as individuals, and without concert. As might have been expected, the Sophomores were generally victorious in these contests, and "Songs of the Ball" were printed and sung to celebrate their victories. In the game of '53, described above, both parties claimed to have been victorious, and a small paper, entitled the *Arbiter*, was issued to uphold the claim of the Freshmen. From this we gather that the ball for the game was provided by the Freshmen. The reply to the "challenge" specifies the style of ball which was to be used, viz., "a bladder ball, inclosed in a leathern case," and, as umpires were required, it was specified, in addition, that the judges should be chosen from among the graduates or upper-class men.

In 1848, the Class of '52 refused to accept the challenge of the Freshmen of '53. But college opinion was strongly in favor of the game, and it was revived the following year.

In 1855, the Class of '59 commenced their career of iconoclasm in the matter of foot ball. In the meeting which was called for the purpose of giving a challenge to the Sophomores, a resolution was first carried that the Juniors who had come into the meeting should be requested to withdraw; then, by a majority of thirty-five, the class decided that they would not challenge the Sophomores. In 1856, again, there was no game; presumably owing to the influence of '59. Public opinion in the college was, however, strongly in favor of the "annual game," as appears from the abuse bestowed upon '59 by the college press.

Of this voluntary suppression of the game for two years by the students, advantage was now taken by the authorities of the college for its permanent extinction. The next year (1857), when, to the joy of all foot-ball players in college, '61 challenged '60, and the game had been set for Saturday, the 10th of October, the Faculty, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, October 7, passed the following vote:

"The foot-ball game proposed for next Saturday is prohibited."

President Woolsey made the announcement to the students the following morning in the Chapel, and so ended the annual foot-ball game.

That the opposition of the Faculty was, however, to the "annual game," and not to the game itself, is shown by a vote which they passed in their next meeting, October 14, 1857:

"*Voted*, That it is desirable to maintain the right of the students to play foot ball on the public Green, and that the President, Professor Larned, and Professor Porter be a committee to confer with the Common Council on the subject if they should desire it."

From this action of the Faculty it is, of course, manifest that the right of the students to play foot ball on the public Green had, in 1857, been called in question by the city authorities. Originally the students had been allowed to play upon both the city Green and the college Green; and it was not till 1840 that the Faculty forbade their playing on the college grounds. Their right to play on the city Green, however, continued unquestioned. The part generally occupied by them, and which, from its hav-

ing been used so long for their games, they had begun to regard as their own, was that part which is bounded by the State House and Chapel Street, and College and Temple Streets.

In the Fall of 1841, while playing there, they came into collision with the firemen of the city, who were on parade. The students would not give up the game which they had already commenced, and, at last, when an attempt was made by the firemen to drive them from the ground, offered a determined resistance. One of the prominent leaders in this resistance was Thomas Hudson Moody, of Georgia, of the Class of '43, who was finally arrested, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the students to rescue him. He was fined, "for resistance to an officer in the exercise of his duty," \$20 and "costs," which amounted to \$80 more—all of which was at once paid by his classmates.

Complaints now became frequent on the part of those who had occasion to pass through the Green when a game was in progress, and a serious protest having been made at a city meeting held April 4, 1848, against the use of the public square by the students as a play-ground, a committee of the Common Council was appointed to confer with the college authorities on the subject, but, as they maintained strenuously the long-established rights of the students, the matter was dropped. Still, after this, the constable appears to have interfered from time to time to prevent the students from playing on the Green, but this interference was not systematic or frequent.

The action of the Faculty in October of 1857 was apparently called out by a proposal of the city authorities to pass a by-law "to prohibit playing on the Green." The Faculty objected, but did not succeed in maintaining the "right of the students," and on February 1, 1858, a by-law was passed forbidding the playing of foot ball, ball, quoits, etc., on the streets and public squares of the city, the penalty for violation being \$10. This by-law was reënacted in 1870, but the ordinance of that date does not mention any penalty. There is a tradition that the final cause which led to this action was an injury inflicted on a lady through the breaking of her carriage window by a ball. From this time until 1870 the game of foot ball was virtually dead. Occasionally a foot ball was kicked on the "lot beyond the Hospital" as late as 1866, but these occasions were rare, and no interest in the sport existed in college.

To the Classes of '72 and '73 is due the revival of the game. The Class of '72 were noted for their love of vigorous out-of-door exercise. One of their favorite games for a time was "Hare and Hounds," and occasionally they wasted some of their surplus energy on a game of foot ball, for they had, especially among the men who had come from the Hopkins Grammar School, some good players. At the beginning of their Sophomore year, "the out-of-doors" men of '73, inspired by their example, were ready for any sport in which all could join, when D. S. Schaff, formerly of Rugby, and an enthusiastic admirer of foot ball, joined the class. His zeal for the game was such that he was able at once to make it popular. A great obstacle existed, however, in the difficulty which was experienced in finding a place to play. The Faculty had granted permission to play hand ball on the college grounds, but they would not allow foot ball. The attempt to play on the Green resulted in something very much like a riot. On this occasion, Watson, of the Class of '73, was in a very unjustifiable manner "clubbed" by

Officer Kelly so severely as to render him senseless for a time. A complaint was made by the students to the police commissioners, but they refused to entertain it, and were unwilling to discharge Kelly from the force, as demanded. The students persisted, however, and for once maintained their rights, and forced the city authorities to respect them. A committee was appointed at a college meeting, and funds were raised to prosecute Kelly. Ultimately he was forced to pay costs and was discharged from the police force.

At last, after much difficulty, a vacant lot was found on Elm Street, where the game was played—when the students were not driven off—in which case they would adjourn to some other lot. The next year an arrangement was made by which permission to play on the Elm Street lot was obtained, and this lot remained the regular practice ground until 1876, when, the lot having been appropriated for other uses, a lot was obtained on Dixwell Avenue.

In 1871, a regular association was formed by the Class of '73, and challenges were sent to the other classes. Four matches, it is believed, were played that year, and in all of them '73 took part. These matches, and all matches which have since been played in New Haven, were played at Hamilton Park.

At a meeting of the University, held October 31, 1872, it was voted to form a "Yale Foot-Ball Association." D. S. Schaff was appropriately elected President. Up to this time the game had been played without any fixed rules, the players coming to an agreement among themselves as occasion required. So far as there was any standard, it was the unwritten code which had prevailed for many years at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. But during the Fall of '72, a code of rules was adopted. Two of these, most noticeably different from those at present in use, are the following :

5. No player shall pick up, throw, or carry the ball, on any part of the field. Any violation of the regulation shall constitute a foul, and the player so offending shall throw the ball perpendicularly into the air from the place where the foul occurred, and the ball shall not be in play until it touches the ground.

9. No tripping shall be allowed, nor shall any player use his hands to push or hold an adversary.

Bounding, batting, babying, and "peanutting" were thought highly of, while the rules for off and on side were altogether ignored. Bunting was encouraged as one of the best features of the game. Touchdowns and trying at the goal were not dreamed of.

In November of 1872, it was voted to challenge the students of Columbia College to a match to be played at Hamilton Park. The game was played on the 16th of November, and resulted in three straight goals for Yale, won in fifteen, fifty-eight, and forty minutes, respectively. There were twenty men on each side. D. S. Schaff acted as captain of the Yale twenty, although he was unable to play. The Yale men were lighter than their opponents, but with few exceptions the Columbia men all rushed in, while the Yale men played in their positions and kicked into one another's hands. The *Sunday World* chronicled with expressions of great satisfaction the advent of foot ball as a college game, and gave the following long description of the contest :

"Foot ball at Yale has by no means retained, in recent years, the precedence accorded to it among college sports ten and twenty years ago, before base ball had become the national game, and boating had attained

its present prominence. Then the traditional enmities of the Freshmen and Sophomores were settled annually in a game or series of games upon the public green; and the stories which old graduates tell of those encounters are marvelous. As the city became larger and the "Green" more highly esteemed, the students were forbidden its use, and the lack of convenient grounds has affected foot ball, in common with base ball, unfavorably. Class matches and quickly organized games have been played now and then, and the old spirit has been in a measure revived by recent classes. The rumor of a possible match with Princeton or Columbia gave new interest to the game, and the settlement of all preliminaries with Columbia was hailed at Yale with delight. A match between two colleges in foot ball was a novelty in New Haven, and the probable result has been a topic of anxious discussion in the college world. The reputation of Columbia for foot-ball playing has been excellent, and Yale men knew they would be obliged to work hard before gaining the victory.

"The Yale twenty consisted of McCook, Platt, Hemingway, Miller, Boyce, Irwin, Peters, and Strong, of '73; Halstead, Porter, Kelley, J. Scudder, Dunning, H. Scudder, Bristol, Oaks, and Sherman, of '74; Avery and Hotchkiss, of '75; and Parrot, '74, S. S. S.

"The day was all that could be wished, and a large number of students and interested spectators found their way toward Hamilton Park, the scene of the contest. Columbia was represented by about fifty men, and while they were unable to equal the enthusiasm of the more numerous friends of Yale, they supported the champions of Columbia in a very creditable manner. The grounds used for a ball field had been staked off and roped in, as provided by the rules, and the players were not interfered with during the game. The Columbia men entered upon their work lightly clad, and distinguished by light wrappers and blue caps, while their rivals were dressed in all ways, and presented an appearance not unlike that with which Yale men are wont to seek the scene of the annual rush. The Columbia men were of a medium size, and differing in this particular but little, while the Yale twenty included several large men and quite a number very small. These last proved themselves in the issue no mean antagonists. The crowd quickly scattered around the inclosure, and at five minutes of three the ball was placed in position, and the word to begin was given. All entered upon the work with spirit, and no inclination to waste time, or spare limbs, or clothing, was perceived. The Yale men showed a disposition to press matters at Columbia's goal, and Moore and King were kept quite busy at that point. The Columbia men rallied quickly, and sent the ball down toward the Yale goal, where McCook and Platt were anxiously waiting for something to do. But the ball was soon back again, and at five minutes after three, in a confused state of affairs near the goal of Columbia, when every one was kicking with a purpose but with doubtful aim, Sherman got in a fine kick, and the ball rose high in air, and fairly passed the goal posts amidst the shouts of the Yale men. Yale had won the first goal in the short time of ten minutes. But no one was tired, and the contestants having changed goals, in a few more moments the game was once more in progress. This second trial was the best of the game. The parties to the contest had discovered the weak or strong points of their antagonists, and each tried hard to gain the advantage. The zest with which the Columbia men pushed in upon every occasion, and the sharpness with which they drove the ball along the ground, together with the skillful manner in which the Yale players guarded their field, were seen by all. Repeatedly the ball was driven beyond bounds, but little delay was caused. Now matters were being pushed at one goal, now at the other. Now this or that man went to grass, to be found up again in a moment as fresh as ever. As the excitement slackened a youth might be seen retiring behind an adjoining fence to replace a dilapidated pair of pants. Pushing with the hands was forbidden, but it was regarded perfectly legitimate to do so with the shoulder, and not a few apparently thought they served their sides as faithfully by upsetting an opponent on his way to the ball, as by a kick. The spectators were kept in excellent humor by watching the rapidly changing field, as the contest shifted hither and thither, as a company fought lustily for the ball here, or went down in a pile there. Now the Yale men cheered lustily as Miller, J. L. Scudder, or Boyce made a good kick, or Peters turned up at a critical point when all supposed him carefully laid upon the ground rods away; again the Columbia men applauded a good kick of Stillwell, Simonds, or Cornell, or when Moore saved his side by a skillful play at the goal; and it should also be stated that good playing was fully appreciated outside of these one-sided limits. So the contest went, with varying fortune, for a full hour, and finally, when Yale had driven the ball close to the goal of Columbia, Irwin, by a skillful kick, sent it past the goal, giving the second trial to Yale. The time was just an hour, and the playing throughout was lively and excellent.

"The delay was brief, for the darkness was coming on. The third goal was won by Yale in forty-five minutes. The men were plainly a little wearied by the severe work of the last hour, but they came to time in good shape, with garments somewhat injured, it must be confessed, with faces somewhat dusty, and a disposition, here and there, to rub the shins which had evidently received frequently the kick intended for the ball. Early in the play, Avery, who had been doing good work on the Yale side, was disabled by a kick, which displaced some of the muscles of the leg—a painful, but not serious accident. To make matters even without introducing new men, Williams of Columbia withdrew, and the game proceeded. The preceding scenes were seen again, and the player who retires to-night sound in his legs is to be regarded fortunate. Finally, as it was growing dark at five o'clock, the struggle became exciting about the goal of Columbia, and Irwin again was at hand to give Yale the third goal, as he had also the second, by a judicious kick. It was too dark to play further, and the spectators rapidly disappeared. The contestants drew to one side, cheered loudly for one another, and returned to the city to repair damages as far as possible, and attend a supper given by the Yale men to their visitors.

"The game is upon all sides regarded as a great success. The Yale men have superior skill in the field, while they do not lack energy or endurance. The Columbia men played finely and very spiritedly, but less carefully than their opponents, and with less regard to the points in the game. The Columbia contained several substitutes, but it is not an easy task to specify a weak point beyond those noticed in the playing. Stillwell, Moore, King, Simonds, and Cornell excelled. The Yale twenty, also, was very judiciously chosen, and all showed good play. Platt, Miller, J. L. Scudder, Boyce, Irwin, were particularly good. * * * The services of the referees and judges were not required, and throughout the game nothing unbecoming a gentleman occurred. Of matches for the future it is impossible now to speak. The Yale men can only get away from New Haven in term time, for games, with difficulty."

A challenge was received from Princeton, but no game could be arranged.

On the 18th of October, 1873, a convention was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, to frame a code of rules to govern intercollegiate games. Harvard refused to attend, but Princeton, Columbia, and Rutgers accepted Yale's invitation. The rules adopted were substantially the same as those adopted by Yale the year before. The first game played under the new rules was between Rutgers and Yale, at Hamilton Park, October 25, 1873. Rutgers was the challenger. Yale won by a score of 3 to 1. The second game was played at Hamilton Park, with Princeton, and resulted in favor of the visitors, who scored three goals in succession, and exhibited great skill in batting the ball. Yale was fairly outplayed.

A game was arranged by Captain Halsted with Mr. G. C. Allen, of Eton, who agreed to bring eleven Englishmen to New Haven and play as many Yale men a friendly match under Eton rules, as far as Yale could understand them. Practically Yale only gave up "peanutting" in that match. Yale won 2 to 1. Yale's team for the season of 1873, was: Deming, '72; Peters, '73; Halsted, Bristol, Scudder, Sherman, Gunn, Waterman, Robbins, Stokes, Melick, Henderson, Humphrey, Bushnell, Dunning, Porter, '74; Grinnell, Hotchkiss, McBirney, '75; Baker, '77. The officers of the year were: President, Porter, '74; Secretary, Fulton, '75; Treasurer, McKnight, '76; Captain, Halsted, '74.

Three games were played in '74: one with Rutgers, won by Yale, 6 to 0; two with Columbia, won by Yale, 5 to 1 and 6 to 1. All these games were played at Hamilton Park. Yale's team for the season of '74 was: Deming, '72; Peters, '73; Bristol, '74; McBirney, Avery, Cochran, Fulton, Grinnell, Maxwell, McClintock, '75; Arnold, Ely, Phelps, Trumbull, Vaille, Wakeman, Wright, '76; Baker, '77; Wurts, '78; Hall, S. S.

S., '75. Goals won : Arnold, 2 ; Baker, 3 ; Bristol, 1 ; Cochran, 2 ; Fulton, 1 ; Peters, 2 ; Wurts, 1 ; unknown, 5. Officers of the year : President, Tillinghast, '75 ; Secretary, McKnight, '76 ; Treasurer, Barling, '77 ; Captain, McBirney, '75. This year the game was noticeably rougher than the year before, although there had been no change in the rules, and the next year the game was rougher still. Yale no longer sent light teams to Hamilton Park, but the heaviest she could pick out.

The season of 1875 was, on the whole, a disastrous season to Yale. The season opened with a series of games for the class championship.* This was won by '77. Foot ball was put upon a permanent basis by the adoption of a constitution on the 18th of September. On the 16th of October delegates from Yale and Harvard met at Springfield and made arrangements for a game under the "modified Rugby rules." The modifications concerned the matter of "fouls;" the foul ball was not placed on the ground, but thrown into the air. This was the only concession made to Yale. Yale undertook to play with Harvard under these rules, while she was to play the other colleges under the old rules. This was absurd, and resulted, as might have been expected, in a defeat by Columbia as well as one by Harvard. In this game with Harvard, the Yale men knew nothing of the rules ; while, in the Columbia game which followed, their practice under the Rugby rules had spoiled them for the old game. The game with Harvard had one good effect, however ; it caused the adoption of the Rugby rules the following year. Four matches were played during the season of '75. The first was with Rutgers, and resulted in a victory for Yale—4 to 1. The second was with Harvard, and resulted in a victory for the visitors—4 goals and 2 touchdowns to 0. This was a more interesting game to watch than even the Eton game of '73, and the spectators gave themselves up to the enjoyment of Harvard's fine play without chagrin at Yale's defeat ; for no one could blame the Yale team for not playing well a game which they never saw or in any way understood until the afternoon of the contest. The third match was with the students of the Wesleyan University : Yale won in six straight games. The last match of the season, and the last game of the old kind ever played at Yale, was with Columbia, and resulted in a defeat for Yale by a score of 3 to 2. The team for this season consisted of Peters, '73 ; *Robbins* and *Bushnell*, '74 ; Arnold, *Seelye*, Wakeman, Trumbull, Johnston, Wright, Phelps, Vaille, '76 ; *Davis*, Elliot, and Baker, '77 ; Wurts and Smith of '78 ; Thompson, Munson, and *Rochfort*, '79 ; Alden, S. S. S. Those marked in italics did not play in the fifteen that played against Harvard. The officers for this season were : President, McKnight, '76 ; Captain, Arnold, '76.

In the Fall of 1876, a committee on rules was appointed, and the Rugby rules were adopted. Great interest in the game was displayed throughout the whole college, and Captain Baker trained his eleven very carefully. Harvard consented to play one game, but refused to play a series. The game was played at Hamilton Park, November 18, 1876. The Harvard men felt sure of victory, as they had recently conquered "all Canada." Captain Baker played a very cautious game : the men were directed to

* This, it is believed, was the last class series played. Before this time there had been class series each year, but it is impossible now to obtain any record of them.

remain on the defensive during the first heat, and after the five minutes' rest to make a hard fight for a goal. During the first three-quarters of an hour the ball scarcely passed the centre of the field, but, as soon as sides were changed, the Yale men carried it rapidly forward, and in a few minutes a good kick of Thompson's sent it over the string. The men were then withdrawn and so disposed as to guard their goal line. Yale won by a score of 1 to 0, as, according to previous agreement, Harvard's two touchdowns did not count. Harvard now wished to play a series, and it was Yale's turn to refuse. On the 23d of November, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton formed themselves into a Foot-Ball Association, which Yale refused to join. This association adopted the Rugby rules with a few slight changes, of which the most important was, that "four touchdowns shall count as one goal." On Thanksgiving Day, at Hoboken, Yale beat Princeton by a score of 2 to 0. After the game the players repaired to Delmonico's. On the 2d of December the Harvard Freshmen beat the Yale Freshmen 3 to 0. The game was played on Boston Common with the thermometer fourteen degrees below zero. On the 9th of December, at Hoboken, Yale beat Columbia by a score of 2 goals and 5 touchdowns to 1 touchdown. The day was bitterly cold, and the ground more or less covered with ice. This left Yale the undisputed champion with a score of 3 goals and 5 touchdowns to 3 touchdowns. The team this year consisted of the following eleven: Baker, Bigelow, Camp, and Walker, '77; Downer, Taylor, and Wurts, '78; Hatch and Thompson, '79; Camp and Clark, '80. The officers of the year were: President, Percy, '77; Captain, Baker, '77. To Captain Baker was owing the success of the year. Thompson and Bigelow especially distinguished themselves by their playing.

In the Fall of 1877, the foot-ball team was again benefited by the services of Mr. Baker, who was now a student in the Law School, and able to select and train the eleven. The first game played was with Tufts, November 3d, and resulted in a victory for Yale by a score of 1 goal and 2 touchdowns to nothing. The next game was with Trinity, and was a victory for Yale by a score of 7 goals and 13 touchdowns to nothing. On November 21st, Yale beat Stevens Institute by a score of 13 goals and 17 touchdowns to nothing. The Yale and Harvard Freshmen played two games this fall; the first resulted in a victory for Harvard by a score of 1 goal to none, and the second by a score of 1 touchdown to nothing. The second of these games was played at Boston. No game with Harvard was played this year. Yale felt that as champion with eleven she had a right to prescribe that number; but the association, to which Yale did not belong, prescribed the number fifteen, and neither party would yield. For the sake of a game Yale at length agreed to play Princeton at Hoboken with fifteen. The game was declared a draw, since, by previous agreement, Yale's two touchdowns did not count. The game is said to have been the best ever played in America. The team for this season consisted of the following eleven: Brown, Clark, Downer, Harding, Lamb, Wurts, rushers; F. Brown, Hutchins, half backs; Baker, Thompson, Wakeman, backs. Unfortunately this team substituted to some extent roughness for skill. The officers of the year were: President, Johnson, '78; Captain, Baker, '77.

In the Fall of 1878, as the representatives of Princeton and Harvard insisted upon fifteen men to a side, Yale at length yielded. The season began by a game with Am-

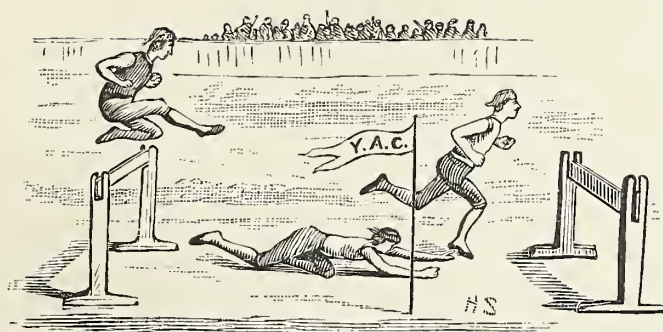
herst, followed by a game with Trinity; then came another game with Trinity, and then another game with Amherst. These four were easy victories for Yale. On November 23d, the game with Harvard was played at Boston. Yale won by a score of 1 to 0. On their return at 2 A.M. the victorious team was met at the depot by about 300 students. This was the first time that the Faculty had ever permitted absence from any recitations for the sake of foot ball. It virtually put foot ball on the same footing as base ball. On Thanksgiving Day, Yale played Princeton at Hoboken. The Yale team appears to have been superior to that of Princeton, but they were over-confident. Yale was defeated by a score of 1 to 0. This was the first goal lost by Yale in three years. At both of these latter games the grounds were in very bad condition. The Yale team for this year were as follows:—Backs: Wakeman, '76, Nixon, '81, Badger, '82;—half-backs: Brown, '78, S. S. S., Thompson, '79, Camp and Peters, '80, Watson, '81, S. S. S.;—forwards: Farwell, '79, Harding and King, '80, Lamb and Ives, '81, Eaton and Hull, '82. Thompson especially distinguished himself by his playing. This is the largest and roughest team Yale ever sent out. The officers of the year were: President, Rochfort, '79; Secretary, Ayer, '70; Treasurer, Barnes, '81; Captain, Camp, '80.

As has been already mentioned, the ball used in the old annual games was a leathern ball. When foot ball was revived in 1870, the round rubber ball came into use. From 1875 the Rugby ball, an egg-shaped leathern ball, has been required.

Foot ball is more generally popular among the students than either boating or base ball, for any one can take part in the foot-ball practice. About the 10th of October notices are posted upon the trees in the college yard calling upon the students to gather at the Dixwell Avenue lot after dinner for a game of foot ball. But the interest in the game does not reach its height until after the Fall Regatta has been rowed and the boating men are able to play. Besides the considerable number taking part in the daily game, there are, also, many lookers-on, for no game is so interesting to watch as foot ball. The unnecessary roughness which has been more than ever displayed this year threatens somewhat its popularity. It deters men from entering into the practice games, and the substitution of brute force for skill detracts much from the spectacular interest of the matches. Another danger stands in the way of foot ball. There has been always much difficulty in finding a suitable place for the practice games. It has been hard to find a lot, and when found, the tenure has been uncertain. One desirable lot after another has been cut up, and Lake Place, as it is called, which is now used, may at any time become a public thoroughfare. Foot ball would lose much or all of its popularity did the students have to travel out to Hamilton Park each time they wished to play. It is very desirable that there should be within a convenient distance from the college a suitable spot for the practice of foot ball, base ball, and other manly sports.



BERZELIUS HALL.



ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BY FAYETTE WILLIAM BROWN.

FIRST MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.—INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST AT SARATOGA.—SUCCESS OF YALE'S REPRESENTATIVES.—ANNUAL FALL AND SPRING MEETINGS.

ON Saturday, May 4, 1872, the first field games of the "Yale Athletic Association" were held at Hamilton Park. This organization was under the control of the Ball and Boating Clubs, and its first effort was one of great success.

The first trial of the day was Throwing the Ball. For this there were several entries. Hotchkiss, '75, carried off the prize by a throw of 353 feet 8½ inches.

Next followed the Half-Mile Run, which was won by Waterman, '74. Time, 2.37.

In the Running High Jump, Bentley, '73, was the winner, scoring 4 feet 7½ inches.

The fourth trial was the Running Long Jump. In this Maxwell, '74, cleared 18 feet 5½ inches. At the time this was considered a very good record, but in a later contest Maxwell jumped a much greater distance.

The Hurdle Race—150 yards, 9 hurdles—was one of the most interesting events of the day. There were six (6) entries. Maxwell led from the start, and, taking all the hurdles in beautiful style, won in 26¼ seconds.

The Three-Legged Race—125 yards—was next in order. This was won by Weber and Parrott, S. S. S., in 21 seconds.

For the Two-Hundred-Yards Dash there were eleven entries. Wilson, '74, came in first, in 23 seconds.

For the Standing High Jump, Bentley and Maxwell, catcher and pitcher of the University nine, were the only entries. Maxwell won, jumping over the line at four (4) feet.

In the Standing Long Jump, Bentley and Maxwell "tied" on the second jump, but after two more trials Maxwell won, clearing 10 feet 8½ inches.

The next contest, Four-Hundred Yards Walk, was won by Grover, '74.

The Hurdle Race—200 yards, 12 hurdles—which was quite close and exciting, was won by Bentley. Time, 37 seconds.

The final trial of the day was the Consolation Race—200 yards—for all who had not taken a prize. This was won by Hubbard, '73, in 25½ seconds.

The officers of the day were: Du Bois, '72; P. H. Ade, '73; Mr. Weeks, Columbia College.

We take from the *Courant* the following: "Altogether the games were a great success, financially as well as otherwise. We trust that the 'Yale Athletic Association' will hold many such meetings."

Although the opening games of the "Athletic Association" were so eminently successful, the interest must have rapidly abated, for it was not until Saturday, October 31, 1874, that the second series of athletic contests took place.

Previous to this, however, on the 20th of July, occurred the Intercollegiate Contest at Saratoga. In these races Yale was represented by Nevin and Maxwell. In the Hundred-Yards Dash there were a dozen entries. At the start Nevin slipped and fell, but jumping up again he rushed to the front, and won in the most elegant style.

In the Hurdle Race there were three entries, our representative, Maxwell, winning very easily.

Although there were many other contests at this meeting, yet these two were the only ones in which Yale entered for competition.

As has been already said, the second meeting of the Yale Athletic Association was held at Hamilton Park, October 3, 1874.

The first event of the day was the Hurdle Race—120 yards, 10 hurdles. This was won easily by Maxwell, who took the lead from the start. The time, 20 seconds, was one second better than his winning time in the hurdle race at Saratoga in the summer.

Next came Throwing the Base Ball. Dawes, '76, won by a throw of 317 feet 10 inches, against the wind.

The next contest was the Half-Mile Run. In this there were five entries, and from beginning to end the contest was quite spirited. It was finally won by Bowen, '78. Time, 2.17¼.

In the Standing Long Jump, Maxwell won easily, clearing 11 feet 3½ inches.

The Hundred-Yards Dash, with fifteen entries, next followed. The men were started in three heats of five each. The first heat was won by Maxwell. Time, 11¼. Davis, '77, won the second heat. Time, 11¼. The third heat was taken by Betts

after a close contest. No time taken. In the final heat, after a spirited race, Davis won by three feet. Time, $11\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

In the Running High Jump, Maxwell was successful, clearing 4 feet 7 inches.

In the One-Mile Walk there were ten entries. After several had been "ruled out" for unfair walking, Ely, '76, took the lead, and, keeping it to the end, won in 10.26. This was the official time, but it was undoubtedly a minute too slow.

In the Hop, Step, and Jump, Maxwell was once more successful, this being the fourth contest in which he carried off the palm. Distance, 41 feet 3 inches.

The Wrestling for light (under 150 lbs.) and heavy weights was next in order. The trials were for the best two out of three, at three different holds, "collar and elbow," "side," and "back" holds. After the trial heats, the final contest for light weights was between Cushman and McKnight, both of '76. After a tough struggle, Cushman came off the winner. In the heavy weights, Fowler, '76, was the winner.

In the Quarter-Mile Run, eleven started. The race, exciting from the start, was won by Betts, '75. Time, 57 seconds.

Last of all came the Consolation (three-legged) Race. Butler and Hammond, '76, S. S. S., distanced their opponents, making the distance, $62\frac{1}{2}$ yards and return, in $20\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

The officers who conducted the affair, were James Watson, of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, referee; C. H. Ferry, S. C. Bushnell, F. B. Mitchell, Charles Tillinghast, judges.

On Saturday, May 19, 1875, was held the third meeting of the Yale Athletic Association. This meeting was of more than ordinary interest, as upon the winners devolved the duty of representing the college at the Athletic Intercollegiate Contests at Saratoga on the day following the regatta.

At the games of May 19 an arrangement was made that, unless the time of each race should be up to a certain required standard, no prize should be awarded.

The Half-Mile Run, which came first, was a very pretty race. It was won by Trumbull, '76, who ran in splendid style, making the excellent time of 2.07. The required time was 2.12.

In the Three-Miles Run there were three entries. The lead was soon taken and kept by Ward, Law School, who finished in 19.34. As the required time was 18 minutes, no prize was awarded.

The Hundred-Yards Dash was contested by five men, and was very close and exciting. Hall, '75, S. S. S., led to within five yards of the finish, when he was passed by Trumbull, '76. Time, $10\frac{3}{4}$. The required time was 11 seconds.

In the One-Mile Run there was but one entry, Wakeman, '76, who ran against time. He made the mile in $5.18\frac{3}{4}$, thus exceeding the limit by $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

The Hurdle Race—120 yards, 10 hurdles—was hotly contested by Wakeman, '76, and Hall, '75, S. S. S. They were together until the last hurdle was reached, when Wakeman drew away and won in 20 seconds. The required time was 19 seconds.

The One-Mile Walk was also hotly contested. At the start Durrie, '76, took the lead, but Johnston, Law, soon passed him, and, keeping the lead only by great effort, won the race. Time, $8.59\frac{3}{4}$. The required time was 8.30.

In the Quarter-Mile Run, Ely, '76, took and kept the lead to the end. Time, 1.03½. No prize was awarded, however, as the required time was 56 seconds.

The judges who had charge of the games were Ferry, '72; Bushnell, '74; McKnight, '76.

On Thursday, July 15, 1875, were held the Intercollegiate Sports at Saratoga. Yale was ably represented by Messrs. Maxwell, '75, and Trumbull, '76. Both had been previously disabled, Maxwell in the ball game at Cambridge, and Trumbull had wrenched his hip in practice some four or five days before the games.

In the Quarter-Mile Run, Trumbull held the lead until close to the finish, when he was passed by Culver, of Union College. He, however, gained second place.

The afternoon session opened with the Half-Mile Run, which was easily won by Trumbull. Time, 2.06¾. This was one of the finest races of the day, and the time was excellent.

The Hurdle Race was one of the prettiest races of the day. Maxwell took the lead from the start and held it to the finish. Time, 19¼ seconds.

On Wednesday, October 27, 1875, the Annual Fall Games of the Yale Athletic Association were held at Hamilton Park. The games, altogether, were the most successful ever held, and much credit is due to Mr. G. C. Webb, '76, president of the association.

The first trial of the day was Putting the Shot. The best throw was made by Linsley, '76, S. S. S. Distance, 32 feet 5 inches.

In the Hundred-Yards Dash the contestants made three separate trial heats. The first heat was won by Wakeman, '76. Time, 10½ seconds. In the second heat, Trumbull was an easy winner in 11 seconds. The third heat was won by Brown, '78, S. S. S., by about six inches. Time, 11 seconds. The final heat was won by Wakeman in 10½ seconds.

The Mile Walk was next in order. This was closely contested by Maurice, '77, and Phelps, '76, and was finally won by the former. The time, 8.13, was considered very creditable.

Next followed one of the most interesting events of the day—the Running High Jump. It was finally won by Gale, '78, S. S. S., who cleared 5 feet 3 inches. Mr. Watson, of the *Sportsman*, said "that this was the finest amateur jumping ever made in this country."

The Half-Mile Run was next in order. This was won by Kellogg, '76. Time, 2.10.

In the Standing Long Jump, Thompson, '79, was the victor, clearing 11 feet 1½ inches. Gale, '78, S. S. S., was second, but ½ inch behind.

In the Three-Miles Run there were three contestants. The lead was taken by Ely, '76, and kept to the finish. Time, first mile, 5.54; second mile, 12.29; third mile, 18.39.

The Hundred-and-Twenty-Yards Hurdle Race took place while the above was in progress. There were ten hurdles, each 3 feet 6 inches high. The struggle between Wakeman and Trumbull was close and exciting. The former finally obtained the lead and won. Time, 19¼ seconds.

The Senior Scrub Race, in which about twenty seniors started, was one of the most

exciting and amusing events of the day. Two lots started in different directions from the quarter pole. Webb crossed the line first—time, 57 seconds. Dawes, '76, was second, and Strong third.

In the Quarter-Mile Run, Durrie, '76, won easily in 58 seconds.

In the One-Mile Run there were several entries. The lead was taken by Ely, but he was soon passed by Kellogg, who, keeping the lead to the end, won in 5.20.

Throwing the Base Ball had several contestants and was won by Morgan, '78. Distance, 327 feet, against the wind.

Owing to darkness the Three-Mile Walk was postponed until the following Wednesday, when it was closely contested by Messrs. Durrie and Phelps, both of '76, and was finally won by the former by about three inches. Time, 27 minutes 2 seconds.

The officers having the games in charge were: Starters—Mr. W. P. Watts, L. A. C., and Webb, '76. Referee—Mr. James Watson. Judges—Bushnell, '74; Hammond, '76; Cook, '76.

On Saturday, June 3, 1876, the Spring Meeting of the Athletic Association was held; but owing to a misunderstanding between the officers of the club and the Faculty, the time of the meeting was not generally known, and hence many were prevented from being present. The games, accordingly, were not as successful as those held previously. Many who had intended to enter for the contests, seeing so little interest manifested, did not compete.

The Running High Jump was won by Phelps, '76. Distance, 4 feet 11 inches.

Putting the Shot was contested by several, and was finally won by Linsley, '76, S. S. S. Distance, 34 feet 2 inches.

Next came the One-Mile Run. Kellogg, '76, having given Ely twenty seconds handicap, gained from the start, and won in 4.55¼. This was considered very good time.

In the Hurdle Race there was but one entry. Wakeman ran against time. He covered the distance in 19 seconds.

The Hundred-Yards Dash was also won by Wakeman. Time, 11 seconds.

A second race—One Hundred Yards—was contested by a number of '76 and '77 men. The heat was made by Webb, '76.

The Half-Mile Run was next on the programme. This was well contested and was finally won by Ely. Time, 2.30¾.

The final event of the day was the Mile Walk, which was won by Phelps, '76. Time, 8.55.

Thus ended the games for the Spring of '76. We clip the following from the *Courant* of June 10:

"Fall games usually attract more interest, owing to the fact that at that time less attention is paid to ball and boating. The time made in three of the races was very good indeed, but the games as a whole, we are sorry to say, were not very soul-inspiring to the average spectator."

With these games the interest in athletic sports rapidly decreased, and it was not until October 20, 1877, that another series of games was held. To Mr. W. C. Dale,

Jr., is due the credit of awakening anew an interest in athletic contests, for it was by his efforts that this meeting was brought about.

The attendance was large and all the games were closely contested. First came the Hundred-Yards Dash. In this there were four entries. It was won by Brown, '78, S. S. S. Time, $10\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The Running High Jump had three entries, and after a close contest the palm was awarded to Thompson, '79, who cleared 5 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Base Ball was next in order. This was won over four competitors by Hutchison, '80. The distance thrown, 356 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, was the finest known at the Park for several years.

The Half-Mile Run was won by Stokes, '79. Time, 2.18.

In the Two-Mile Walk there were two contestants. Cleveland, '78, S. S. S., who made the distance in 18.16, was declared the victor.

The Tug of War came next. In the first trial heat between '80 and '81, the former were victorious. Time, 72 seconds. '80's team were Taft, Wight, Innis, and Hutchison.

The second trial heat was won by '78 over '79. James, Taft, Downer, Bowen, composed '78's team.

The final heat between '78 and '80 was very close, and was finally won by '78. Time, 34 seconds.

The Quarter-Mile Run was next in order, which was won by Brown, '78, S. S. S. The time, 54 seconds, was the fastest amateur time in America.

The programme of the day closed with Throwing the Hammer—16 pounds. This was contested by four, and was won by Thompson, '79, throwing 69 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The college is greatly indebted, as has already been said, to W. C. Dale, Jr., and also to Mr. Edward Plummer, of the New York *Sportsman*, for his efficiency and interest in the positions as judge and referee.

On Wednesday, May 20, 1878, the Annual Spring Meeting was held, again under the supervision of Mr. Dale. The games, taking into consideration the achievements of the contestants, were a decided success.

They were opened by the Hundred-Yards Dash. Brown, '78, S. S. S., won easily over four competitors. Time, $10\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

In the Running High Jump, Jewett, '79, S. S. S., and Thompson, '79, tied at 5 feet 2 inches. The prize was awarded by lot to Jewett.

The Half-Mile Run was closely contested for about 300 yards, when all the competitors, except Livingston, '79, dropped out. Livingston finished alone, making the fast time of 2 minutes 8 seconds.

Next followed Throwing the Base Ball. This was again won by Hutchison. Distance, 343 feet 8 inches.

The most interesting feature of the day, the Tug of War, next followed. The first trial heat was between '80 and '81. The latter won easily in 35 seconds. The second and final trial was contested by '81 and '79. The former again won. Time, 21 seconds. The team of '81 was made up of Collins, Fuller, Ives, and Lamb.

The Senior Quarter-Mile Run was won by Mower. Time, 69 seconds.

The One-Mile Walk was next in order. This was won easily by Briggs, '81. Time, 8 minutes 36 seconds.

Throwing the Hammer was next in order. This was won by Thompson, '79. Distance, 71 feet.

The Quarter-Mile Run had three contestants, and was very close and exciting. H. Livingston crossed the line first, making the fast time of $54\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

The Hurdle Race was very prettily contested between Jewett, '79, S. S. S., and Camp, '80. The latter won by a few feet. Time, 20 seconds.

The only starter for the Mile Run was Jewett, '79, S. S. S.; who went over the course alone in 5 minutes 45 seconds.

THE GYMNASIUM.

BY DUDLEY A. SARGENT.

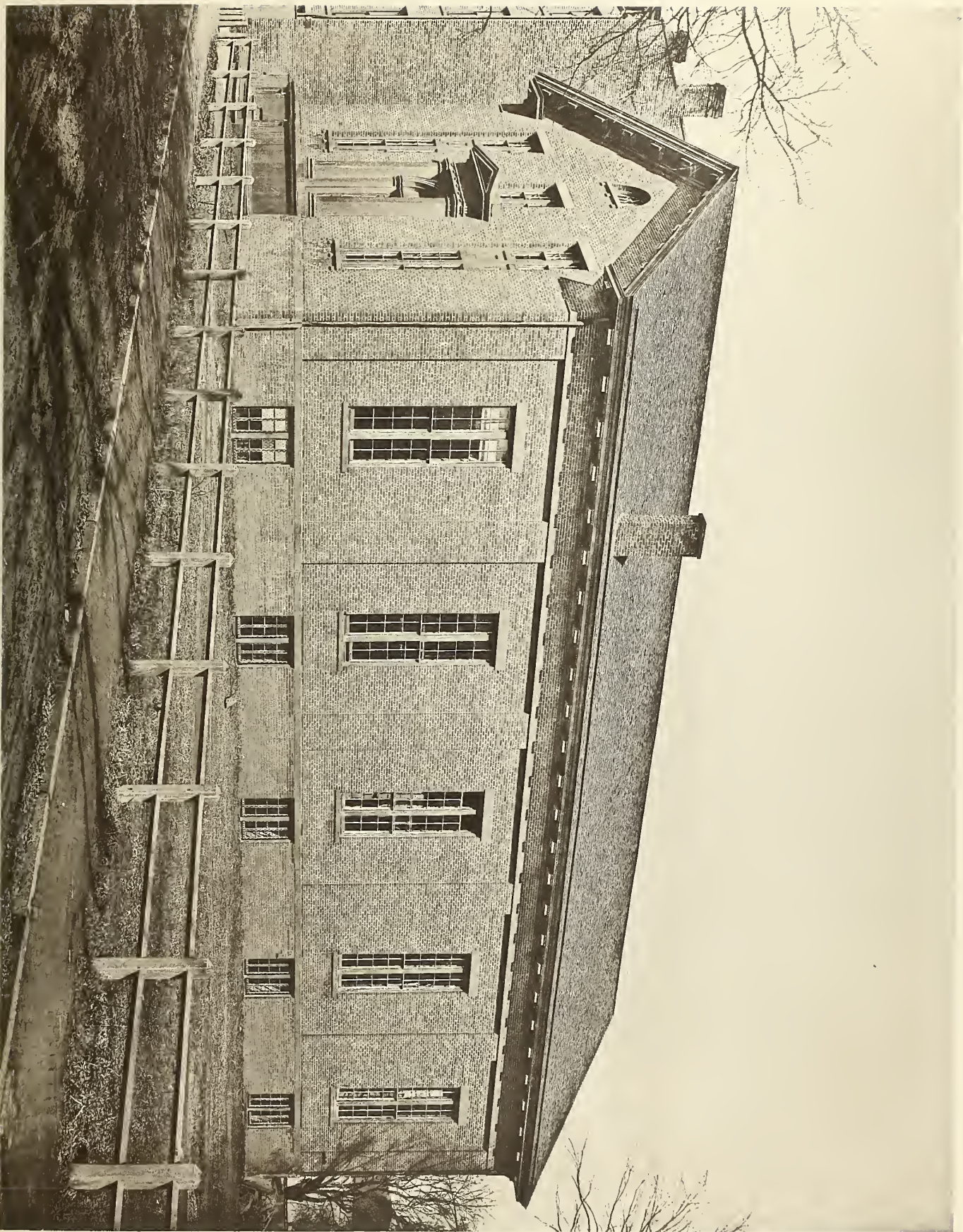
THE GYMNASIUM OF 1826.—PRIVATE GYMNASIUMS.—ERECTION OF A GYMNASIUM BY THE CORPORATION IN 1859.—ITS APPARATUS.

THE first action of the Corporation for the purpose of supplying the students with the means of gymnastic exercise was in September, 1826, when three hundred dollars were appropriated, which were to be expended, under the direction of the Faculty, for the "clearing and preparing of the grounds for a gymnasium, and for the erection of apparatus for gymnastic exercises with a view to the promotion of the health of the students." The "apparatus," which was very simple, was not under cover, and was placed on the college Green, in the rear of the Chapel, near High Street. Within the next twenty years several private gymnasiums were fitted up, one after another, by private enterprise, for the use of the students, which became very popular and were much frequented; but it was not till 1860 that the present Gymnasium was erected. Its cost was somewhat over \$11,000, toward which sum Mr. George Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, contributed \$500.

This Gymnasium is about one hundred feet long by fifty wide, and is twenty-five feet high from floor to cross-beams. There is a gallery at the front end—fifty feet by twenty-five—which contains the janitor's room and dressing apartments. The building is heated by a furnace, is lighted by gas, and is ventilated by large gable windows. There is a basement story beneath the main hall about ten feet high, in which, in front, are bath-rooms and the heating apparatus, while the rest is devoted to bowling alleys, six in number, and to a gallery, some twenty feet wide by sixty long, which is wired in and used by the base-ball men as a pitching alley.

The apparatus consists of all the appliances to be found in a well-regulated gymnasium.

The stationary apparatus, comprising the Vaulting Bar, Buck Horse, Spring Board, Parallel Bars, Peak Ladders, and Rack Bars, are placed around in a circle, leaving a



GYMNASIUM.

large space in the centre for class exercises in light gymnastics. Around the outside of this apparatus there is a running track, about three feet wide, filled with sawdust and covered with canvas. Over this track, on one side is the long Horizontal Ladder, and on the other a row of Swinging Rings. At the extreme end of the room are the Rowing Machines, some eight in number, designed to keep the boat crews in condition during the winter months. The apparatus consists of an iron weight of forty or fifty pounds, attached to a cord which runs over an iron pulley, and is then made fast to a handle. Over these appliances runs a pair of Ascension Ropes with Spools attached, and beneath the upper end of the same is a Wrist Machine. In the southeast corner of the main hall are "Chest Weights," ranging from ten to forty pounds each. There are six pairs. Immediately in front of this apparatus is a Leg Machine, made in the shape of an old-fashioned chair with pedals and weights attached.

The suspended apparatus hangs in the middle of the room, and is so arranged that it can all be swung out of the way at a moment's notice. It consists of a Double and a Single Trapeze, Flying Rings, Horizontal Bar, Triple-Barred Eschelle, and Flying Trapeze (two bars).

The Hanging Rope, Peg Pole, Upright Parallels, Sand Bag, etc., are placed at the ends of the room so as to be out of the way of the swinging apparatus.

The portable appliances comprise the Leaping Board, Jumping Stands, Posturing Table, and from forty to fifty pairs each of wooden Dumb Bells and Indian Clubs. Aside from these there are some dozen pairs of clubs ranging from three to twenty-five pounds a piece, and iron Dumb Bells, from twenty to one hundred pounds.

In the vestibule is a Lifting Machine, adjusted from twenty-five to one thousand pounds, and an apparatus used for the same purpose, but worked on the spiral-spring principle.

The building is open from eight in the morning to ten at night. The members of all departments are admitted at a small charge. The Freshman class receives regular instruction in light gymnastics throughout the year, and a development class, open to all, is usually in full practice through the winter months.

Some remarkable feats have been performed by students in the past years, but cannot well be described here without going into technicalities, for which there is not space at our command.

THE BULLY CLUB.

BY LYMAN H. BAGG.

THE FIGHTING UNDERGRADUATE OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—TWO TYPICAL BULLIES AND THEIR FAMOUS EXPLOITS IN 1811 AND 1815.—MINOR TOWN AND GOWN CONTESTS FROM 1801 TO 1841.—METHODS OF CONFERRING THE OFFICE OF BULLY.—DESCRIPTIONS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BULLY CLUB.—LATER PHASES OF BULLYISM.—STORY OF THE LAST COLLEGE BULLY.—“MARSHALISM” AND “CHAIRMANISM” AS SUBSTITUTES FOR BULLYISM.—THE INTERRUPTED COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION OF 1840.—ABOLITION OF THE CUSTOM.—LIST OF COLLEGE BULLIES, 1807-43.

“FAR back in the annals of college
There is many a deed and a name
That the Past holds fast as her treasure,
Though the Present strives hard to reclaim;
There are numerous heroes, whose exploits
Besprinkle the decades gone by,
There are countless traditions and legends
Wrapped deep in obscurity;
But there is one great historic hero
We in vain strain our wits to know fully—
A lusty and jovial monarch—
The robust and august College Bully.”

AN accurate picture of the college life that existed at Yale during the first quarter of the present century would form a most interesting and instructive study, but no one then thought it worth the painting, and no materials are left from which it might be painted now. There is an abundance of negative evidence to show that the “average undergraduate” of that period was a very different sort of a creature from his modern namesake, but positive indications of the manner of man that he really was are surprisingly hard to find. The exact way in which he lived and moved and had his being—his modes of thought, and fashions of dress, and habits of behavior—must ever remain shrouded in a mystery such as cannot possibly overhang the character of the undergraduate of to-day when viewed by his successor of a century hence. Considering that none of the “institutions,” customs, and sports that now give its distinctive tone

to college life, were in existence fifty years ago, it is natural to suppose—even after making all possible allowance for the greater simplicity and sedateness characteristic of those times—that the spirit of unrest and playfulness belonging to youth must have manifested itself in some way, even though the precise character of those manifestations is unknown to academic traditions. In an age when there was no boating or base-ball playing, no fence on which to sit or gymnasium in which to exercise, when there were no class societies for the wicked or Sunday mission schools for the righteous, when Thanksgiving Jubilee, and Wooden Spoon Exhibition, and Pow Wow, and even Burial of Euclid had not been dreamed of, when there were neither class orators nor class poets, class historians nor class suppers, class ivies nor class pictures, class committees nor class politics, when college newspapers had not been invented, and even the venerable *Yale Literary Magazine* was a thing of the distant future—in such an age it is evident that the college boy must have sought entertainment for his leisure moments by devices unknown to the moderns. That all his customs have now been forgotten is in no wise a proof of their original insignificance or want of vitality,—for who knows that a single one of the present undergraduate “institutions” will be in existence a half century hence?—but it is undoubtedly true that they formed a relatively less important factor in college life than have the customs of recent years, and that that life consequently had for him less of the peculiar and distinctive flavor that has endeared it to his successor. How, then, did he probably enjoy it?

In the way of out-door athletics, though there was considerable wrestling, and leaping, and jumping, the only regular game in which he indulged was foot ball, and even this seems to have been kicked at hap-hazard by small parties of five or six, instead of played in accordance with fixed rules by formally matched “sides.” He doubtless was pretty regular in his weekly attendance at “Linonia” or “Brothers,” and interested himself in their debates and other “literary exercises.” He danced gracefully at the ball given by the Juniors at the time of the August Commencement. He wore with ostentation the emblematic watch-key of Phi Beta Kappa, and perhaps got drunk at its annual initiations. It is likely enough also that he “celebrated” Commencement with too much strong drink, after the manner of his predecessors of half a century before, and that he gloriously “treated” his friends at the close of the final examination. He figured extensively and enthusiastically on the stage at Commencement and Junior Exhibitions. He organized the “Cecilia” and “Beethoven” societies for the cultivation of his musical talents. He shelled his share of the peas for Commons dinners, but “refused to shell beans, because it was not ‘customary.’” He stuck plates of bad butter to the under side of the Commons table, and threw unsavory dishes out of the windows. He “lectured” the Freshmen, and emptied his water jug on the tutors. He stationed live cows on the portico of the chapel, and scattered red pepper on the stoves of the recitation rooms. Above all, he conscientiously made himself obnoxious to the “townies,” with whom he seems to have carried on so continuous a warfare as almost to deserve a place beside the Scotchman’s dog that “could never get enough of fighting.” Hence arose “Bullyism,” the most extensive and peculiar of all the student customs known to Yale “in the brave days of old.”

The history of the Bully Club as here presented is the result of investigations made by a graduate of 1870, who, in the course of the following year, secured information from more than sixty graduates of the classes between 1803 and 1843. His written reports of personal interviews with twenty-two of these, and the autograph letters of the others, were forwarded to the present writer in the spring of 1874, with the request that they be put in shape for publication.* The value of this material, however, hardly corresponds with its volume, for, in regard to many interesting points, much of the evidence which it supplies is conflicting and unsatisfactory. With scarcely an exception the venerable survivors of those old scenes disclaim all pretensions to accuracy in offering their testimony, and express regret at the fewness of the facts that they can recall but imperfectly to memory. It is natural to suppose that those who were sedate and serious-minded students, would recollect Bullyism as a trivial and insignificant custom in which a few wild fellows participated, and that those who were prominent supporters of the institution would exaggerate its importance in the college community and magnify the exploits of its heroes. After making allowance for these considerations, it appears that the popular attachment to the custom was undoubtedly very deep-rooted and genuine, though the usages and ceremonies connected with it do not seem to have been either elaborate or invariable, and in some cases the Bully Club was transferred from one to another without public formalities of any sort. The link that binds the memory of Bullyism to the college life of to-day, is the vote of the Faculty which abolished it in 1840 by decreeing that no class should thereafter elect permanent officers of any sort or title—this prohibition never yet having been revoked.

TOWN AND GOWN FIGHTS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

What Bullyism signified and amounted to at the opening of the century may best be shown by reference to the exploits of the two Bullies most famous in the traditions of Yale: Isaac T. Preston, valedictorian of '12, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, who lost his life by the burning of a Lake Pontchartrain steamer in 1852; and Asa Thurston, college chorister of '16, afterwards one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, where he died in 1868. In those days every college boy

* LIST OF AUTHORITIES QUOTED.—Autograph letters were received from the following: Thomas Davies Burrall, '03 (*1872); Alfred Hennen (*1870), and Seth Pierce, '06; Guy Richards, '07 (*1873); James Delafield, '08 (*1875); Burr Baldwin, '09; A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Samuel F. B. Morse (*1872), and Daniel Robert, '10 (*1872); Selah B. Strong, '11 (*1872); Solyman Brown (*1876), and Samuel C. Morgan, '12 (*1876); Zedekiah S. Barstow, '13 (*1873); Joshua Leavitt (*1873) and Joseph H. Dules, '14 (*1876); Joseph D. Wickham, '15; William C. Fowler, William T. Gould, and Henry W. Taylor, '16; Lyman Coleman, '17; Joseph Hurlbut (*1875), and Thomas L. Shipman, '18; Walter Livingston, Henry W. Terry, and William W. Turner, '19; John Boyd and Henry White, '21; Edward H. Leffingwell, '22; Edward W. Peet and Joseph Ripley, '23 (*1877); Benjamin D. Silliman, '24; William Bliss, '25; Francis Gillette and John B. Robertson, '29; Lewis B. Woodruff, '30 (*1875); Thomas M. Clark, '31; William H. Russell, '33; Christopher C. Cox, Oran R. Howard, and Thomas A. Thacher, '35; Increase N. Tarbox, '39; Maunsell B. Field (*1875), William E. Robinson, and Hezekiah Sturges, '41; Alexander McWhorter and Albert Mathews, '42.

Personal interviews were held with the following: Ralph I. Ingersoll, '08 (*1872); William W. Boardman, '12 (*1871); George Allen, '13; John M. Garfield, '16 (*1872); Loammi I. Hoadley, '17; Jonathan Edwards, '19 (*1875); Alexander C. Twining, '20; Alfred Blackman, Henry N. Day, and Oliver P. Hubbard, '28; Noah Porter and Rollin Sanford, '31; George E. Day, '33; Thomas A. Thacher, '35; Edward C. Delavan, '36; Lot C. Clark, '38; Richard E. Rice, '39; John B. Gardiner and James P. Hart, '40 (*1877); Alexander H. Clapp and James Hadley, '42 (*1872); and Daniel W. Havens, '43.

felt in duty bound to "hate the townies," and this traditional enmity was kept alive by intermittent quarrels upon the street and culminated every three or four years in a serious collision. Thus, a participant in the "riot of 1811" remarks:

"In the morning of that dark day, President Dwight called together the students in the chapel, and, without charging them with blame, informed them that he should be absent from the city during the *émeute*, which he thought would be best managed by the city authorities and the sheriff of the county. At midnight Bully Preston and myself went to the jail on the east side of the college green, and informed the jailer that, unless the two Yale prisoners should be liberated within the space of an hour, the force of the college would come to their deliverance at one o'clock. These scholars had been arrested during the evening, whilst the college yard had been invested by two or three thousand [*sic*!] of the belligerent town boys and their sympathizing friends, who, however, did not attempt to trespass on the yard, partly because the gates were defended by Bully Preston and his guards, and partly because a picket fence was not easily stormed, protected as it was by three hundred students and their teachers, assisted by the city police, who aided both parties by patrolling between them. The prisoners whose release had been demanded overtook us before we had reached the central college gate, and their surrender was accepted as evidence of the sympathy with which the city authorities regarded the conduct of the students. It is unnecessary to affirm that Bully Preston bore his knotty club high in air at all the gates of the college yard on that eventful night, and that Samson slept soundly after the Philistines had been dispersed. But, the day after, just before sunset, inasmuch as the hired sailors had called loudly for the College Bully on the preceding evening, even until midnight, Preston invited me to take a promenade on Long Wharf, which then supported only a few storehouses, most of which were at its junction with the mainland. We passed these crowded resorts of rollicking mariners on our way to the wharf without any interruption, but, on our return, the swaggering sons of old Neptune sallied forth by dozens, calling lustily for the College Bully. They all knew Preston by sight, and some of them had felt his bludgeon when trying to resist the college, on the foregoing evening, through the fortified yard; but now he was bare-handed, having no one to assist him but a man of ordinary size, whom they could scarcely descry at the side of the Goliath of Yale. So on they came, dozen after dozen, noisy as bullfrogs, and drunk as satyrs, making, as directly as they could, for the Bully of Yale. I stepped aside and gave Preston an opportunity to allow the foremost of his pursuers to make the acquaintance of his right-hand fist, which sent him headlong into the splashing mire. Preston resumed his equanimity and walked on toward the college, whilst the sympathetic sailors remained behind, picking out the teeth which had been loosened in their sockets. Thus ended the riot of 1811, which settled the question of the prowess of the College Bully."

"When I became a member of Yale College, in 1811," says another graduate, "that student of the Senior Class who was known as the College Bully, was conspicuous above all others. As a Freshman I stood in awe of no one so much as a certain Preston, from the South, who was at that time the College Bully, not because he was the best scholar and prospective valedictorian of his class, but because he was possessed, by right of physical superiority, of the Bully Club. This symbol of his power was carefully secreted by the holder, and only seen by any one when there seemed to be occasion at hand for him to wield it for the protection of his fellow students from outside enemies. I do not recollect getting a sight of it but once, and that during my Freshman year. For some cause a body of sailors and others, armed with bludgeons, were approaching, at night, the college yard. Not unwarned of their designs, there issued from the college halls a body of students with Preston at their head, the sight of whose terrible weapon and stalwart form checked the onset before the uplifted arm gave the signal of attack to his followers. The civil authorities interfered and the riot act was read, the assailants dispersed and the students withdrew within the walls of college; but for many days, amid the boasts of the feats which the speakers themselves had performed, much was heard of the prowess of the College Bully, and he was the admired hero of the occasion."

The next important encounter seems to have been the fight, four years later, with the Fair Haven sailors, boatmen, and oystermen, "who were called Dragonites, on account of the village itself having the name Dragon, and between whom and the students there had been, from ancient times, a feud, which now and then broke out into active warfare." A graduate of '19 then goes on to say: "During my first term, in the autumn of 1815, a small scouting party of students, who ventured over to the Dragon tavern, having been

insulted and warned off by the denizens of the place, the Bully issued an order that every student should arm himself with a hickory club, and be ready to march at a moment's warning, to avenge the insult. So we Freshmen prepared our cudgels as directed, and meantime five or six enterprising Seniors went over to Dragon with those who had previously been maltreated, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the enemy, and whether circumstances were favorable to the intended invasion. They reached the tavern at nightfall, and found that those whom they sought, with most of the young folks of the place, were assembled in the ball room up stairs for a dance. Thinking this might give them a chance of getting the information they sought and some fun besides, they represented themselves to one of the managers as friends from the city who would like to join the party and pay their full share of the expense. On these terms they were readily received and introduced to the gay occupants of the ball room, but had not long shared in its festivities when they were suspected and recognized as college students, and thereupon were seized and forced into a small adjoining room, where they were told they must pass the night. One of their number, however, who had, in the confusion, fortunately made his escape, soon reported to the college the state of affairs, and the Bully forthwith roused a large number of the most available men and sent them in small squads, well armed, to a place of rendezvous beyond the city, with directions to reach the spot by different routes as soon as possible. The Bully himself there met them, and, arranging his forces in double file, led them on silently to the rescue. They were not discovered until just as they reached the tavern, and the Dragonites had only time to draw up their stoutest men in the hall, to prevent an entrance to the ball room. Bully Thurston was a man of peace, and, on meeting the enemy, proposed that the prisoners should be delivered up uninjured, with an apology for the indignity offered them; and that then, in consideration of the females assembled, the invading party would withdraw outside the building, and there settle mutual grievances in any way they pleased. These terms being rejected, the Bully gave the order to advance, and, brandishing the Bully Club in his left hand, he cleared the way with the other, long used to the blacksmith's hammer, knocking over, right and left, all who opposed his progress. The contest in the ball room was of short duration. The prostrate foe, amid the shouts of the victors and the screams of the gentler sex, submitted unconditionally, and the Bully, on retiring with the rescued prisoners, blandly remarked that if any persons present had any fault to find with his proceedings and would step down stairs, he would arrange matters to their entire satisfaction."

Other particulars of the fray are given by a graduate of '19 thus: "Bully Thurston, with his classmates Pitt, and Fox, and Huntington, of '18, forced their way into the ball room, which was then occupied by fifteen sailors, while the rest of the college boys were kept out. As Thurston was humane and conscientious, he was afraid, if he used the club, he should hurt somebody, and so he held it between his legs, and, with the palm of his hand, knocked over his two first opponents; but when the club was snatched away by one of the most brawny of the sailors, Thurston grew savage, and striding forward and seizing a sailor with each hand, he dashed their heads together with such force that they dropped senseless to the floor, and so he quickly recovered the club. Meantime, two other sailors, having got Fox down on the floor, Huntington came to the rescue, knocked one of them down with a stick, and hurled the other across the room, where he was left senseless, but retaining half of Fox's overcoat in his grip. The victory was complete; and a handsome new cloak was presented to Fox next day by his fellow students. It is not to be inferred that Thurston was a rowdy. He was a man of prodigious strength, and his official position required him to lead in rescuing his beleaguered fellows; but he did this conscientiously, and when asked why he failed to use his club in the Dragon ball room, he replied that if he had used either the club or his doubled fist, he should have killed somebody."

A graduate of '17 alludes to the affair as follows: "Bully Thurston, the most peaceable of men, felt himself bound by the sanctions of his office to go in obedience to the call, and the oystermen in the meantime had summoned three of their roughs for the encounter. These, as Thurston entered the hall, advanced boldly, side by side, to the contest; but in an instant, by a dexterous blow and backward thrust, the central combatant was laid prostrate on the floor. Then, taking the other two by their collars at arm's length, he coolly rapped their heads together, and suddenly outspreading his arms, threw them on the floor at right angles to their companion and antipodes to each other. The fight was ended, and as none appeared to renew the contest, the College Bully quietly returned to his study, leaving his companions to the enjoyment of the conquest."

A graduate of '18 says: "the first Bully I remember was Asa Thurston, who was also college chorister, with a tenor voice as soft as a flute, and a pleasant face, which, in repose, was the very impersonation of strength and principle. Often I have seen him on the college grounds, with a parcel of young fellows playing around him and trying to draw him out, when, with a twinkle of his mild eye, he would catch a couple of them and hold them up at arm's end, a laughing-stock to those around. Once, when a few fellows had gone over to Dragon for an oyster supper, as college boys often did Saturday nights, and had been surrounded and threatened by a party of city roughs who lay in wait to thrash them, Thurston, having heard of it, took the old Club, with a select few on whom he could rely, and rescued them without the loss of 'claret.' Next day, Sunday, he led the college choir, as if he were unconscious of having done anything remarkable."

Other reminiscences of that time are these: "Thurston was an exceedingly strong man, but as he was exceedingly religious also, he did not seem in all respects cut out for a Bully." "He had been brought up a blacksmith, and was a man of tremendous muscular power and as active as a cat." "He was a man of wonderful physique, who might have rivaled Samson in strength and competed with Hercules himself for the Club." He at first refused the office, but was afterwards led by force of popular desire to accept its duties." "The custodian of the Bully Club might be supposed to be somewhat bellicose, but this attribute certainly did not belong to Thurston, and why he should have been selected for the position I cannot say, unless, indeed, on account of his great strength. He was one of the oldest of my class, short of stature, somewhat thickset, active as a cat and powerful as an elephant, truly pious, and in every aspect above reproach. He probably had few opportunities for distinguishing himself in that peculiar department of academical notoriety. I do, however, recollect, though rather indistinctly, one occasion on which the power of his iron sinews became our protection: several of us had been bathing out on the Long Wharf, when, for some reason not recollected, one of our number was attacked by several sailors. Bully Thurston at that moment came up, and having learned the cause and conditions of the affray, interfered with his athletic limbs, and in an incredibly short time ended the dispute without much bodily injury to any one."

"During my exercise of power," writes the Bully of '19, "feuds and hostile encounters were frequent, and sometimes attended by serious consequences. At last they culminated in one grand battle on Long Wharf, when much mischief was done. The police interfered, the riot act was read, and several of each party were imprisoned. I was suspended by the college Faculty, but was reinstated a few weeks after. From that time the Club was never used by me again." Another member of the same class, whose elaborate account of the fight at Dragon in his Freshman year has already been quoted, ignores this Long Wharf riot, and says that the only affray of his college course, in addition to the famous victory over the Dragonites, took place in his Senior years, as follows: "Two or three students had a quarrel and a fight with a few town boys one evening in the city, which caused a good deal of talk and ill feeling for some time, insomuch that an assault upon the college buildings was threatened upon a certain night. All the students were armed as before, and marshaled in the college yard under the Bully of my class, while large numbers of men and boys were coming together in the open grounds beyond; but, by the efforts of the city police on the one hand, and the college Faculty on the other, the crowds were dispersed and a collision was prevented." It was perhaps in regard to the same occasion that a graduate of '21 says: "While I was an undergraduate there occurred some difficulty between the students and town boys, and an attack on the college by night was threatened, and the Bully of the college was engaged during several evenings in the vigorous exercise of his skill in arraying and drilling his forces, but happily had no occasion to try his prowess in actual conflict." A man of '20 also says: "At one time the 'townies' advanced in a body through the green, but were dispersed by the students, who swarmed out of the college in response to the rallying cry of 'Yale! Yale!' raised by the Bully. Late at night they returned, reinforced by a large crowd of sailors, and were advancing with murderous intent on the slumbering students, when Tutor Wickham, who had kept outside in apprehension of danger, presented himself before them at a short distance from the colleges, and persuaded them to disband." About 1820, the Medical College, at the head of College Street (now forming a part of the main building of the Scientific School), was surrounded by a mob from East Haven, who threatened to tear it down, in revenge for the removal of a woman's body from their cemetery for purposes of dissection, but the College Bully assembled his followers in front of the building, and the rabble finally dispersed. The Bully on this occasion countermanded the order of President Day that the students retire to their rooms, and he was not

expelled for his presumption. The theft of a woman's body from a grave-yard in Orange, four or five years later, is said to have caused similar commotion and intense public excitement, though, perhaps, the two incidents were identical. At about that period the medical students also recognized a Bully, whose club was an immense thigh-bone, and who gained his position by proving his superior strength at a public wrestling bout, at which there were sometimes as many as seven competitors, and always large crowds of undergraduate spectators.

A graduate of '10, who recollects that Champlin, Goodrich, and Rossiter were the three most athletic men in his class, and believes that the former held the Bully Club, though he can recall no special incident or circumstances to confirm this belief, says: "During the period when I was in college, I do not think that any material difficulty occurred between the students and town boys; and this I presume was owing to the fact that, only a few days before the Commencement of 1806, a very severe battle occurred at night, in which the latter were very badly beaten, as I heard soon after I became a member of college; and the consequence I suppose was that they kept themselves very quiet for several years afterward. I well remember hearing frequent mention made of the fight, and especially of the part taken therein by the late Guy Richards, of the Class of 1807, who I supposed received the Club about midsummer of 1806, when the Bully of that class went away for the recess which the Seniors were accustomed to take before Commencement. In that fight, if I remember rightly, Richards had an encounter with the 'town bully,' and gave him a terrible drubbing, so that the said 'town bully' was afterward laid up for a considerable time; and it may be that the Club was given to Richards for this exploit." A graduate of 1808 also recalls a row in front of a Church Street ball room, when Bully Richards of '07 was knocked down, and says such fights were not uncommon, and were known as "sailors vs. scholars." During several years at that period, the students in summer time wore uniform gowns of calico, that were called "scholar gowns." His class was the first that in Freshman year was freed from the customary "servitude" to upper classmen. Another graduate of 1808 says: "Mr. Richards, being our leader and champion, was especially obnoxious to our foes. On the occasion of a college ball, the town boys surrounded the building and obstructed the passages, and when Mr. Richards attempted to reach the street through a window, he was struck on the head with a club by the leader of the opponents and seriously injured. This affair was preconcerted and known to both parties, and consequently several went armed for defense. The authorities interfered. I cannot recall the details of their action, but am confident there was no further strife of this kind during my college life. Mr. Richards was a very powerful man, but I am sure he never went by the name of Bully. Whether the Club was of legitimate descent to him, or whether he received it by choice of his class, on account of his strength and prowess, I do not know." A graduate of 1806 says: "I remained at Yale from the Seniors' Examination until Commencement, and remember that in that interval rather intense hostility was said to be indulged in by what were termed the 'town boys' against Richards. He was known to be present at a collection of youth at the 'assembly room,' and they assaulted him as he retired from it. Sheriff Rossiter was soon upon the ground, and the assemblage, consisting more of spectators than actors, soon withdrew. Meanwhile, a messenger arrived at the college informing the students that 'the town boys were killing Richards.' Dr. Dwight, having received a true statement of the situation, met at the gate the few students who were leaving the college yard, and assured them that the public authority had interfered, and that Richards was safe. May it not be that this occurrence had some influence with his friends and classmates in forming a defensive organization of which the first champion was Richards, and whose badge of office was the Bully Club?" Though this is a plausible conjecture, a graduate of 1803, writing at the age of 85, thus gives testimony concerning a still earlier fight: "There were frequent collisions between the students and the town boys, sometimes violent ones, and I have a faint recollection of an affray in which little Johnny Lloyd [Class of 1802] was captured and imprisoned in the old jail near the college, and rescued at night by a party headed by Charles Hobby Pond, by manning a stick of timber, some thirty feet long, and driving in the front door. Pond was a great favorite and a brave fellow."

A graduate of '12 recollects a fight in which Daniel Lord, of his class, was badly beaten, but was afterward avenged by a party of students under the leadership of Bully Preston. The townies and students were perpetually annoying one another and engaging in fights, especially with the sailors at Dragon. A member of '20 says that a favorite recreation was "pumping the townies," that is, putting them under the college pump, with the greatest of mock formality. A graduate of '28 says that the "townies" were, to a large extent,

clerks who had a hereditary hatred of the collegians, caused to some degree by their successful rivalry in society, and who summoned the sailors and vagabonds as allies in the more important collisions. The disturbances often arose by snowballing, throwing pebbles and similar missiles, and hustling one another on the sidewalks of Church and Chapel streets. The opposing cries of "Yale! Yale!" and "Town! Town!" served quickly to draw together a tumultuous crowd. Another member of the same class remembers carrying to the colleges a student who had been knocked senseless by a brickbat, in a fight near the Glebe corner, on which occasion Tutor Holland made an address to the students, in which he said that, though he thought no danger was to be apprehended, yet, if the case proved otherwise, and they were wronged, "he'd take off his coat as soon as any of them;" and closed by "advising" them to disperse. A set of idle young men used to congregate about the head of Long Wharf and in other places, and provoke the collegians to combat. The Bully of '31 thinks there was only one fight while his predecessor was in office, namely, a serious affray at the corner of Church and Chapel streets, when the two hostile crowds were drawn up on opposite sides of the way, and were finally dispersed by the water from a fire engine. Another graduate of that class recollects a few street fights in his Freshman year. A graduate of 1840 remembers that he once saw a large and excited college crowd in the southeast corner of the city green addressed by Bully Bacon of '33; and that it used to be dangerous to be upon the streets in the night-time at that period, as knockdowns were quite common, and the sentiment of the city folks against the college was very bitter.

The Minor Bully of 1841 writes: "I remember a 'caliathump' when the Bully and Minor Bully of '40 and myself were laid low by a watchman's club, as we successively led the Sophomore and Freshman classes to a midnight combat on Chapel Street. On that occasion my face was painted vermilion, and I wore a red blanket across my shoulders. I was picked up senseless, and awoke after an hour to find myself in a bed in South College. On that same night a reconnoitering tutor was badly injured. We ruled the town, in my day, and in our most serious encounters invariably came off victorious. I remember a fight one winter when the enemy penetrated secretly as far as the college green. The students rallied, and—armed with fire implements, logs of wood, limbs from the elms, and anything else that came to hand—after a severe contest, put their assailants to flight. The next morning the ground was found covered with blood, and the discarded implements of warfare. Those were rude, vigorous, healthful, albeit somewhat rough times. In a fight which occurred while I was in the law school, after I had graduated, between the students and the firemen, all the city bells rang an alarm, the militia was called out, and the Mayor (Professor Hitchcock of the law school) read the riot act. All the students turned out to the cry of 'Yale!' and tranquillity was not restored until one fire-engine with its appurtenances was cut to pieces. Nothing was spared but a portrait of Washington upon the back, which was preserved with great care. The hose was chopped into pieces of less than a foot in length." A graduate of '43, on the other hand, considers the above report a most ludicrous exaggeration.

CEREMONIALS CONNECTED WITH THE BULLY AND HIS CLUB.

The foregoing account of their valiant deeds, indicates pretty accurately the manner of men that the College Bullies used to be; but it may be well to supplement it with additional evidence as to their distinctive characteristics, and the way in which the office was conferred upon them. There is hardly any doubt that, during the first quarter of the century, the Bully was appointed by his predecessor in office, though some of the testimony indicates a different method of selection. Thus the earliest available witness ('06) says:

"Bullyism was in existence during 1803–1806, while I was a student. The Bully held his appointment by election by his class. The most vigorous and athletic was chosen, and was to lead and command the class in any controversy or difficulty with the young men of the city. The class was to act on the defensive and not on the offensive. The institution was, I think, a secret one, and discouraged by the Faculty of the college." The Bully of '07, in forgetfulness of his own exploits, as already detailed, says: "It is some time since I had the honor of holding the Bully Club, as I am now in my 84th year. After my day, I believe considerable importance was attached to it. So far as I remember, during my college life, it had but little

significance. I have no recollection of any election of 'Bully' by the class. For some reason (I cannot say what) the Club was handed to me, but I never used it as a weapon of offense or defense. When I left college I handed it down to some member of the succeeding class, but I cannot now recall his name or the reason for selecting him; whether by vote of the class to which he belonged, or from my personal knowledge of his prowess." A graduate of '08 says, that, in his college days, "the Bully was not elected, but was appointed by his predecessor." A member of '09 "cannot call to my [his] recollection any raids between the students and the youths and sailors of the city while I was in college, though I heard much about them as occurring a short time before I entered, which was in the spring of 1807. It was the custom of the students, as I understood, to choose one of their number as their champion to lead the van. The young men of the city would sometimes march to the college grounds and banter the students, and a general fight would ensue. Though there were no lives lost, as I remember, yet there were many bruised heads and bloody noses and bloodshot eyes. The contest raged until the civil officers of the city, and the Faculty of the college, interposed to break up the *mêlée*. Sometimes, the affray would begin with some of the students, as they walked the streets of the city for recreation; and, in such cases, the students in college would be notified, and crowds be collected on both sides, and a general contest would take place." Another graduate of '09 writes: "After entering college, as a second-term Sophomore, in the winter of 1807, I heard much about the Bully Club, but whether there was a Bully Club officer in my class I cannot say with certainty. If there was, he was chosen before I entered college. I was informed that there had recently been a number of encounters between the sailors and the students, but I do not think any took place during my stay in college." A famous graduate, of 1810, writes to the same effect: "During my college life, from 1806 to 1810, I do not think there was much, if any, employment, for the College Bully. Our relations with the towns-people were amicable; and, although we heard of some of the prejudice which some of the more ignorant entertained toward students, we never had, to my knowledge, any outbreak."

A graduate of '11 writes thus: "The Bully was a member of the Senior Class, who had in his possession the Bully Club, and whose duty it was, both to retain the Club against all assailants, and to lead his associates in any combats which they might have against outsiders. Shortly before he graduated, and, I think, during his last term, he elected his successor from the Junior Class, to whom he delivered the Club and assigned its responsibilities. There was no formal election; but the Bully generally made inquiries as to the requisite qualifications of his intended successor, which were—strength, and the ability to use it to advantage against all opponents. In my class there were only two competitors, Northrop and Selden, both possessing great physical strength. Selden was the larger man, and his strength fully equaled that of his rival; but Northrop was the more energetic, and had the greater spirit and power of endurance. I gave my voice in his favor, and he got the appointment, to the gratification of those of his class who cared anything about the matter. I do not recollect that he had a battle with any one; though, once after he had breathed exhilarating gas, he had a struggle with Selden (whom Professor Silliman had placed near himself for protection), which lasted till Northrop came to his senses, when he desisted, and uttered a loud horse-laugh. I do not think that the Bully was a leader in any of our amusements—not even when we played foot ball, which was very frequently—but he often made, in sport, exhibitions of his very great physical powers." "I remember Sam Northrop as the model Bully of my time, being both strong, athletic, hardy, and fearless in a pre-eminent degree; but I do not know that the Bully ever officiated in any actual collision with the town boys, though he used to be referred to as a defender." Thus writes a graduate of '14, in entire forgetfulness of the "riot of 1811," and the famous exploits of Bully Preston, which happened in his Sophomore year. Says a graduate of '12: "I entered college in the spring of my Freshman year, after my class had made their selection of the bearer of the Bully Club, and cannot, therefore, say in what manner he was appointed. I always supposed the selection was of the member of the class best qualified by age, strength, and prowess to be a custodian of the Club, and a fit leader of the class in all their contests with other classes, but more especially their defender in any *émeute* of outsiders. I am not aware that the office was sought for, but think that it was accorded, without competition, to the one best qualified to sustain it." This "Bully of the Freshmen" was not Preston, who entered Yale in Junior year, after having taken his degree at William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was selected, in preference to him, for "College Bully" of the Class of '12. "So far as I know anything about it," says a reverend doctor of '13, "the Bully Club was given into the hands of the member of the class that was full of physical strength and pugnacity. It was assigned by acclamation

to such an one ; and it was understood to be his duty to rally the college boys whenever the city boys showed themselves ready for battle."

A man of '16 asserts with a decisive air that "down to my day the Bully was appointed by his successor, and he did not preside at class meetings ;" and another survivor of that year makes this similar declaration : "The Club was handed down from class to class to the most powerful man in the Senior Class of the year, each holder of it at the close of his term of office selecting his successor from the class below, and delivering the Club to him. I never knew any ceremony to attend the presentation. The Bully was expected to be commander-in-chief whenever any row was raised with the townsmen, but he had no power or precedence anywhere else." A graduate of '18 makes a like affirmation, but a member of '17 varies the story, thus : "On retiring from college, the Bully delivered the Club, with due formality, to the fairest candidate for this honor in the class just rising to the rank of Seniors ; and in process of time the office became a proud and eagerly coveted distinction. Sometimes there were rival candidates for the honor, claiming superiority in courage, strength, and agility, the cardinal qualifications for this office, and frequently they engaged in contests of wrestling, boxing, and running, for the prize of the Bully Club. The decision was settled by the class in an informal vote, the majority declaring in favor of one of the contestants, upon whom the honor was then conferred by the Bully, who, in a speech, as he delivered to him the Club in the presence of the class, charged him to be true and faithful to his high trust, by securely preserving this badge of office, and discreetly using it to protect unsullied the honor and prerogative of Yale. Frequently, however, some one was *facile princeps* in his qualifications for the Bully of the class, and became such by common consent at the appointed time." Another member of that class "thinks that the Bully was elected, but that there was never any doubt as to who would be the choice, because in the many sports and games some one early gained an acknowledged leadership." In the belief of a man of '18, "the office of Bully was considered an honorable position, in no wise compromising the character of the incumbent. There was no formal class meeting for the election of Bully, but the Club was transmitted from one class to another in accordance with general reputation acquired by various feats of strength on the college and foot-ball grounds."

"The Bully of the college," writes a man of '19, "was considered by some of the pugnacious students an enviable person, and even the Freshmen speculated as to the successorship in their Senior year." Another member of that class says : "We Freshmen were told that the Bully was the strongest, the most active, and the most powerful member of the Senior Class, allowed by all his classmates to be their superior in physical endowments, and therefore intrusted with the Bully Club for a year, and constituted commander-in-chief of all the students in their battles with the Dragonites and town boys of the city of New Haven. Near the close of Senior year, he gave notice to some of the prominent athletes of the Junior Class that he would hand over his scepter to the one whom they should select as most worthy to be his successor. In case two or more aspired to the honor, the case was settled by actual trial of strength, not in public, but in a quiet way with a few friends as witnesses. These, with others specially invited, were present at the investiture of the successful candidate. Precisely what was done on the occasion was not reported to outsiders, but the general impression was that the insiders had a good time of it." A graduate of '21 says : "The Bully was recognized as the commander-in-chief of the college forces in the periodical fights with the town boys at Long Wharf, Fair Haven, and other battle-grounds. His office had no connection with the college police, but was essentially antagonistic to college authority. I am not aware that the transmission of the Club from one Bully to another was attended with any ceremonies, public or private. The office was not elective." And, in response to a second inquiry, the same writer adds : "I am quite sure that the Bully Club in my day was invested with little pomp or circumstance. It was a trophy of the Gothic order, and was handed down from one Goth to another, with the incumbent duty of wielding and defending it. It invested the holder with no dignity or prerogative over his fellows, save such as he could enforce with his brawny right arm. I am confident that the Bully was not recognized as a presiding officer of the students, except when in a state of war." Another graduate of that class says : "The laws which regulated the election of Bully came from the manifest convenience and propriety of the case, namely, that he should be a member of the Senior Class, appointed by the Bully of the outgoing Senior Class, about the time of their presentation for degrees. The ceremony and sign of his investiture with the office, was the delivery to him, by his predecessor, of the Bully Club, in the presence of the students assembled in the college yard. His fitness for the place was tested in this way : any member of the incoming Senior Class might successfully

contest his claim by throwing him in a wrestling match, or by wresting from him the Club ; and each successful contestant was subject to the like challenge, until all of the class who chose had tried their strength. This test was seldom applied. To be selected Bully was no disparagement to the moral character of the appointee. It was simply a testimony to his superior physical organization, and was usually a sinecure. I do not think that Bullyism ever had any tendency to excite to aggression on the part of the students. It certainly had not while I was an undergraduate."

A survivor of '20 says that all the students congregated on the green to see the graduating Bully give the Club to his successor, but recollects no instance in which the traditional invitation to wrest it from the recipient was accepted by any one. The Bully was always a man of great strength, and had an influence which no Senior has had in later times. The Bully of '22 is thus described by one of his few surviving classmates : "He was a man fully six feet high and stout in proportion, weighing about 200 pounds, with long shaggy hair, large head, short neck, broad chest, and high shoulders. He was from Huntsville, Alabama. Most emphatically a gentleman in character and manners, though in appearance he resembled a cross between a grizzly bear and a buffalo, he was a good-hearted fellow, and very popular with the class." "A man of fine physique and stately proportions—a very amiable, kind-hearted, sensible, and in every way correct gentleman," is the description given of the Bully of '24 by a classmate, who also well remembers the Bully of '21 as a "tall, slender, athletic man," whom he one day saw reduce to subjection a yoke of runaway steers which were madly careering through the streets, and which he boldly took by the horns. The same writer says : "The Club was handed from Bully to Bully, as each succeeded to the dignity, when I was in college. It was a stout bludgeon, and was reputed by tradition to have been taken by Mr. Thurston of '16, if I mistake not, in a fray between the students and their adversaries, who were led by a man afterward distinguished as a pirate."

A graduate of '29 writes : "Our first Bully left college during Sophomore year, and his successor died two or three years ago at Sandusky. Both were men of grand physique, but not notable for anything else. As custodians of the Bully Club they were faithful and true. The custom led to no brawls or fights with the 'city boys' in my day. Though somewhat savage in its aspect, it was civilization itself compared with the practice of 'rushing' which has since come into vogue." Another member of '29 asserts that "a Minor Bully was not known in my day." A graduate of '35 says : "Our Minor Bully was much the smallest if not youngest member of the class, and was a universal favorite, but got into trouble in Senior year, and his degree was withheld two years in consequence. 'Town and Gown had no collisions in our day, and the Bully had little to do except to call and preside over students' meetings." A graduate of '28 remembers that in 1826, when the Club was given to the Bully of '27, in the presence of 200 or 300 students, assembled in front of North College at about half-past six in the evening, another '27 man proclaimed his readiness to accept the traditional challenge, and attempt to wrest the Club from the chosen recipient, whereupon the latter, to the surprise of all, threatened to knock him down with it. "It was a mooted question for a long time whether the Bully should be elected by his class or appointed by his predecessor. He was selected irrespective of scholarship and social qualities—physical might being the only qualification considered." The Bully of '31 says, "From Freshman year onward the man universally recognized as the strongest in his class was informally known as the Bully, though he had no insignia or real office. I presided over several class meetings in the chapel, and appointed or confirmed my successor in office ; and he in turn, on becoming religious, in Senior year quietly handed the Club to a Junior, who thenceforth was Bully of '33, though the time was long in advance of the day traditionally appointed for the transfer." For a similar reason the Class of '21 had two College Bullies, for when the first holder of the office "became pious" he resigned the Club to his chief competitor. A man of '33 thinks that there was "a broad distinction in those days between the gay and sober fellows. The Bully was a sort of ringleader in all fracas—*not* the rowdiest of the rowdy, but a stout, bold fellow—and he designated his own successor." A graduate of '31, who is now a bishop, says : "I only remember that in my day every class elected one of its members to act as Bully, or chief defender of college rights in all contests with the town boys, and he was selected on the ground of his superior physical strength and courage. I do not remember that there was any special ceremonial attending his inauguration. In my time it was thought well to organize a sort of body-guard for the Bully, of which I had the honor to be one, and we were all armed with clubs, made after one pattern." A graduate of '40 says : "The election of Freshman Bully, on the second Wednesday or Saturday afternoon of the year,

was followed by a dance on the college green, interspersed with 'Bully Water,' a mixture of claret and sangaree, carried about in pails. These jollifications became in time very expensive."

"The history of the Bully Club itself," says a graduate of '21, "was mythical; but it was in my time a college fetish most devoutly worshiped by the filibustering class of students, and held in more or less reverence by others. It was said that, in a town-boy and student fight of some earlier day, a student had taken it from a West India sailor, and that it had been handed down to the most athletic man in each succeeding class. It was never publicly exhibited, that I am aware of, except in time of war. I don't remember ever to have seen it while in college more than twice, and in both instances at the rooms of the Bullies. It now comes to me, however, that about 1825, during the visit of Lafayette at New Haven, I saw the Bully of that year, escorted by a guard of honor, carrying it to the general's quarters for exhibition." The Bully of '19 (in evident error as to its antiquity, for by testimony already presented, it was an old affair as early as 1803) says: "The Club was taken by a fighting band of the Yale students, some ten or twelve years previous to my getting it, from a band of town boys whose leader carried it in all the fights that took place, and they were frequent. It was considered a great triumph for the victors and an equal defeat for the other party. There were many contests to regain it, but all were fruitless. It was held by the individual victor until he graduated, and was left by him to the man supposed to be the most qualified for a successor in the next Senior Class, with a pledge from the recipient that he would convey its ownership in the same manner, with a similar bond for its subsequent transfer. In form, it was an immense black stick that no giant could wield with one hand." Another member of that class says: "The Bully's badge of office was a heavy cudgel or staff, elaborately carved and appropriately ornamented, which had been wrested in a fight, many years before, from a Dragonite Goliath, by a Senior Sophister more powerful than he. This was the celebrated Bully Club, which was ever after guarded with watchful care, and regarded with profound veneration by the entire body of undergraduates." A graduate of '18 says: "I have the impression that the custom of Bullyism dates from wresting a bludgeon from the hands of a leader in a hand-to-hand conflict with the town boys. This made the victor the Bully of his class, though whether the identical club was handed down from class to class I cannot say." A graduate of '17 "believes the tradition to be authentic which ascribes the origin of the Bully Club to a quarrel between the students and the people of the town, in which a cane and club, of form and dimensions that might match the famous club of Hercules, was borne away by the students as a proud trophy of the contest. Repeated attempts were in vain made to recover the lost banner of the bully of town. The strife was so high, on one side to recover and on one side to retain this badge of defeat and victory, that by acclamation it was consigned to the strongest and most athletic of the Senior Class, to be guarded, securely kept, and used as occasion might require, to defend and protect the students of Yale. It was only brought out to battle on special occasions, and wherever seen was the rallying point for the hottest of the fray, but was invariably brought off by the Bully as the palladium of college rights."

One graduate of '16 remembers the Bully Club as a "large walking-cane, which, perhaps, might be sometimes used as such by the Bully in his evening walks;" and another says it was carried as a weapon in the frays, while still another calls it a "large, black, rough cudgel, captured in a fight between some students and young men of the town, and treasured as a trophy. I do not remember, if I ever knew, *when* it was taken, but it was years before my time. The Bully kept the Club in his room, for it would have been a very awkward thing to walk with, from its size and weight." A graduate of '15 says: "The tradition, with respect to this then, was that, many college generations back, this formidable weapon had been wrested from the hands of a leading assailant among the town boys in a conflict with the students; and thenceforth, in all similar conflicts became the symbol of acknowledged authority over all his fellow students by him who performed this feat." A graduate of '14 believes he has "seen the Bully Club, but cannot remember where or in whose hands. I think it was a very stout black staff, either knobbed or crooked, that was given by somebody to be held as a badge in succession by the strongest member of the Senior Class; but I cannot tell how the candidate was selected, nor have I any remembrance of any meeting for election or any ceremony of transfer." A graduate of '13 says: "At one of these squabbles between the collegiates and the townspeople, a large wooden Club was captured from the leader of the latter, and afterward given to the strongest man in the Senior Class, and handed down from class to class in this way. I think that the date of the capture was near the beginning of the century. In my year I was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the Club." A graduate of '31 thinks that "the Club was of cedar or laurel, with many knots, and was esteemed too sacred to be frequently

exhibited ;" a man of '25 calls it a "great black club ;" a printed account says it was "formed from an oak limb, with a gnarled excrescence on the end ;" and the Bully of '41 says that "it was about four and a half feet in length, and was exhibited to the gaze of the curious public only once a year."

DECLINE AND FALL OF BULLYISM.

The characteristics of Bullyism during its last ten or fifteen years, and the circumstances attending its downfall in 1840, are the final points about which evidence remains to be offered. That of a man of '39 is first presented :

"In my time, the Bullies were elected in open class meeting, each class having its own Bully, and one of the Senior Class being College Bully. The former presided at class meetings, and the latter when the whole college met. Such meetings used to be held in the old Theological Chamber (leave having first been obtained of the Faculty, I think), and were for every imaginable purpose. It was usual to pick out the youngest and smallest fellow in the class for Minor Bully, whose office was rather ornamental than useful. We used to have conflicts with the town boys, and there used to be a general sense of impending danger hanging over the college, so that it was 'one of the most important things conceivable' to keep up this semi-military organization. Bullies varied widely in their characteristics. The office was rather a hazardous one, and many did not survive more than six months after election, while others went through the course. The first Bully of my class was intensely zealous and patriotic, but he was sent home at the end of two or three months. The Bully was not the centre of a clique, for, though there might be parties at the time of his election, when the majority settled on a man, that finished the business. The Bully Club was not carried as an every-day cane, being altogether too sacred an emblem. Like an Eastern monarch, it was kept mostly out of sight of the people. It was, besides, a heavy and formidable weapon, like the ancient club of Hercules, and it was stoutly contended by some that this was the identical weapon with which Hercules slew the lion. At any rate, it was supposed to have a remote and mysterious origin, but the class clubs were less mysterious and less romantic. The Club was presented in the college yard, at the time of the Seniors' Farewell in June, there being a procession, and martial music, and speeches from the Senior and Junior Bully, as funny as they could make them." A '38 man says, the story ran, in his time, that Governor Yale brought over the club from England to fight the Indians with, and, finding it unnecessary for that object, established the order of Bullyism.

The Bully of '31 recollects, that, in his Freshman year, "Professor Silliman gave a familiar lecture to the class, in which he referred to Bullyism as 'one of the principal college customs, but having some objectionable features.' At the presentation, a ring was formed, and the retiring Bully, after making a speech in laudation of the Club, giving a history of the feats of valor of its former holders, asserted that, though the college was at all times subject to the Faculty, yet, when the cry of 'Yale !' rang out by order of the Bully, all other things were to be subordinated. The incoming Bully made no reply. There was no such officer in the lower classes, though I remember that the smallest member of my class used to be called 'Bully,' as a sort of joke on his small stature. The Bully presided over the college meetings, which were usually held in the chapel. After the crowd had assembled, he stalked up the middle aisle with a few attendants, and deposited the Club with great dignity and impressiveness on the table in front of the pulpit, behind which table he then took his seat. The Club was never carried as a cane, being esteemed too sacred and valuable, and was hid for safety, no one knew where. I recollect such a meeting, for the appointment of a committee to consult the Faculty concerning a Phi Beta Kappa oration on Christian literature, that was to be delivered by Thomas S. Grimke. The Bully also presided over the meetings connected with the 'Bread and Butter Rebellion,' which began in class gatherings, and ended in mass meetings in the woods on Tutor's Lane." A graduate of '35 says: "My class elected its stoutest man Major Bully, and its smallest one Minor Bully, soon after the beginning of Freshman year. Such positions were held so long as the men stayed in the class, and there was no doubt that, at the end of Junior year, the Major Bully would receive the club and become the College Bully. We lost two Bullies during Freshman year. I recollect two meetings, at which the College Bully presided: one, in the third story of the Lyceum, to express dissatisfaction at bad commons; the other, in the Chapel, to discountenance the Sophomores of '37 for their free use of gunpowder,

in injuring the clock, blowing doors off their hinges, and so forth. This protest put an end to the trouble, which the efforts of the Faculty had been unable to check. In 1840, when the presentation took place, at about seven o'clock in the evening, in front of the Lyceum, the Club was said to have been found at the North Pole, and the institution of Bullyism was traced back to Hiram, King of Tyre. The Minor Bullies had no badge of office; but I recollect a general college meeting, which was presided over by the Minor Bully of '34." Another graduate of '35, says: "The Senior Bully was generally selected, both on account of his physical proportions and his general popularity. The Junior Bully was the most diminutive man of the class. The Bully usually presided at class meetings, and figured prominently at the 'Burial of Euclid' and other ceremonies."

The Minor Bully, of '41, speaks to the same purport: "The Bully, and the Minor Bully of each class, were elected by the class, and not appointed. There was, usually, very great competition for the office. The Bully, and in his absence the Minor Bully, presided, by virtue of his office, at class meetings, and the Bully, or Minor Bully of the Senior Class, presided at college meetings. These meetings were held at various places to redress grievances, or for any purpose supposed to affect the interest of a particular class, or of all the students. The Minor Bully was always selected from among the smallest, and the youngest of his class. Each class was accustomed to present to its Bully and Minor Bully a club of office. I have mine still. It is a very large cane, varnished black, with an immense steel ferrule, and is surmounted by an enormous ivory head, into which is set a gold shield bearing the inscription: 'M. B. Field, from the Class of '41.' The College Bully held, besides his class club, the Bully Club, which was a rough gnarled stick, said to have been wrested from some foreign sailors in a fight which took place at some time during the eighteenth century. The Bully of the graduating class was accustomed to present it to the incoming College Bully, upon the green in front of North College, just before the long vacation which preceded Commencement. This was one of the great annual ceremonies. Speeches were made by both the principals concerned, and festivities generally followed."

The last College Bully of Yale, he of '41, thus tells the story of the final days of Bullyism: "The institution represented the spirit of chivalry in the class, concisely and forcibly expressed in the common phrase, 'To demand nothing but the right, and submit to nothing wrong.' Each Freshman Class selected its own Bully and Minor Bully, who kept their offices during their connection with the college, the chief of Senior year being called the College Bully. The ordinary duties of a Bully were to summon publicly or privately every member of his class when there was to be a meeting for any class purposes, to take the chair and serve as presiding officer on such occasions, and to lead his class in all processions. The Senior Bully occupied a similar relation toward the whole body of students, and the Minor Bullies served in the absence of their chiefs. But there were occasions when the Bully was sometimes called upon to render services of a more serious character, for whenever he was aware that a *mêlée* was to be begun, or was in progress, it was his duty to be foremost among those struggling for the supremacy of Yale, and to carry its banner in triumph over the foe. It was in consequence of the faithful discharge of this duty, on one occasion, that the College Faculty, as our class always believed and insisted, severed the connection with the college of my predecessor in that office in our class. And I am of the opinion that the Faculty, on more minute investigation, were convinced that they had acted too harshly, and that they afterward, at about the time of the graduating of our class, conferred upon him his degree, to which all conceded he was justly entitled. To both the Bully and Minor Bully the class presented a more or less expensive walking-cane, as a badge of office. As the Senior Class was about to retire from the college world, the Senior Bully summoned a meeting of all the students upon the college green, and at the appointed hour the college drum beat the reveille, and each class came out under the lead of its chief, and when the procession was full it formed into a hollow square, to the centre of which marched the Senior Bully from his place, with the college badge of his office, and challenged the Junior Bully to come out and meet him. The challenge was, of course, accepted, and then followed historic accounts of the origin of the institution and the derivation of the Club, so far as the same could be ascertained by antiquarians in Bullyism, which was so far back in the annals of time that the 'memory of man runneth not to the contrary.' Of course, a matter of such interest and antiquity gave rise, in a series of years, to many theories and opinions as to the origin thereof, and each had its advocates and adherents. One story connected it with the fight that attended the removal of the college library from Saybrook to New Haven, in December, 1718, and said that this identical Club was then forcibly taken from the Saybrook rioters and brought in triumph

to New Haven with the other college property ; that the assembled citizens greeted the arrival of its captors with cries of 'Bully for you !' and that then and there the institution of 'Bullyism' was founded and the Club adopted as the badge of its strength and power ; but that, as the better part of the Saybrook people afterward repudiated the conduct of their townsmen who had violently resisted the officers of the law, President Clap, in deference to their wishes, omitted to mention this notable incident of the capture of the Bully Club in his 'Annals of Yale College.' The Bully, of course, in committing to his successor this badge of an institution so venerable for its antiquity, so honorable in its historic associations, and so valuable in the preservation of heroic bravery, offered many forcible admonitions to impress upon him the importance of the trust committed to his charge ; and these were responded to with a high pledge of his own honor and that of his associates.

"This scene occurred for the last time on the college green in the July of 1840 ; for Bullyism, like every other institution, in college or out, human or divine, had its opponents. This opposition had its origin, as I was informed, in the ambition of those who wished to occupy the honorable position conferred on that office or held by the Bully of the class ; and who, to that end, used their efforts to alienate all they could from the support of the institution, and thus render its adherents so insignificant in number as to make the position of no practical importance in the class or in college. The opposition was usually engendered first among Freshmen, and at times gathered sufficient strength to run into Sophomore year, when it generally ceased to exist. The principal argument used against Bullyism by the opposition was its name, which was said not to be a proper one for young men on the high road to honor and distinction, as *they then were* who had just entered college, to rally under. And so arose a new party 'unknown to fame,' which was made up of students calling themselves Chairmen, and which, in the class of 1842, embraced some obstinately ambitious men who determined that the Chairman, and not the Bully, should lead the class. In forming the procession on the morning of Commencement Day in 1840, the Chairman and his friends of that class ['42] took position in front of the Bully and his supporters, but when the procession started, the Bully of '42 wheeled out of the designated line, and the Bullies of the Junior and Senior classes followed him and took a new line to the Centre Church, followed, of course, by all the remaining portion of the procession, leaving the Chairman and his friends to march to the tune of their own music. In the afternoon of that day, as the procession was being formed, there was a fight between the Bullymen and the Chairmen for the control of the class, in presence of all the students, the Faculty, the State officials, and the assembled wisdom of New England. The fight resulted in this, that the Bully of the incoming Senior Class " [that is to say, the writer] "reorganized the procession and took charge of it to the church where the Commencement exercises were held. In deference to the views of those friends of the college who could not be made to understand the whole subject, the College Faculty, at the next term, made and announced in public a decree that thereafter there be no such office as Bully or Chairman among the students in the college. I was not present when the decree was announced, and, therefore, cannot give its terms, and so must refer the curious in such matters to the records of the proceedings of the Faculty at their meetings. Once, and some time after that decree was promulgated, President Day (ever blessed be his memory !) summoned before him the last College Bully, and interviewed him as follows : 'I noticed you led your class into the chapel, yesterday.' 'Yes, sir.' 'Did you do it as Bully ?' 'I was not here when it was announced, but I have been informed that the Faculty have abolished the office.' 'Do you recognize that decision of the Faculty ?' 'I have been instructed by my class to do so.' 'That is all.' And that is all I have to tell of Bullyism."

A graduate of '42 says : "The abolition of Bullyism had been agitated for ten years or more in my time, as the name was offensive to many. Hence arose, in most classes, a 'Chairman' party, composed generally of the more religious and moral members ; and then there was a party who wished to have the leader called 'Marshal,' but who finally went over to the 'Chairmen.' On Commencement Day, at the end of our Sophomore year, the disagreement between the two factions broke out into a fight for the leadership of the procession to Centre Church—Bully Halsey and Chairman Wright being the two rival leaders. President Day, who had already taken his seat in the pulpit, was obliged to go outside the church to stop the disturbance. At the beginning of the next term, the students who had been engaged in the row, were apprehensive of punishment by the Faculty. The first sign was an edict to the Freshmen ('44) forbidding them to hold the usual meeting for the election of a Bully. Soon after, President Day detained the students one evening at chapel prayers, to annihilate, once for all time, the custom of Bullyism. He spoke in a good-natured,

almost humorous manner, but was very emphatic ; ridiculed the necessity of a class leader and the antiquity of the institution ; and closed by reading the Faculty's fiat abolishing all class organizations. Our Bully, the prospective valedictorian of the class, was expelled for his share in the Commencement troubles. The Bully of '41 continued until graduation day to go by that title, and called and presided as usual over all the meetings of his class, 'though not officially as Bully,' and he has since served as president at all their post-graduate reunions. The Bully of '43, who had been chosen in Freshman year, duly graduated with his class, but gained no general recognition as College Bully in his Senior year. The death of the custom seemed to put an end to the street fights, which, though they sometimes occurred, were no longer expected as matters of course."

A graduate of '43 says : "At the beginning of the course, a majority of my class, as of the class before us, elected a Marshal and Vice-Marshal, choosing a large and powerful man for the first and a very small man for the second position ; but the minority maintained the ancient office of Bully. Professor Silliman, the elder, proposed, in class meeting, to heal the schism by abandoning both the names, in favor of some such title as 'Hetman,' the name of the chief of the Cossacks ; and President Day advised the abandonment of the old custom altogether ; but their advice was not heeded, and the dissension increased until the Commencement of 1840, when the row in front of Centre Church determined the Faculty to abolish Bullyism entirely. Their decree was announced at the beginning of the next academic year, and was prospective in its character, that is, it ordered that no new Bullies should be elected, but allowed those who had been elected to retain their offices. Every Freshman Class used to elect a Bully and Minor Bully, and at a subsequent meeting formally present them with class clubs, which were often very expensive—those of '43, which were the last ever presented, having gold heads, and costing more than \$100. The Bully, in my time, had ceased to be invariably the strongest man in the class, for the contests with the townies were becoming less common, and there was no special need of a muscular champion, while there was need of an efficient leader in class meetings and processions. We did, however, have a great fight in Sophomore year, when our Class Marshal and several others were lodged in the watch-house. In processions, the Bully and Minor Bully were at the head, and carried their class clubs ; but the Bully Club itself was never carried in public. The Faculty seemed to tolerate Bullyism in much the same way as they now tolerate the secret society system."

"The opposition to Bullyism," writes a graduate of '35, "began with an elderly member of the class of '38, if I mistake not, whose name was Thomas W. Williams, who thought it was not in keeping with the best Christian civilization to call a leading student of Yale College by the name of Bully." A graduate of '36, who "remembered the annual transmission of the Club as the great event of the year, mock-heroic in its nature," has the impression that the Minor Bully was expected to act as secretary at class meetings ; and this belief is shared by a graduate of '38, who says : "The presentation of the Club was followed by a stag dance, which was often prolonged until late in the night. The reform of Chairmanism began in my class, late in Freshman or early in Sophomore year, at the instance of an elderly man, usually called Patriarch Williams, but the minority, nevertheless, elected and supported the traditional Bully." The Minor Bully of '41 says : "For some years before the office was abolished by the Faculty, the more sedate of the students, particularly 'the blues,' as they were called, desired that the class leaders should be called Chairman and Vice-Chairman, instead of Bully and Minor Bully. When my class came together as Freshmen the same conflict was renewed, and the Bully men were again successful by a considerable majority. William E. Robinson was the leader of the Chairman party, and himself aspired to that office in the event of the success of his faction ; but, as I have said, it was defeated, and Robinson held no class office." A graduate of '42 says : "The opposition to Bullyism that was begun by '38, was revived by my class early in the course. Bullyism was voted down, and Marshalism and then Chairmanism arose from its ruins."

Another version of the fight of 1840 is given by a graduate of '21 : "Not many years after the time (about 1825) when I saw the Bully carrying his Club to the quarters of General Lafayette, I remember a squabble taking place among the undergraduate students in the front of Centre Church, on Commencement Day. Professor Goodrich in a high state of excitement made his way to the stage, and reported the case to Dominie Day, who at once reported the outrage to the corporation, and a vote to expel a member of the graduating class was passed. The graduating class forthwith withdrew from the church, and came to a determination to secede from the Commencement exercises. The matter looked squally. The corporation, after acting on the spur of the

moment, proceeded, during the noon recess, to deliberate ; the offending parties had a hearing ; and after the opening of the afternoon exercises, the Dominie announced that the vote of expulsion had been reconsidered. On inquiry as to the meaning of this tea-pot tempest, I learned that the more sentimental class of the students had become scandalized with the vulgar epithet of 'Bully' and its Gothic accessories, and had succeeded in changing the name to 'Class Champion,' or some such milk-and-water epithet, and making the office elective, the Champion to be the leader of the students in all public processions. The Bully, by prescriptive usage, had his partisans, and asserted his right to the leadership, and hence the Commencement episode to which I have referred." A graduate of '28 says : "The Seniors had a Minor Bully when I entered college in 1824, but he had no club. The lower classes had no Bullies of any sort, but the title came to be applied, in advance of his selection, to that member of the class who was confessedly the strongest. Tussles were frequent between the classes, especially between the Freshmen and Sophomores in playing foot ball. The Bully was the leader or marshal at all public processions, class meetings, funerals, and the Commencement exercises, which last every student was required to attend. The Freshmen headed the procession from the Lyceum, and formed in double lines at the church door, locking their arms to keep back the great crowd. In 1840, the struggle for precedence between Bully and Marshal culminated at the church door, and all the students took sides and tussled one another. The procession was entirely broken up, and when President Day at last reached the stage, he addressed in an excited manner the assembled corporation, and urged them to revoke the degrees. The large audience was intensely excited, but the Governor disparaged hasty measures of any sort." A graduate of '39 says : "The Faculty tolerated the institution of Bullyism, but probably did not greatly admire it. The first movement for its abolition began with the students of the Class of '38, and for several years there was great strife and division in college over this subject. The mischief increased so that on a certain Commencement Day, about 1845, there was a divided sovereignty and a fight as to who should lead the procession. That ended the business, for the Faculty stepped in and squelched what remained of the system." Its obituary was celebrated by one of the newspapers of the town in the following terms : "Died, in the city of New Haven, within the precincts of Old Yale, on Tuesday, the 6th instant [October], 1840, 'Bullyism,' in the 106th year of its age. The deceased had lived to reach its 100th year in the full and perfect enjoyment of all its faculties, without exhibiting the least symptom of infirmity or decay. But, in the autumn of 1834 a certain quack discovered upon its body certain excrescences, by the lopping off of which he falsely promised, like Medea of old, to change it into a new and entirely different personage. But the cure proved worse than the disease, and for the last six years it languished and drooped, till so much constitutional disturbance arose in the body politic, that it was thought best by a number of distinguished physicians to smother it. This was accordingly done, and it expired, pressed down by the superincumbent weight of fourteen blankets and one feather bed. A consultation of coroners is shortly to be held to decide upon this deliberate and diabolical murder. The verdict will be given in due time."

In the report of a conversation held in 1845 with a venerable graduate who was "tutor under President Stiles," whose presidency extended from 1777 to 1795, the editors of the *Yale Lit.* (vol. x., page 147) represent him as saying : "Athletic sports used to be more frequent than now. Every class had its champion in feats of agility and strength, and they used to challenge all foreigners to a yearly contest on the green, in wrestling, leaping, etc. A tutor stood by to see fair play and adjust all differences." This "champion" is assumed by some as the prototype of the Bully of a later period. The claim is also urged that Presentation Day really derived its name from the fact that the Bully Club changed hands then, and not, as is commonly supposed, because the Seniors were then "presented as candidates for degrees." Likewise, in the custom which prevailed in the Linonia and Brother societies from 1854 onward, of electing the largest man secretary and the smallest one president of the "Thanksgiving Jubilee," some antiquarians imagine that the memory of Bully and Minor Bully may

have been preserved. The three pages (501-503) in "Four Years at Yale," that are devoted to the subject of Bullyism, comprise about all that could be relied upon in the few sketches concerning it that had previously appeared; since it was the aim of college writers to intensify rather than diminish its mysterious surroundings, and to produce a romantic story rather than delineate historic truth. "The Yaliad," a poem written by Cyrus Pearce, who died a few months after his graduation in 1802, is supposed to have sung the praises of the Bully Club, and to have gained the then unusual honor of preservation in pamphlet form. The verses written by N. P. Willis, at the burial of the Bully of his class ('27) in 1849, were recited again at the funeral of George E. Dunham, '59, a member of the Yale crew of 1858, who was drowned at Springfield, while training for the race with Harvard. "The Bully War" was the title of a mock-heroic poem delivered by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, at the annual dinner of the Yale alumni of Boston, in January, 1867, and printed soon afterward in the *Yale Courant*. A specimen stanza will serve as an appropriate ending to this sketch:

"Where now the Club? which only to behold,
Lifted aloft in Yale's tempestuous hours,
Made even the timid hearts of Freshmen bold,
And rallied round it our embattled powers.
Symbol of valor!—wreathed with fragrant flowers,
Perchance thou restest now—thy mission done—
But come once more from out thy hidden bowers,
And let us see thy form beneath the sun,
And learn that secret charm which made outsiders run."

LIST OF COLLEGE BULLIES.

'07, GUY RICHARDS, *1873.	'25, SEABURY FORD, *1855.
'08, WILLIAM GIBSON.	'26, HENRY Z. HAYNER, *1874.
'09, UNKNOWN.	'27, CHARLES M. POPE, *1849.
'10, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, *1811.	'28, EDWIN STEVENS, *1836.
'11, SAMUEL B. NORTHROP, *1826.	'29, JOHN M. HUBBARD, *circa 1871.
'12, ISAAC T. PRESTON, *1852.	'30, JOSEPH W. SANDERS, *1837.
'13, CHARLES HAWLEY, *1866.	'31, ROLLIN SANFORD.
'14, WILLIAM R. BABBITT, *1817.	'32, EPHRAIM LYMAN.
'15, GILES H. SWAN, *ante 1847.	'33, EPAPHRODITUS BACON, *1845.
'16, ASA THURSTON, *1868.	'34, JOB S. GOLD, *1844.
'17, ROBERT J. CHEESEBROUGH, *1870.	'35, THOMAS B. STURGES.
'18, ORLANDO CANFIELD, *1860.	'36, HENRY C. DEMING, *1872.
'19, WALTER LIVINGSTON.	'37, WILLIAM S. SCARBOROUGH.
'20, JOHN T. WILLISTON, *1829.	'38, THOMAS G. TALCOTT, *1870.
'21, { SAMUEL H. COWLES, *1827.	'39, ENDRESS FAULKNER, *1852.
{ EDWARD A. STRONG.	'40, THEODORE B. WITMER, *1856.
'22, ALBERT RUSSELL, *1844.	'41, HEZEKIAH STURGES.
'23, WILLIAM S. SULLIVANT, *1873.	['42, JACOB S. HALSEY, *.]
'24, CHARLES D. SHOEMAKER, *1863.	['43, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *1875.]

Among the lower-class Bullies who failed to become College Bullies, were: Ahaz Sanford of '12 (*1813); John N. Duncan of '23 (*1841); Max Brown and John W. Fowler of '29; Josiah Abbott of '35; James W.

Boatner of '38; Tobias L. Lemly, William J. Grayson, Job B. Bennett, and perhaps Thomas H. Spooner of '39; Frank P. Blair (*1875) and Horace Andrews of '41.

Among the Minor Bullies were: Augustus Wyncoop of '31 (*1862); John C. Goddard of '33 (*1843); Henry C. Kingsley of '34; John C. Rafferty and Caleb Strong (*1847) of '35; William C. Crump of '36; William M. Evarts of '37; William F. Cooper of '38; Horace C. Peck and William H. Norris of '39; Charles R. Ingersoll of '40; Maunsell B. Field of '41 (*1875); Ashur M. Stout (*1869) of '42; and Daniel S. Appleton of '43.

Joseph P. Thompson was "Marshal" of '38, and Robert W. Wright of '42. Alexander H. Clapp and James M. Randall (*1861) were "Chairmen" of '42. Thomas H. Moody was "Chairman" of '43.



LOWELL MASON LIBRARY OF MUSIC, DIVINITY COLLEGE.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

BY GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL, MUS. D.

A MUSICAL SOCIETY FORMED IN 1812.—DENISON OLMSTED THE SECOND PRESIDENT.—THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—THE CECILIA.—RICHARD STORRS WILLIS.—HIS REMINISCENCES OF THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—GIFTS OF MR. JOSEPH BATTELL.—THE MUSICAL FUND.—MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.—ENDOWMENT OF A MUSICAL LIBRARY BY MRS. WILLIAM A. LARNED.—MRS. LARNED'S GIFT OF AN ORGAN FOR THE BATTELL CHAPEL.—THE MUSICAL LIBRARY OF DR. LOWELL MASON.—THE LOWELL MASON SINGING CLUB.

PLATO advanced the idea that the connections between music and the social and political conditions of life are so vital that a change in one would necessarily entail a change in the other. This view of the importance of music, especially in its relation to society, has ever been adopted as a creed by collegians. Italians, Spaniards, French, Germans, English, Slavonians, Americans, all have given expression to their appreciation of the joys of University life in song. With the fervor of youth the classical student has always worshiped at the shrine erected by the Greek philosopher for the most spiritual of the fine arts. For it is but natural for him to reason thus—the notions of Philistines to the contrary notwithstanding:—that society cannot exist without being graced and reigned over by beauty; and that beauty cannot keep her throne without the worship of song: hence Society and Song are as vitally dependent upon each other as in the days of Plato.

With reference, also, to the relation of music to what is known as “college politics,” the beautiful art has ever received a very powerful and energetic culture from Yalensians. In the exciting “campaigns,” which recur so frequently, there is no disposition whatever manifested to spare the lungs. In that vast auditorium, the “Campus,” walled in by the college buildings, old and new, and canopied by the elms which have so long kept guard over their *alma mater*, the students of Yale have long been wont to give expression in song to their views and preferences. Diaphragm, lungs, larynx, tongue, and mouth are called into requisition with a heart and will, in behalf of the cause of their choice; and the miscellaneous orchestra of horns, pipes, etc., that accompanies and interludes the inimitable “’rahs,” is the surest (at any rate the *loudest*) proof of the correctness and immortality of the Platonian dictum.

It was, perhaps, for the purpose of creating a centre, where the musical dogmas of the ancients might be nursed and cultivated on this classic ground, that a few of the members of the Class of 1813, in their Junior year, formed a Musical Society, elected Frederick Fanning Backus president, and commenced operations in the year 1812. Particulars of the musical activity of this society at that early period are not extant. It is only known that Professor Denison Olmsted was its second president, and that the society some time afterward took to itself the name of "Beethoven." It assumed—besides the social and "political" duties already mentioned—the important task of furnishing music at morning and evening "prayers," and at the religious services on Sunday in the Chapel. In this, its capacity as "COLLEGE CHOIR," it acted until 1855, when, owing to a misunderstanding with the Faculty, it resigned its position in the Chapel, but continued its organization until 1868, when the Class and University Glee Club were formed, which have, to all appearances, supplanted it. Since that time the Beethoven Society has been silent. Its friends, among whom are numbered a large number of distinguished graduates, still hope that it is not defunct, and that its voice will be once more heard, fusing all the musical elements in the different departments of the University into a central musical organization, which will live and work in the spirit in which it was originally conceived and which guided it so successfully through a period of over fifty years.

In 1856 another musical society was formed and named "*Cecilia*," which, after a short existence, united with "Beethoven"—the united societies adopting the name of the older organization. Beethoven's brightest period followed this union. Already, under the presidency of Richard Storrs Willis, of the Class of 1841, a great impetus had been given to the performance of good music. The "Commencement Concert" had been made a feature of the festivities of Commencement week, and oratorios for "male voices," with full orchestral accompaniment, were performed. Good college songs were introduced, and a steady improvement in musical taste seemed but the logical result of the efforts of Mr. Willis, who, after being graduated by "YALE" and "BEETHOVEN," completed his musical studies during a stay of six years in Germany, under the guidance of that eminent instructor, Schuyder von Wartensee.

We insert here a sketch from the pen of Mr. Willis, written by request, in which he has presented a vivid description of the state of musical affairs during his college years from 1837 to 1841. His activity and zeal while at college; his interest in the musical affairs of the University since his graduation, and his finished musical and literary culture, give authority to the suggestions with which he intersperses this description of his college life.

MUSIC-LIFE AT YALE, 1837-41.

Were a person called upon to give only four measures of a pleasant tune of the past, the task would be similar to that of limiting the present paper, as must be done, to the few years of college-life indicated in the title. Like the music-index of an edition of Beethoven's sonatas, in which are given only a few measures of the leading theme of each, the continuation of a college sonata which is perpetual as the rustle of the New Haven elms, can be represented, after thirty-five years, only by measures filled with "rests."

But now, after long and wide wandering, as I am in fancy approaching New Haven again, the foliage of

the Elm City, so blurred in the distance and presenting only one grand mass of verdure, becomes clear and well articulated to the eye : while college days and scenes grow distinct as after a six-weeks' Commencement vacation.

Singing students and moonlight boating with guitars and Brazilian mandolins, on Lake Saltonstall—serenades and pleasant musings in Tutor's Lane—East and West Rock rambles—Commencement picnics, with Hillhouse and his gay coterie of New-Yorkers and of students—foot ball and Senior stag-dances on the green, with parting demolition of the clay pipes of comfort, stacked in the centre of the dancers—these start forth again as though recorded on a page of memory with invisible ink, and held suddenly to the fire.

A far-off sound reaches me, too, of a sudden tapping at my Freshman door, and Bartlett and Battell—two busy B's of college music—step over the threshold : the former a Senior and president of the "Beethoven Society," and the latter a Junior, and one of the magic-flutes of that association. How should these august superiors condescend to the lonely and (just then) lonesome Freshman, and why ?

They are recruiting for the "College Choir," and, with book of church tunes in hand, I am to be tested as to voice and aptness at sight-reading.

But shall a quondam pupil of Lowell Mason, the best elementary teacher, in his day, of the *ars divina*, be dismayed at this ? Had I not just suffered examining penance in the college chapel, at the hands of Tutor Gager, whose latinity was so rigorous, and who, when with mistaken ingenuousness informed by me that, of the books of Virgil, I was not very well "up" in the Georgics, dryly responded, "I will examine you in the Georgics"—and could I further be dismayed ?

What bold interval of the scale, or intrepid chromatic leap, could then appal me (albeit one of the lost arts now) ! But I was not subjected to trial, for, after a brief interview and "statement of facts," my courteous visitors departed, with perhaps a mental "That is sufficient," which may or may not still be heard in the Yale recitation-rooms.

Such, then, was my form of initiation to the "Beethoven Society," a society which oftener went by the simple name of "College Choir," and was composed of both voices and instruments. The organ, at that period, was not. The sacred violin, in those years, took the place of the "kist o' whistles !" We had, besides, flutes, tenor violins, double-bass and 'cello ; we had a most sonorous ophicleide (which was blown out the chapel window for rehearsals, to the conviction of delinquent members), we had a big drum, but that was a luxury—for exceptional effects ; we had numerous guitars and Brazilian mandolins (in reserve) ; and had a jew's-harp presented itself for examination, and had it passed on a solemn church tune of good and regular standing, such was the breadth and catholicity of our musical views, that I doubt not the harp of such ancient, ecclesiastical allusion, would have been one of us.

Fastidious musicians might smile at so anomalous an orchestra, with a crowd of adolescent voices, tenors, baritones, and basses. But the proof of many things in this world is success, and some elements of success we had which the censorious critic might overlook. We had the magnetism of young, fresh voices, enthusiasm and sentiment ; we had intelligence and appreciation of the words we sang, combined with health in the lungs, and vigor in the violin bow.

We pleased—and what is music but the art of pleasing ? The Faculty, we had reason to think, liked it ; so did our companions that crowded the pews on the floors of the Chapel. We knew the town ladies and our numerous and very supposititious fair "cousins" of the boarding schools liked it when, of a Sunday evening, they were admitted to the galleries at "prayers," and we gave them one of the traditional and gorgeous anthems.

What though the music we sang was arranged for mixed voices, male and female, and some of our tenors, being obliged to carry the contralto, sang up in unknown regions, and with that inversion of parts in the harmony which turned allowably-progressing 4ths into forbidden and appalling consecutive 5ths ? Was not all this hidden in the general crash of harmony, except to the captious critic, who was watching for such things ? Are not the mistakes in literary spelling of many an educated man condoned by the compositor who sets the type of his article for the newspaper, and shall young fellows be held to account for a slip or two in musical spelling, now and then ?

We were always safe, however, when the duets came in, for the young ladies adored everything that went by twos.

The only dissonance in the happy harmony of our lives was the irksome rehearsal, and the tyranny of the

ophicleide. When was singing not far pleasanter than rehearsing to sing, or playing than learning to play? Did Orpheus rehearse? Must not the pigeons fly, ready broiled, into the mouths of youth? Do even the birds rehearse?

So, just as many a choir and society drifts, and flounders, or founders, upon the shoal of the rehearsal, and no argument but that of downright remuneration avails to bring even professionals to this fine-art drudgery, our amateur Orpheans occasionally tripped on the ascending and descending ladder of melody, and, but for the Spartan persistence of our leader, who was left struggling alone, the ladder might have come tumbling after. But we were always sure of the loyal indulgence of our mates down stairs, who might even think that this sudden hiatus in the voices was quite legitimate, and the place where aired itself the leader's solo.

Besides the choir we had tuneful companionship without, both among the students and in the town, players and singers who formed a kind of reserve, or musical *Landwehr*. Of students we had notably the Brazilians, those music-loving sons of the South, of whom numbers came to New Haven, bringing with them the national mandolin—impracticable in psalmody but good for serenades. I hear, even now, the agile, yet tender tinkle of their wires, and the voices of my friends, the *de Sas*, singing the "Soudade." The South American mandolin and the Northern guitar were always of brotherly accord, and when we stole by moonlight under the window of our several *innamoras*, meditating even the ascent of some lofty elm opposite their very windows, we returned to days of ancient romance when fellows did their own serenading; when prosaic, hired musicians were unknown to the romantic; when Henry Russell with his piano astride a wheelbarrow, and a colored citizen holding an astral lamp behind, would have been the exasperation of knightly lovers. Our serenades were a success, except from such untoward accidents as the molesting dog, or the susceptible and tuneful cat, that sometimes sympathetically joined in the refrain.

On one occasion we planned a serenade which comprised our best men—each of whom, naturally, had his object of tender regard. The moon rose late, and late also subsided the town tumult. The series of our musical attentions was a long one, and briefer than our programme was the summer night. The order of precedence was by classes; but when the Senior had accomplished his musical *devoir*, what pleasure had he in assisting at the musical devotions of the Junior, the Junior of the Sophomore, the Sophomore of the Freshman? Fast waned the setting moon—the side streets and shadowy elms offered opportunities—the harmonies grew thinner, as did the ranks of serenaders—the Freshmen, disconsolate, at last betook themselves, just at peep of dawn, to the waterside and cooled their chagrin and their sentiment with an early swim in the bay. However imperfect in its general results, this copartnership of devotion to the Graces and to Apollo was, at least, what the Scotchman terms when he misses the base ball, "weel-intinded."

In the dignified regions of the Faculty, though reticent of praise as is the New England wont, we felt assured of silent sympathy and commendation—we minstrels of the choir. Our venerable President Day in the chapel pulpit, with head slightly bent sideward; Professor Woolsey, with face upturned at the music (as with such beautiful trustfulness, always, in prayer); Professor Silliman, erect and statuesque, with folded arms and attentive ears; Professor Kingsley, quick of blood, but kindest of the Latins; Professor Larned, that soul so sensitive to all that was beautiful and true; Professor Olmsted, quiet listener to the song of the stars as well as to ours; Tutor Thatcher, the florid and fiery, of perpetual youth and enthusiasm; these, and others, over whose titles our sphere of active time has wrought its increase and promotion, some even to fields and dignities of the Hereafter, were our friends—we knew it—un-critical and always generous over our shortcomings.

When John Bartlett, by graduation, ceased to be president of the Beethoven Society, and his smooth and tuneful tenor could be heard no more—when, in the same class, the sonorous bass of Joseph P. Thompson, that Plymouth-rock of our musical reliance, was lost to us, as unworthy successor to fill the leader's place, the Sophomore writer of this paper was chosen. But, with a sufficiency of voices still, we had (among other instruments) the violin of J. D. Whitney, in whose tone was no foreshadowing of so much subsequent metallurgy and mineralogy, as also that of Trotter and Washington from the melodious South; while the flutes of Robbins Battell, and Maunsell B. Field furnished the accurate A of tuning to the violins, and with mellifluous strains qualified the hoarseness of every bad cold in the choir.

About this time, a certain poet, and scientist, and master of all languages, and cunning explorer of Nature in every sphere to which he could delve or soar, was still gliding, in all his weird personality, among the shadows of the Elm City—a being of eccentric and wayward habits of life and of restless research—a strange

and interesting apparition in a world to which he did not seem to belong, for which his shy and proud sensitiveness rendered him so unfit, and who had apparently stepped out of some ancient picture-frame of a grotesque and singular past. Of course, this description could apply to no other than James G. Percival—that mind so many-shelved, and alcoved, and crowded with books to which a librarian could only with difficulty have furnished the catalogue. Competent as a teacher of teachers, who could teach *him*?—(except in his knowledge of human nature, in which many a child was his peer.) Life was too short for all he wanted to know, and to accomplish. To him, days were as hours, and long nights of study, or poetic productions, the gliding of a cloud over the sky. Indeed, the duration of nothing could apparently surprise him, except perhaps the long day of that happy and serene life, to which (D. V.) he has passed.

When the Beethoven Society gave music that prominence which it seemed to attain just then, a subject less investigated than any other suddenly presented itself to Percival. He made diligent quest for books. But where were the books on musical science at that time, or where are they now sufficiently intelligible to be understood by those who are not already practically familiar with the subject? So, in default of books, he was drawn to the companionship of those, who, if not profound, knew something of what he desired to know. He became an informal member of the Beethoven Society, as also of a club composed of students, and their friends of the town, who, with other music, rehearsed songs for the then very lively "Harrison Presidential Campaign," to which songs he largely contributed. One of the leading members of this club was William G. Webster, who, breaking loose from his labors on that ark of lexicography in which Noah, his father, had been gathering all living words for safety against the deluge of time, was one of us; and he has already placed on pleasant record in the *Life of Percival* a description of the poet's dashes into the field of song.

Besides political contributions to the club, Percival translated German lyrics, to the melodies of which I adapted harmonies; but, as he was interested in no subject except enthusiastically, nor pursued it except exhaustively (from which came all his geological woes with the Legislature of Connecticut), musical art did not suffice him, and he essayed the mysteries of musical science.

As the latch-string of a certain attic-story was always out to so honored a guest as Percival, I saw much of him at this period, finding him generally in my lofty perch on return from recitation. He brought his manuscripts on musical science, which, in default of any treatise he could understand, he was developing himself. He brought his first essays in musical composition, and, upon the accordeon, which, to the general eye, he kept so furtively under his long, brown cloak, he played the melodies of his imaginings. I may say he thought he played; for the tone of his accordeon (from which he shut off the disturbing, accompanying chords) was like the tone of his conversational voice, the faintest zephyr among the pines only, and often inaudible except to spirits and disembodied intelligences.

It was no disparagement to Percival to say, that however obscure to the general reader may be the works on musical science, his own presentation of the subject was clear only to himself. Music, after all, is an exact science, and the authors of scientific works fail for the general reader only because they presuppose a degree of knowledge which may be instinctive with the Cherubim and Seraphim, but is confined to those fine musicians.

His attempts at melodies were similarly infelicitous. They were either reminiscences of airs he had already heard, or, if entirely his own, they were crude, disconnected, and void of that relation of parts and that symmetrical form which must be preserved as rigorously in a melody as in a statue. Repeated and very willing efforts to whip them into shape met with no success.

It is a singular thing that poets may have the sweetest gift of poetic numbers and yet often lack an appreciation of melody. Melody and rhythm seem to be two entirely distinct faculties, and are not necessarily combined. Either may exist without the other. One would think that, of the two, rhythm would be the more universal, and yet, at the breaking out of the war, General de Trobriand, who brought his French military education to the service of the Union, was stupefied to find among the recruits in New York, whom he was drilling for his regiment, men who seemed entirely to lack the faculty of Time—who could not march—whose right and left feet were entanglements of the intellect, and problems of alternating rhythm. On the other hand, we read of the individual who knew but two tunes in the world, one of which was "Old Hundred," and the other wasn't—and this expresses the melodic side of the question.

One must admit, indeed, that a positive gift for both poesy and music would seem hardly fair in a world where Nature dispenses one and the other so charily. Wagner's claims to the possession of both are before

the public for adjudication. But Percival, who, through all his life, though so poor in purse, was so conspicuous a capitalist in all that which money cannot buy, will not reproach us (by-and-by) if we dispense him on the music. If he is weaving celestial lyrics now, any neighboring Immortal will be happy to tune his harp for him and play the accompaniments.

The boldest thing done by the Beethoven Society, under my conducting *bâton*, was to furnish the Commencement music, in place of Marezek and his orchestra, summoned usually from New York, at no inconsiderable expense to the graduating class. The Faculty expressed more than their ordinary approval of this plan, from the evident fitness of things, and the economy of this use of the fine arts. But, after the adoption of this scheme, the *bâton* found itself face to face with very serious difficulties. The vocal selections were all right, for the repertoire was large. But how with the instrumental? For, however enkindling the eloquence of the orations, and the dissertations, and the colloquies and what-not of the exercises; however inspiring the presence of that galaxy of maidenly beauty in the capacious galleries of "Centre Church," fortified as Beauty was with aromatic bouquets for each successive brother, cousin, tender preference, or definite *futur*, that had just proved himself a Demosthenes; after all, there was a limit to human lungs and voices; particularly as appertaining to those who got none of the nose-gays.

Instrumental music there would have to be; but when was instrumental music ever writ for such a heterogeneous orchestra as ours? The spirit of Beethoven, though we bore his name, as of every ancient and modern master of the instrumental score, was mute to that question of the embarrassed *bâton*.

It was then, that in sheer melodic extremity such productions as the "Glen Mary Waltzes," the "Skull-and-Bone March," the "Freshman's Fandango," and other perpetrations, the names of which, even, escape me, and the notes of most of which have dropped under the music-stand of memory, were wrung from the lowest octaves of necessity, and adapted to instruments stringed and wind, to drum and cymbals of percussion.

Professor Goodrich gave us the vaulted "Rhetorical Chamber" for rehearsals—rehearsals at which all the instruments of the orchestra were present, but not so often the fellows that played them. Was it not Commencement season, and was not the town full of relations and friends, young and old, particularly young? Was not the ordeal of the formidable Junior examination imminent to those of that class? What power had the summoning, and remonstrating, and reproachful ophicleide out the window against such odds as these? Let me not dwell upon this theme, for it might fill, even now, my friends of that period with remorse.

Facing a long table, which, I think, must have been borrowed from that notable refectory, the College Commons, near by, stood the piano. To this piano how faithful the president, as, between rehearsals, the work of composing and arranging went on! Before him, prone on the table, lay the tuneful companions of his solitude, the violins, the 'cello, the double-bass, drum, et cetera, and as the piano communicated its vibrations to the table, and the table to the instruments, they talked companionably, and seemed to be arranging their parts all by themselves.

But is not every performance better than the preceding rehearsal, particularly than the last discouraging rehearsal of all? So it fell out, that nobody questioned our laurels on that eventful Commencement Day. For covering a multitude of musical sins, we had an infallible piano, presided over by Chauvenet, of the Class of '40, of whose record, since then, I read as follows, in the college catalogue before me: "*Guilielmus Chauvenet, A.M., LL.D. alibi, in Rerump. Foed. Acad. Nav. Math. et Astron. Prof., in Univ. Wash. Mis-sour. Math. et Astron. Prof. et ejusd. Cancell., Acad. Nat. Soc.*" This may all be very well, but he played a splendid piano; and, I think, was the best musician of us all.

Success engenders audacity. We determined to give a public concert to crown the Commencement festivities. We procured the use of a church: (how was it that a church was ever conceded to us?) We built a large platform around and in front of the pulpit, prepared to face the audience if the audience were prepared to face the music. We issued tickets. When they were exhausted we issued more (anticipating the later inspiration of our Greenback fellow-citizens). Never having any of us served, as yet, on church committees, we were guileless of all knowledge as to the "seating capacity" of edifices. By consequence, on the evening of performance an embarrassing proportion of our audience was assembled in the street. But we let down the windows, and how considerate and indulgent was the temper of that open-air auditory!

Between the parts of the programme was read a brief literary paper by the president, entitled (if he

remembers rightly), "Head-Music and Heart-Music." The latter ticket, it is thought, was elected by the young ladies present. But of the specific contents of that adolescent effort, now remembered no more (though copies thereof were printed by his own indulgent classmates), let no inconsiderate contemporary furnish any clue whatever. Do boys wish any allusion, even the remotest, to their early compositions? And writing so much about college days makes one rather a Freshman again.

We had some perquisites after the concert: of their disposition as a whole, my memory fails me. A cheerful recollection, however, remains, of a quantity of watermelons and other exhilarating refreshments later in the evening.

With a choice little library of the English classics, selected by Percival, and presented by my classmates, on graduation, ended the career of my "Beethoven" *bâton*; and it is superfluous perhaps to say, that chiefest and choicest treasure of college days is that gentle and affectionate attention of my mates at Yale. To the words of presentation, on the fly-leaf of each volume, Fancy composes still a pleasant college-music, of which the names of the class committee—Ives, and Learned, and Northrop—form the fundamental harmonies."

During Senior year there used to be various courses of lectures on miscellaneous subjects—botany, physiology, anatomy, and the like—imparting general information on subjects concerning which any educated man likes to know at least something. Why not an optional course on music, by the gentleman now representing the department of music at Yale, Professor Stoeckel? If there is no room for it, why could it not be engrafted upon the Fine Art School, and a singular omission in the schedule of this department be supplied? At the same time that undefined, and unsettled, and perplexing question of a dignified and appropriate church music, might also well receive its much-needed attention.

* * * * *

But this literary gamut of narrative must run to its close. The musical Past sends greeting to the musical Present. *Gaudeamus igitur*—for if the *juvenes dum sumus* apply not to both, we can at least join in the *gaudeamus*, from which none are excluded.

In 1850 the orchestral instruments used in the choir gallery were increased by a piano with Æolian attachment, all of which, however, had to give way, in 1852, to a small two-manual organ. In 1854, Mr. Joseph Battell established a musical fund (\$5,000) "for the support, as far as it may go, of a teacher of the science of music to such students as may avail themselves of the opportunity of study in that science," to which Mrs. William A. Larned, the sister of Mr. Joseph Battell, added, in 1862, \$5,000, and bequeathed another \$5,000, to be applied in extension of the services and duties performed under Mr. Battell's donation. To fulfill the requirements of this endowment the writer of this article was appointed, in the year 1854, first as instructor in vocal music, and, after the designation of the Beethoven Society, as chapel-master and organist, which position he still holds. From the very date of his entrance all arrangements for mixed voices were abandoned, and the music of the choir, and of the Beethoven Society, and the glee clubs, which were, for a long time, under his charge, was such as was proper for male voices.

Mrs. William A. Larned also endowed a "MUSICAL LIBRARY." With the income of this donation all the works of Händel, Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn have been purchased. The scores of various other masters have been selected with the view of affording the student in music access to the most important productions of the different eras in the history of music. Thus, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Meyerbeer, Weber, Schuman, Schubert, and Richard Wagner, are represented by their most important works of art, viz.: Gluck, by his *Alceste*, *Iphigénie en Aulide*, and *Iphigénie en Tauride*, in the newly

published edition in three different languages; Haydn, by the scores of the *Creation* and *Seasons*; Meyerbeer, by the score of the *Prophet*; Weber by the *Freischütz*; Schuman, by his Symphonies; Schubert, by his songs; and Wagner, by the scores of *Tannhäuser* and the *Ring of the Niebelungen*. The library also includes the most important works on the theory and history of music, besides encyclopedias and journals of music.

Since 1876, when the Battell Chapel was finished, the musical service is supported by an organ of very superior construction, principally the gift of the almost solitary friend of music at the college, Mrs. William A. Larned.

It is now the custom for the organist, before prayer, to play selections from classical composers as well as from modern writers, by which means the students have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the most important compositions of the finest of the fine arts. It should also be stated that the acoustic qualities of the house as well as the magnificent organ favor greatly the various interpretations of composers by aiding the efforts of the performer. A better house or a better organ for holy music could not, in the opinion of the writer, be built; and it gives him great satisfaction to attest to qualities so rarely found in our churches, where they ought to be found as a rule rather than as an exception. The organ was built by E. and G. G. Hook & Hastings, of Boston, has a range of four and three quarter octaves (from C-A), with three key-boards and a pedal of two and a half octaves (from C-F). The following specification will give an idea of its construction and resources:

I. GREAT ORGAN.

1. Open Diapason,	16 ft.	7. Viola di Gamba,	8 ft.
2. " "	8 ft.	8. Flute Harmonic,	4 ft.
3. Flute de Pavillon,	8 ft.	9. Octave,	4 ft.
4. Doppel Flöte,	8 ft.	10. Twelfth,	3 ft.
5. Hohlflöte,	8 ft.	11. Fifteenth,	2 ft.
6. Dolce,	8 ft.	12. Mixture,	5 Rk.
13. Trumpet, 8 ft.			

Thirteen Stops, each extending through the entire key-board of 58 notes = 986 pipes.

1 Stop = 16 ft. of 58 pipes.	1 Stop = 3 ft. of 58 pipes.
7 Stops = 8 ft. of 406 pipes.	1 Stop = 2 ft. of 58 pipes.
2 Stops = 4 ft. of 116 pipes.	1 Mixture, 5 Ranks = 290 pipes.

II. SWELL ORGAN.

1. Open Diapason,	8 ft.	7. Æoline,	8 ft.
2. { Bourdon (Bass),	8 ft.	8. Salicional,	8 ft.
3. { " (Treble),	8 ft.	9. { Bassoon,	8 ft.
4. Quintadina,	8 ft.	10. { Oboe,	8 ft.
5. Flauto Traverse,	4 ft.	11. Cornopeon,	8 ft.
6. Stop. Diap.,	8 ft.	12. Dolce Cornet,	3 Rk.
13. Violino, 4 ft.			

Thirteen Stops, controlling 754 pipes.

Nos. 2, 3, 16 ft. = 58 pipes.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, = 8 ft.

406 pipes.

Nos. 4 and 13 = 4 ft. = 116 pipes.

No. 12, 3 Ranks, = 174 pipes.

III. SOLO ORGAN.

1. Melodia, 8 ft.

2. Geigenprincipal, 8 ft.

3. Lieblich Gedakt, 16 ft.

4. Clarinet, 8 ft.

5. Piccolo, 2 ft.

6. Fugara, 4 ft.

7. Flauto d'amour, 4 ft.

8. Dulciana, 8 ft.

Eight Stops, controlling 464 pipes.

No. 3, = 16 ft. = 58 pipes.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, = 8 ft. = 232 pipes.

Nos. 6, 7, = 4 ft. = 116 pipes.

No. 5, = 2 ft. = 58 pipes.

IV. PEDAL ORGAN.

1. Gamba, 16 ft.

2. Bourdon, 16 ft.

3. Open Diap., 16 ft.

4. Octave, 8 ft.

5. Trombone, 16 ft.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 = 16 ft., 120 pipes.

No. 4, 8 ft., 30 pipes.

Five Stops, controlling 150 pipes.

V. MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

1. PEDALS, to operate.

a. Swell.*b.* Forte Great.*c.* Piano Great.*d.* Forte Swell.*e.* Piano Swell.*f.* Reversible Great to Pedal.

2. COUPLERS.

a. Great Organ Separation.*b.* Swell to Great.*c.* Solo to Great.*d.* Solo to Great super 8va.These four couplers, *a, b, c, d*, are operated by thumb-knobs placed immediately above the key-board of the Great Organ.*e.* Great to Pedal.*f.* Solo to Pedal.*g.* Swell to Pedal.*h.* Solo to Pedal.*i.* Tremolo.*k.* Bell Ringer.*l.* Pedal Check.

SUMMA SUMMARUM.

I. Great Organ,	13 Stops,	986 pipes.
II. Swell Organ,	13 "	754 "
III. Solo Organ,	8 "	464 "
IV. Pedal Organ,	5 "	150 "
V. Mechanical	6 "	
Registers, { 1. Pedals,	11 "	
{ 2. Couplers and others,		
	56 Stops,	2,354 pipes.

The bellows are operated by means of a hydraulic motor; the action is reversed, so that the performer faces the congregation. The organist's desk and key-boards are forward of and below the pulpit; places for members of the choir are on both sides of the organ desk.

A very valuable donation was made to the Theological Department of the college by the widow of the father of American church music, Dr. Lowell Mason. It consisted of his musical library, which was undoubtedly the most extensive storehouse of all that this country has produced in psalm tunes, anthems, hymns, etc., and which included the library of Dr. Christian Heinrich Rinck of Darmstadt, in Germany. This eminent organist and composer of sacred music died in 1846. The acquaintance and correspondence with the most celebrated of German musicians enabled him to gather, during his long artistic career, a very valuable collection of manuscripts, compositions, etc., which were bought by Dr. Lowell Mason in 1852. The library of Dr. Mason, now the property of Yale College, consists of 8,460 distinct publications or volumes, and 630 manuscripts. There are 2,175 duplicates of both classes. About one half is sacred music, including the hymnology. About one fourth may be classed as belonging to the literature of music. It has been beautifully arranged and catalogued by Mr. Joel Sumner Smith, of the Class of 1853, and placed in a suitable room of Divinity Hall. It was opened for use in the year 1875, when Dr. Wm. Mason, the son of Dr. Lowell Mason, delighted the throng of invited guests who gathered on the occasion, by his masterly interpretations at the piano of classic and modern authors. Rev. George Bacon delivered an address, in which due homage was paid to the work and labors of Lowell Mason as a man, a Christian, a musician, a composer, and instructor. This address will ever be a valuable document on account of its concise and piquant account of what was accepted in this country as church music before Mason's time, and of the improvements which followed the innovations of Dr. Mason, which are enumerated and very justly praised.

The library room is graced by a statue of Dr. Lowell Mason. A reed organ and a grand piano invitingly tempt the visiting musician to converse with the old masters in the universal language of all nations, to which the large library furnishes almost any desirable text. The theological students have formed a society for musical practice and culture, and have very appropriately named it the "Lowell Mason Singing Club." There is no class of students who need so much to have a controlling voice in the performance of sacred music as those who are to be ministers and preachers, and, in order to speak with authority, they must understand it as a science. For this purpose it is hoped that at no distant time the Theological Faculty will be enabled to give their students not only instruction in singing, but also lectures in musical composition, on church music, its history, its development, and its proper use in the sanctuary and the Christian home.



GATE OF THE CEMETERY.

THE "COLLEGE LOT" IN THE NEW HAVEN CEMETERY.

BY THEODORE SALISBURY WOOLSEY.

REMOVAL OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS TO THE GROVE-STREET CEMETERY.—THE TWO "COLLEGE LOTS."—INSCRIPTIONS.

ON the morning of the 26th of June, 1821, there was a stir on the New Haven Green, in strong contrast with its usual quiet aspect. It had been decided by the Court of Common Council, but not without strong opposition, that the monuments in the ancient church-yard, which stretched from the present site of the Centre Church far up the slope toward the college buildings, should be removed to the new "burying ground," on what is now known as Grove Street. Ever since the incorporation of this new cemetery, in 1796, the old place of burial around the historic church of the town had been disused and wholly neglected. In the words of a report to the Common Council, "said ground was in a condition of total neglect and going to ruin in a manner which was deemed inconsistent with the religious and moral sense of this community, and indicating a want of decent respect for the memory of the dead." Accordingly it was ordered that three additional acres should be purchased adjoining the ground which had been presented to the city some years before by Hon. James Hillhouse, and to that spot, on this June morning, the ancient tombstones were to be removed with due ceremony. Public religious services were held in the Centre Church. It was an occasion which excited the interest of the whole town. The Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Merwin, Thacher, and Hill, aided in the service. According to an account prepared by one who was present, "a great concourse was assembled, and the services were performed in a very impressive and appropriate manner." First there was sung the 232d Hymn, "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound;" then the Scriptures were read; a prayer was offered; another hymn was sung, "How long shall Death the Tyrant reign?" and then followed a funeral address from the text, "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; the dead shall be raised." We may imagine

the sermon at an end, and the church emptied of its crowded congregation. "After the religious services in the church, the committee, accompanied by the president and the officers of the college, commenced the work of removal by conveying the monuments to the new burial ground."

In the early days of the college, when the difficulties of transportation were great, it was inevitable that the students who died during their stay in New Haven should be buried here. It was, therefore, a fitting service at this time that the headstones which marked their last resting place should be kept together and removed to a suitable place in the new cemetery. We may picture to ourselves the scene. The ancient monuments with their quaint carvings of death's heads and scrolls are carefully raised from the earth which had supported them so long, with a few solemn words, perhaps. The president leads the way, while the Faculty and students follow in slow procession. The gate of the new cemetery is reached, the column turns to the left, and soon in the new "college lot," as yet untenanted, the memorials of the dead are again erected. Nearly sixty years have passed since these monuments were removed—long enough for them to have grown once more gray and mossy. Year by year they are sinking deeper into the yielding soil. The epitaphs themselves are disappearing and the turf and leaves must be scraped away before the lower lines of the inscriptions can be deciphered.

Let us trace once more the faint outlines of those letters, and try to discover who and what manner of men they are who are thus commemorated. The first in point of time is MR. JOHN ALLING, who, at his death, was the treasurer of the college. He was a member of the Governor's Council, as his title implies.

Here lyeth interred the body of the Worshipful John Alling, Assist., who died March 25, 1717, aged 70 years.

Next come a LYMAN of Northampton, and a BARCLAY of Albany. Then

Israel, the son of Hezekiah Brainerd, Assistant, who died a member of Yale College, January 6th, 1748. Aetatis Suae 23.

Flendi quae causa est
Si tantum a morte tenetur lutum,
Animam interea
Christus complectitur almus ?

Here are four epitaphs;—the first perfect of its kind, short and simple; the others, examples of that fatal impulse to rhyme which every church-yard witnesses :

H. S. E. Qui Ingenio et Suavitate Morum Praecelluit, STEPHANUS HARRIS de Springfield, Coll. Yal. Alumn. Parentibus et Sociis vixit Dulcissimus, Obiit Maii 6^{to} A.D. 1754, Aetat. xix^{mo}.

H. S. E. Qui Ingenio, Amicitiiis, et Virtute Floruit JACOBUS HOPKINS, Coll. Yal. Alumn., Amicis Charus vixit, Obiitq. Defletus Julii 14^{to} A.D. 1754^{to}, Aetat. 22^{do}.

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions Soar,
Wait the great Teacher, Death, and God adore.

H. J. S. Patris Sui Unigenitus, Qui Omnigena Literatura ingenua, ac Pietate Maxime floruit, AARON LYMAN de Meriden, Coll. Yal. Alumn. Parentibus & Amicis dulcissimus vixit, Familiaribusq. multum defletus ab hac Vita decessit Septembris 14^{to} A.D. 1757^{mo}, Aetat 21^{mo}.

Thrice happy he who consecrates his Hours
By vig'rous Effort, and an honest Aim,
At once he draws the sting of Life and Death,
He walks with Wisdom, and her Paths are Peace.

PHINEHAS WHITE, Patre Jonathan White de South Hadley, Collegii Yalensis Alumnus, Obiit Septembris 5^{to}, Anno Domini 1767^{mo}, Aetatis Suae 22^{do}.

Here, with the dead this hallow'd ground contains
Of Youth and Learning, dwell the sad remains
Of Genius bright just rip'ning into bloom,
Its earthly blossoms with'ring on the tomb.
Oh ! had kind Heaven allow'd a longer date !
So short his warning, and so swift his fate.
Ye Young, ye Gay, attend this speaking stone,
Think on his fate and tremble at your own.

Here is another epitaph bearing witness to the virtues of DOMINUS JOB LANE :

Siste Viator ! Hic juxta situs est D. JOB LANE, A.M., Col. Yal. Tutor, Vir ingenio, modestia, literis, atque pietate Praeclarus. Illum Bedfordi natum Massachus^m 1741 Literarum a puero avidissimum fuisse, Studiis Academicis prae ceteris eminuisse, Evangelium studiose triennium praedicasse, tutorisq. Officio biennium fideliter functum, Parentibus vixisse charissimum, Amicis omnibusq. pietatis fautoribus dilectum, Discipulisq. vere honoratum, Et omnibus maxime defletum, e vita migrasse Sept. 10, An. 1768, tumulus ipse brevi interiturus [testatur].

And how quaint and charming is this !

In memory of that amiable & Pious youth, Mr. JOSEPH SWEETLAND, of Hebron, student at Yale College, who departed this life August y^e 20th, 1776, in y^e 19th Year of his Age. Mortui sunt beati in Domino morientes.

Besides the "college lot" to which the ancient monuments of which we have spoken were transported in June, 1821, there is another which had been assigned to the college, on the first laying out of the cemetery, by a vote of the proprietors. It lies three tiers to the right of the entrance gate near to the Grove Street fence.

Here are buried Professor NATHAN SMITH, of the Medical Department, who died January 26, 1829; Tutor MILLS DAY, who died in 1812; and Tutor JOHN BREED DWIGHT, a grandson of President Dwight, who was killed in 1846, while engaged in an effort to quiet a disturbance among some students on the college ground.

Here is also a monument over the grave of Professor Matthew R. Dutton, who died July 17, 1825, aged 42 years. The inscription is as follows :

Professor Dutton was greatly distinguished for strength of intellect, and the clearness and distinctness with which he communicated his ideas to others ; for amiableness of disposition, and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, was a tutor in that Institution from 1810 to 1814 ; was a minister of the Congregational Church in Stratford from 1814 to 1822 ; and from that time till his death was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College.

Close by is an inscription in memory of Tutor PETTINGELL :

H. S. E. AMOS PETTINGELL, A.M., vir Ingenio prompto et versatili, in Literis vel discendis, vel docendis eximius et prope singularis. Fuit etiam, si quis alius, Parentum et Cognatorum Spes et Solamen ; Quorum in familiaritatem venerit, iis Sodalis gratus ; fidus Amicus, morum proborum Fautor Strenuus ; Religionis ac Pietatis Cultor verus et ardens ; in Collegio Yalensi, cujus erat alumnus, Tutoris munus per quatuor annos fidelissime sustinuit ; et, quum Spe Evangelii prædicandi in studia Sacra aliis omnibus posthabitis summis viribus incumberet morbo gravi confectus, fidei Christianae plenus, obiit Die xxix Nov. A.D. MDCCCXXXI, Ætat. XXVIII.

Discipuli, et amici academici hoc monumentum ponendum curaverunt.

A monument should not be passed by without mention which was erected by his classmates to ALEXANDER HAMILTON ARNOLD, who, at the time of his death, was the presiding officer of his class, by election, and known throughout college as the "Senior Bully," a title, then highly honored, which had come down from a former generation, and which was only accorded to one who was recognized as worthy to be the leader at all students' gatherings and times of academic festivity. It was on the occasion of his burial that his classmate, Nathaniel P. Willis, wrote the following lines :

Ye've gather'd to your place of prayer
 With slow and measured tread :
 Your ranks are full, your mates all there—
 But the soul of one has fled.
 He was the proudest in his strength,
 The manliest of ye all ;
 Why lies he at that fearful length
 And ye around his pall ?

Ye reckon it in days, since he
 Strode up that foot-worn aisle,
 With his dark eye flashing gloriously,
 And his lips wreathed with a smile.
 O, had it been but told you, then,
 To mark whose lamp was dim—
 From out yon rank of fresh-lipp'd men,
 Would ye have singled him ?

Whose was the sinewy arm, that flung
 Defiance to the ring ?
 Whose laugh of victory loudest rung—
 Yet not for glorying ?
 Whose heart, in generous deed and thought,
 No rivalry might brook,
 And yet distinction claiming not ?
 There lies he—go and look.

On now—his requiem is done,
 The last deep prayer is said—
 On to his burial, comrades—on,
 With the noblest of the dead !

Slow—for it presses heavily—
 It is a man ye bear !
 Slow, for our thoughts dwell wearily
 On the noble sleeper there.

* * * *

Interments were made for a number of years in this lot, till, there being no longer room, it has become necessary in recent times to make use of the first lot to which reference has been made. Here, as yet, but few persons connected with the college have been buried, as with the increased facilities of transportation by railway, the friends of those students who have died within the past few years have generally preferred to remove the remains to their own homes. Among the few inscriptions, however, which are to be found here, should not be forgotten one which testifies to the virtues of "Mary A. Goodman, of African descent, who gave the earnings of her life to educate men of her own color in Yale College for the Gospel ministry."

In the cemetery there are also to be found the monuments of four of the presidents of the college; though only one of them—erected in memory of President Stiles—is in the "college lot." President Dwight is buried a few feet to the north, in a lot which was given him by the proprietors as pastor of the College Church. The monuments of President Clap and President Day are a short distance still farther to the north.

The inscriptions are as follows :

Here lyeth interred the body of the reverend and learned MR. THOMAS CLAP, the late President of Yale College, in New Haven; a truly great man, a gentleman of superior natural genius, most assiduous application, and indefatigable industry. In the various branches of learning he greatly excelled; an accomplished instructor; a patron of the College; a great divine, bold for the truth; a zealous promoter and defender of the doctrines of grace; of unaffected piety, and a pattern of every virtue; the tenderest of fathers and the best of friends; the glory of learning, and the ornament of religion; for thirteen years the faithful and much respected pastor of the Church in Windham; and near twenty-seven years, the laborious and principal President of the College, and served his own generation by the will of God, with serenity and calmness, he fell on sleep, the 7th day of January, 1767, in sixty-fourth year.

"Death, great proprietor of all,
 'Tis thine to tread out empires,
 And to quench the stars."

Hic jacet sepultus EZRA STILES, S.T.D., LL.D., Qui Alta Mente praeditus, Eruditione omnigena imbutus, Urbanitate suavissima, Moribus probis, Charitate, Fide, Pietate evangelica; Officiis Patris, Amici, Praeceptoris, Ecclesiae ministri, hominis, Enitens; suis percarus, in Ecclesia magno cultu dignatus, per terras honore habitus Vixit; Lacrymis Omnium Obiit, Maii xii^{mo} MDCCXCV^{to}, Ætat. LXVIII^{vo}. Ecclesiae IIdae, Nov. Port. Rhod. Ins., Pastor annos xxii; Collegii Yalensis Tutor vi; Praeses xviii. Senatus Academicus Coll. Yal. hoc saxum posuit.

Hic jacet sepultus Vir ille admodum Reverendus TIMOTHEUS DWIGHT, S.T.D., LL.D., Collegii Yalensis Praeses et ejusdem Sacrosanctae Theologiae Professor; Qui De Litteris, de Religione, de Patria optime meritus, Maximo suorum et bonorum omnium desiderio mortem obiit, Die xi Januar. Anno Domini MDCCCXVII, Ætatis Suae LXV.

Ecclesiae Greenfieldensis Pastor Annos xii, Collegii Yalensis Tutor vi, Praeses xxii. Senatus Collegii Yalensis Hoc Saxum Ponendum Curavit.

JEREMIAH DAY, President of Yale College MDCCCXVII—XLVI, born August III, MDCCLXXIII, died August XXII, MDCCCLXVII, aged 94 years.

If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

We add a few inscriptions, taken from different parts of the cemetery, where some of the professors are buried :

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, son of Gold Selleck and Mary Silliman, of Fairfield, born August 8, 1779, died Nov. 24, 1864.

During fifty years a Teacher of Science in Yale College. Through life an earnest, trustful, cheerful Christian. The friend of man and of all truth.

H. S. E. JACOBUS LUCE KINGSLEY, in collegio Yalensi, cujus lumen fuit atque columna, Latinæ linguæ et literarum Professor, qui per totum vitæ cursum, cultui deditus elegantium doctrinarum, ingeniosissimus in rebus reconditis et indagandis et exponendis, veritatis studiosissimus, justitiæ amicus, Dei cultor sincerus, quum ingenii, eruditionis, probitatis, modestiæ fama usque ad senectutem florisset, mortem non repugnans obiit, a propinquis, collegis, discipulis, aliis, valde defletus, xxxi die Augusti, Anno Domini MDCCCLII, muneris sui Academici LI, Ætatis LXXI.

DENISON OLMSTED, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, died May 13, 1859, aged 68 years.

WILLIAM A. LARNED, died Feb. 3, 1862. Prof. Larned was born at Thompson, June 23, 1806 ; graduated at Yale College 1826 ; ordained Pastor at Millbury, Mass., 1834 ; elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College, 1839.

With Christ, which is far better.

JAMES HADLEY, Professor of Greek in Yale College, born Mar. 30, 1821, died Nov. 14, 1872.

NATHANIEL WILLIAM TAYLOR, born at New Milford, June 23, 1786 ; graduated at Yale College 1807 ; ordained Pastor of the First Church in New Haven 1812 ; elected Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College 1822 ; died March 10, 1858.

Oh ! How love I thy Law.

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS, Professor of Sacred Literature in Yale College from 1824 to 1861, born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 30, 1790, died March 25, 1861. As a scholar, cautious, penetrating, erudite ; as a teacher, considerate, zealous, fond of young men ; as a Christian, bold in defence of the right, an earnest lover of freedom ; true, gentle, devout.

“Now I know in part, but then shall I know even as also I am known.”

ELEAZAR THOMPSON FITCH, Livingston Professor of Divinity in Yale College from 1817 to 1852, born in New Haven January 1, 1791, died in New Haven January 31, 1871, aged 80 years.

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor of the Pastoral Charge, Yale College, died February 25, 1860, aged 70.

“Not slothful in business ; fervent in spirit ; serving the Lord.”

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN YALE COLLEGE.

BY *EX-PRESIDENT* THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

EARLY INSTRUCTORS.—INSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO THE EARLIEST LAWS.—SUBSEQUENT INSTRUCTION.
—BOOKS STUDIED AT DIFFERENT TIMES.—WANT OF ATTENTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE.—ADVANCE IN
INSTRUCTION UNDER PRESIDENT DWIGHT AND SINCE.

YALE COLLEGE for a long time after its foundation was under the care of a Rector and several Tutors, thus expressing, imperfectly, the form which a college, as a special institution under a University, then had in England and other countries of Europe. The officers, called Fellows, that is, fellows of the Rector, and who were the principal instructors or tutors in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, were here non-residents and simply a board of supervisors and trustees. These Fellows, the founders of the college, or their successors, were graduates of Harvard, and naturally set up a system of teaching like that with which they had been familiar at their own college. They were all ministers of the gospel; and although they contemplated such instruction in the arts and sciences as might fit youths "for public employment in church and civil state," the curriculum had a manifest leaning toward a theological discipline. But in this they did not diverge from the practice in Harvard College in any essential particular, nor, indeed, from the system of instruction of undergraduates pursued in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

It ought to be added that the office of professor, which then belonged properly to the University and not to a College, did not here exist. It was not until 1755 that Naphtali Daggett, afterwards President, was appointed professor of sacred theology; a year or two after his death, Dr. Wales was elected to the place, and held it until 1793, when he died. President Stiles was professor of ecclesiastical history from 1777 to his death in 1795. In 1770, a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy was appointed, apparently to fill the gap caused by President Clap's retirement in 1766, who was uncommonly skilled in these sciences. This professor, Nehemiah Strong, who resigned in 1781, with his successor, Josiah Meigs, who held his

office from 1794 to 1801, and Ebenezer Grant Marsh, preceptor in Hebrew, whose short life ended in 1803, fill up the list of persons, other than the Rectors (or Presidents, as they were called after the charter of 1745), and Tutors, who had any concern in the instruction of Yale College. It may be mentioned that in the latter part of the eighteenth century there was an abortive project to establish a medical school under the charter of the College; and that Silas Deane, after his return from his mission to France, urged the founding of a professorship of French, and hoped to procure funds for this purpose, but his project came to nothing.

What the Rector and Tutors were expected to do in the way of instruction in theology, may be gathered from a very early resolution of the Trustees, "that the Rector shall take effectual care that the students be weekly called *memoriter* to recite the Assembly's Catechism in Latin, and Ames's Theological Theses, of which, as also of Ames's Cases, he shall make, or cause to be made, from time to time, such explanations as may be, through the blessing of God, most conducive to their establishment in the principles of the Christian Protestant religion."

The old manuscript laws of 1720 and 1726 give the following account of the studies then pursued in the College.* "In the first year after admission, on the four first days of the week, all students shall be exercised in the Greek and Hebrew tongues only; beginning logic at the latter end of the year, unless their tutors see cause, by reason of their ripeness in the tongues, to read logic to them sooner. They shall spend the second year in logic with the exercise of themselves in the tongues; the third year principally in physics, and the fourth year in metaphysics and mathematics, still carrying on the former studies. But in all classes the last days of the week are allowed for rhetoric, oratory, and divinity." Another law will best describe the last-mentioned studies: "All students shall, after they have done reciting rhetoric and ethics on Fridays, recite Wollebius's Theology; and on Saturday morning, they shall recite Ames's Theological Theses in his Medulla, and on Saturday evening, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism in Latin, and on Sabbath-day morning, attend the explanation of Ames's Cases of Conscience." Still another law requires that "all undergraduates shall publicly repeat sermons in the hall, in their course, and also bachelors, and be constantly examined on Sabbaths [at] evening prayer." With regard to practice in the learned languages, particularly the Latin, it is prescribed that "no scholar shall use the English tongue in the college with his fellow scholars, unless he be called to a public exercise proper to be attended in the English tongue; but scholars, in their chambers and when they are together, shall talk Latin." And again: "All undergraduates, except Freshmen (who shall read English with Greek), shall read some part of the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greek in the morning, and shall turn some part of the New Testament out of the English or Latin into Greek at the time of recitation, before they begin to recite the original tongues." The task here spoken of consisted, perhaps, of com-

* I have made free extracts in the following pages from my historical discourse, now out of print, which was pronounced in 1850, before the graduates assembled to celebrate the 150th year since the foundation of the college. I also owe much to my instructor, afterward my colleague and revered friend, Prof. J. L. Kingsley, who has done more than any one to ascertain the facts of our academical history. Whatever darkness or uncertainty yet remains will be removed, as I confidently hope, by Prof. F. B. Dexter, who has furnished me with some important particulars of which I was ignorant before.

mitting, *memoriter*, a verse of the English and a corresponding one of the Greek New Testament; and in the same way repeating a verse of the Hebrew Bible and a corresponding one of the Septuagint, and so a verse from some Latin version of the New Testament or from the English version into Greek.* The whole is based on the supposition that the classes or divisions would be very small, otherwise this prelude to the recitation proper would take far too much time.

In respect to public exercises, the same laws order that "all students in the school shall observe their courses for disputations; bachelors once a week, and undergraduates, after they have begun to learn logic, five times every week, except six weeks for the commencers (*i. e.*, the Seniors after their examinations for degrees), and one month for the rest of the students after commencement. Likewise all undergraduates shall declaim once in two months."

The reference here to bachelors seems to imply that it was not uncommon for them to spend a year or more, after they had taken their degrees, in prosecuting their studies, especially the studies which were necessary for such as wished to enter the clerical profession. It would seem that, after 1733, when Dean Berkeley's "bounty," as it was called, was offered to the Seniors in the month of May before their graduation, it was not unusual for one or more to reside at the college in the prosecution of study for the three quarters of each of the three years during which the scholarship could be held. The same Berkeley money, by being offered, when no scholar was elected, to the undergraduates in the shape of prizes for excellence in Latin composition, must have stimulated efforts to excel in that direction not a little.†

The Latin laws of 1748, of which also an English original, under date of 1745, is extant in manuscript, prescribe that in the first year the students shall principally study the tongues and logic, and shall in some measure pursue the study of the tongues the next two years. In the second year they shall recite rhetoric, geometry, and geography. In the third year natural philosophy, astronomy, and other parts of mathematics. In the fourth year metaphysics and ethics. Every Saturday shall especially be devoted to the study of divinity, and the classes, through the whole of their college life, shall recite the Westminster Confession of Faith, received and approved by the churches of this colony, Wollebius's or Ames's *Medulla*, or any other system of divinity by direction of the President and Fellows. And on Friday, each student in his order, about six at a time, shall declaim in the hall, in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and in no other language without special leave; and the two Senior Classes shall dispute twice a week.

President Clap, in his history, written in 1766, gives an account of the studies, which shows that, during his term of office, considerable progress had been made in the

* This conjecture is founded on the consideration that a student could not (*suo Marte*) have turned Hebrew into Greek, nor had he books which would be sufficient guides. Probably the tutors dictated to individuals what they were to repeat. This whole practice must have ere long fallen into disuse, as did the general study of Hebrew. Was not logic also dictated at first by the tutors to their classes?

† Although there was no Greek studied in the regular course, besides the New Testament, as far as I can ascertain, until the end of the last century, now and then a student would cultivate this language beyond the regular instruction. One such person was Barzillai Slosson (grad. 1791), who afterward, when a country lawyer, kept up his fondness for Homer through his life, and could repeat long passages of the *Iliad* from memory.

mathematical branches. In the first year, he says, they learn Hebrew, and principally pursue the study of the languages, and make a beginning in logic and some parts of mathematics. In the second year they study the languages, but principally recite logic, rhetoric, oratory, geography, and natural philosophy; and some of them make good progress in trigonometry and algebra. In the third year they still pursue the study of natural philosophy and most branches of mathematics. Many of them well understand surveying, navigation, and the calculation of eclipses; and some of them are considerable proficient in conic sections and fluxions. In the fourth year they principally study and recite metaphysics and divinity. The two upper classes exercise their powers in disputing every Monday in the syllogistic form and every Tuesday in the forensic.

There is, in President Stiles's Diary for November 9, 1779, a list of "books recited in the several classes at [his] accession to the presidency," which we will here insert.

"*Freshman Class*.—Virgilius, Ciceronis Orationes, Graec. Test., Ward's Arithmetic."

"*Sophomore* (sic) *Class*.—Graecum Testament., Horatius, Lowth's English Grammar, Watts's Logic, Guthrie's Geography, Hammond's Algebra, Holmes's Rhetorick, Ward's Geometry, Vincent's Catechism [Saturday], Ward's Mathematics."

"*Junior Class*.—Ward's Trigonometry, Atkinson and Wilson ditto, Graec. Test., Cicero de Oratore, Martin's Philosophic Grammar and Philosophy, 3 vols., Vincent, [Saturday]."

"*Senior Class*.—Locke, Human Understanding, Wollaston, Relig. of Nature Delineated, and for [Saturday], Wollebius, Amesii Medulla, Graec. Test. (or Edwards on the Will, sometime discontinued), President Clap's Ethics."

The instructions imparted by the president are thus spoken of by President Clap: "The president frequently makes public dissertations upon every subject necessary to be understood to qualify young gentlemen for the various stations and employments, such as the nature of civil government, the civil constitution of Great Britain, the various kinds of courts, the several forms of ecclesiastical government which have obtained in the Christian church," etc. President Stiles, in his Diary, under date of 1780, and just after the death of the professor of divinity, speaks thus of his own work: "The business of the professorship of divinity devolves on me, and besides my history lecture I weekly give a public dissertation on astronomical subjects, beside my private or chamber lecture on theology every Saturday afternoon. And beside these, I attend, every day, the recitations of the Senior and Junior Classes in Philosophy, *i. e.*, each [class] once a day. So that I am called to fill the offices of three professorships and the presidency at the same time."

President Dwight gave the whole instruction in metaphysics, morals, ethics, and religious philosophy to the Seniors, as well as presided at their disputes, which at that time were on living questions; and it was more by his instructive and eloquent remarks made to his classes, when he thus met them, than in any other way, that his great influence was exerted.

A few particulars in regard to the authors studied from time to time, and the changes in the studies, will not be inappropriate in this place.

Logic was studied in a treatise written by Hereboord about 1710-1714. A copy of Amandus Polanus, now in the College Library, appears to have been used as a text-book about 1715-1720. Burgersdicius and Ramus are mentioned, as being in use at the same time, but this use may have been confined to manuscript lectures. The treatises also of Crackenthorp and Keckermann seem to have been used at an early period. Watts's and other treatises came into vogue afterward.* It is probable that written copies of works on logic, in early times, supplied to a degree the want of printed books.

In theology and morals the college long depended on the works of Ames (an English Puritan, who for a time was chaplain of the English Church at the Hague, and then professor at Franeker in Friesland), and on Wollebius (a Swiss, born in 1586, principal minister at Münster, and author of a compend of theology in Latin, which was translated into English also by Alexander Ross). These standard authors were supplemented by lectures given by the president on theology and ecclesiastical history.

In mathematics, according to Chandler,† in his life of Samuel Johnson (1714, tutor in 1716, and first President of Columbia, then called King's College, in the colony of New York), common arithmetic and a little surveying were all the mathematics studied in Johnson's time; but he, as tutor, introduced more mathematics for the understanding of the Newtonian system. Geometry was studied not long afterward. In a letter of Jonathan Edwards to his father (written probably at the beginning of his Senior year, 1720, when he removed from Wethersfield, where part of the students were in training, to New Haven), he says that the Rector advised him to get Alsted's Geometry and Gassendus's Astronomy, for the purposes of study. Alsted was a minister of the reformed church, a professor in Nassau, and afterwards in Carlsburg, Transylvania: the treatise of the well-known Gassendi was a small book of about 150 pages. At a later period, I know not when, except that it is likely to have been under President Clap, the mathematics of Ward (President of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Bishop of Exeter) were introduced; this work was followed by Pike's Mathematics, in 1788, and this again by Webber's Mathematics soon after 1801, in which year the work of the President of Harvard was given to the world. At what time Euclid was first studied I am unable to say. Early in the present century, President Day, when professor of mathematics, wrote a number of text-books, which came into extensive use; and other professors in the same branch, and in natural philosophy, have followed him in this respect.

In natural philosophy, Rector Pierson's manuscript lectures were the earliest guide. These, as Professor Dexter finds reason to think, "were, probably, only the repetition of what he heard at Harvard College (1664-68), metaphysical rather than mathematical in form, recognizing the Copernican theory, but knowing nothing of Kepler and Galileo, and much less of Newton. Rector Cutler (1719-'22) used Leclerc (the celebrated Clericus of Amsterdam), in connection with these lectures. Rector Williams

* Of the writers here spoken of, Burgersdicius was b. 1540, near Delft, and was professor of logic, ethics, etc., at Leyden; Crackenthorp was at Oxford about 1583, and published his logic there, 1622; Keckermann was born at Danzig, and a prof. there (ob. 1609, ætat. 38); Ramus was the noted Frenchman Peter Ramus, who was killed at the St. Bartholomew massacre in 1572.

† Rev. Dr. Chandler was a graduate of 1745.

(1725-39) introduced the physics of Rohault, a French philosopher (1620-75) of the Cartesian school, which had been studied as a text-book in the University of Cambridge, and was reëdited by the celebrated Samuel Clarke in better Latin and with notes explaining the Newtonian system. In 1743, Rohault was superseded by a work written by Gravesande, professor of mathematics at Leyden (who died in 1742); this again was followed by Martin's Philosophy, and this, in 1788, by the Natural Philosophy of William Enfield, who published his compilation in 1783. Enfield's unsatisfactory work stood its ground until it was superseded by the indigenous work of Professor Olmsted.

For the classical tongues the examination embraced at first, and for many years, a part of Virgil, a part of Cicero's select orations, and in Greek the four Evangelists. The course in college went very little farther than to complete these Latin authors and the New Testament. I do not think that even Homer was studied except by the candidates for the Berkeleian scholarship, until the earliest years of the present century, when the late Professor Kingsley and Professor Moses Stuart, being tutors, used it in their classes. Not long after this the *Graeca Majora*, a selection from the best Greek authors, in two volumes, was introduced and continued to be studied until about 1831, when the present enlarged plan of study in both languages had its beginning.

The study of Hebrew was for some time required in the college, but it made no great advance. Probably, there were more Hebrew scholars in New England before the foundation of the college than there were a hundred years after its foundation, and in the present century Hebrew learning has migrated to the theological schools and departments almost entirely. At Yale College, a small fund given by Dr. Salter in 1781 and called after his name, for encouraging the study of Hebrew and other oriental languages, would be dead and useless, if the students of Hebrew were to be drawn only from the Academical Department. Mr. Jeremiah Mason, the distinguished lawyer, says that the Seniors in 1789, "worried through two or three of the Psalms in Hebrew after a fashion." But this was not true of all. I have heard that Nathaniel Chipman (gr. 1777), chief judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, kept up the knowledge of Hebrew which he here acquired through his life, and was accustomed in his old age to read the Hebrew Scriptures daily. Before 1778 it had ceased, in great measure, to be taught.*

Latin, at the first, was both spoken and written with ease, and the daily practice in disputations and even in conversation was such that the students would put to shame in this respect those of the present day. But I fear that correctness of style was not reached, much less was elegance. The books used in preparation for entrance were, as

* That the study of Hebrew had almost fallen out of the curriculum before the time of President Stiles appears from his diary, under July 27, 1778, just after his accession. "I this day began to instruct a class in Hebrew and the oriental languages, which I selected out of all the other classes as they voluntarily offered themselves. Johnson is the only undergraduate who understands anything of Hebrew; he has read something in the Psalter. Mr. Tutor Baldwin is a good Hebrician. The other tutors and professors [there were two professors at the time, one of them in theology] have some small knowledge of it. It has always been usual to initiate every class a little into it, but the dispersed state of the scholars for two years past has prevented this and other usual studies." President Stiles was himself versed in Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic. The year when he writes was the gloomiest part of the Revolutionary war.

we have seen, part of Virgil and some orations of Cicero. These were text-books in college also. We find mention made in 1778 of Cicero de Oratore and Horace.

There was, in the course of instruction, little attention paid to English literature, and little capacity was called forth for relishing the beauties of English style in prose or poetry. A little after 1770, an awakening of a poetic spirit, and a craving for something better than that which the existing education accomplished, appeared among the tutors. Of these, John Trumbull, author of *McFingal*, and afterward a judge in the court of Connecticut, and Timothy Dwight, with Humphreys and Barlow, both subsequently ambassadors to European courts, were among the most conspicuous. In 1772, while yet a tutor in college, Trumbull published his "*Progress of Dullness*," to show "that a fellow without any share of genius or application to study, may pass with credit through life, receive the honors of a liberal education, and be admitted to the right hand of fellowship among ministers of the gospel;—that, except in one neighboring province, ignorance wanders unmolested at our colleges, examinations are dwindled to mere form and ceremony, and, after four years dozing there, no one is ever refused the honors of a degree on account of dullness and insufficiency;—that the mere knowledge of ancient languages, of the abstruse parts of mathematics, and the dark researches of metaphysics is of little advantage in any business or profession in life;—that it would be more beneficial, in every place of public education, to take pains in teaching the elements of oratory, the grammar of the English tongue, and the elegancies of style and composition," etc.

Thus speaks one of those officers on whom depended the instruction of the students in all polite learning more than on all persons besides. But Trumbull did not see to the end of things, when he casts a slur "on the abstruse parts of mathematics and the dark recesses of metaphysics;" and, moreover, if we may judge from the poems of these young men, they were far from reaching the heights of æsthetic culture, nor would such culture have been possible in the actual state of the Colonies, and in the superficial eighteenth century. Trumbull's fellow-tutor, Dwight, had more correct views of the abstruser mathematics, if, as his own son says, in the biographical memoir prefixed to his "*Theology*" (page vii), "in addition to the customary mathematical studies he carried [his pupils] through Spherics and Fluxions, and went as far as any of them would accompany him into the *Principia* of Newton." He, also, was not unmindful of their æsthetic wants, and, to use his biographer's language again, "delivered to them a series of lectures on style and composition, on a plan very similar to that contained in the lectures of Blair, which were not published until a considerable time afterward" (1783).

We may gather from this what everything else shows, that the tutors were the principal wheel in the machine of the college; if they were inferior men there would be no enterprise or advance, much as the president might desire it; if they were earnest and devoted to their work, all good learning would flourish as far as was possible in an institution so poorly endowed. This difficulty from slender endowments was partly met when the Legislature of the State made their grant to the college in 1792. By the help of this benefaction, President Dwight, who was chosen president three years afterward, began that system of enlarging the means for a liberal education, and of adding to the

number of professors, which has gone on without interruption until the present day. This progress is so well known to those who are likely to read the present work, that I need say nothing about it except that there is no branch of science, natural, moral, political, or theological, scarcely a department of philology or history, but is placed under the care of one or more professors; that the means for aiding study, such as libraries and museums, are vastly enlarged; that the instruction is broader and more exact—in short, that growth in all particulars which pertain to a good education, has been steady and in the right directions.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES RESPECTING INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

BY PRESIDENT PORTER.

INSTRUCTION UNDER DR. DWIGHT.—NEW PROFESSORS UNDER PRESIDENT DAY.—CHANGES IN THE RÉGIME OF THE RECITATION ROOM.—THE COURSE OF DISCIPLINE.—THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP.—CHANGES UNDER PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.—MORNING RECITATIONS FOR SENIORS.—NEW PROFESSORS.—ABOLITION OF DAILY EVENING PRAYERS AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES.—INFLUENCE OF THE BATTELL CHAPEL.—MUSIC IN CHAPEL.—THE OPTIONAL SYSTEM.—UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—BEGINNING OF A TRUE UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY has given an exhaustive account of the studies, text-books, and methods of instruction during the first century of the history of the college, but he has, of design, left somewhat incomplete his narrative of the many changes that have been made since the accession of President Dwight. It is not my purpose to fill out this outline by a minute statement of the changes and progress to which he has alluded. I think it important, however, to supply some notices which his modesty forbade him to state or characterize, and others which are necessary to bring the sketch down to the present time.

During most of the administration of Dr. Dwight, the instruction of the college was, as has already been said, given by the president, three professors, and, ordinarily, six tutors. The number of tutors varied, during the administration of President Day, from five to eight. The professors were Silliman, Day, and Kingsley. Professor Kingsley acted as tutor from 1801 till 1812. Professors Day and Silliman gave instruction, from the first, to the Junior and Senior Classes. Professor Kingsley, after he ceased to perform the functions of a tutor, heard special recitations in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and read some very valuable lectures on history and chronology to the Seniors. President Dwight heard the recitations of the Seniors in intellectual and moral philosophy, and, in connection with their semi-weekly discussions upon a great variety of speculative and practical questions, set forth his own views in the elaborate and eloquent decisions, which did so much to form the opinions of his successive classes in respect to criticism and

politics, ethics, and theology. For the first three years of the course the instruction was committed to tutors, usually two for each class; each tutor having the sole care of his own division, hearing the recitations in every department, and giving the entire instruction and culture in rhetoric and elocution. It not infrequently happened that the same tutor continued with the same division during the entire three years, during which he was the sole guardian of his pupils. In such cases his influence was beneficent, and often very gratefully acknowledged. The lectures of Professor Silliman became a very prominent feature in the curriculum, especially after his return from the residence in England and Scotland which he made so memorable by his entertaining and instructive volumes of travels. His fine person, his affluent diction, the ease of his manners, and his free and copious references to the practical applications of science, together with the romantic excitement which was constantly rekindled by the rapid succession of brilliant discoveries in the then new science of chemistry, all contributed to make his earlier courses immensely popular. In the latter part of his career geology furnished similar abundant opportunities for his affluent imagination and his glowing descriptive eloquence. The lectures of Professor Silliman were, for nearly fifty years, a marked feature of the college course. The presence of many scores of ladies in youth and beauty, many of whom were known to the "academic citizens," did not diminish the interest which the lectures excited. With the accession of President Day, in 1817, the first Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory was appointed, Mr. Chauncey Allen Goodrich, who, from 1817 to 1839, was a prominent and eminently efficient member of the Faculty. Mr. Eleazer Thompson Fitch was elected Professor of Divinity, and for many years made the Sunday services of the chapel very attractive to all his hearers. With Dr. Goodrich came an enlargement of the instruction in elocution and English composition. Weekly declamations were given in the chapel every Wednesday afternoon, and for many years an elaborate translation, with comments, of Demosthenes' oration "On the Crown," was given to the Seniors. Subsequently the professor delivered a very thoroughly studied course of lectures on the great British orators. In the year 1830, a special instructor in elocution was appointed. During the official life of Professor Larned (1839-1862), Demosthenes "On the Crown" was retained as textbook. Professors Fisher, Dutton, Olmsted, and Loomis followed the example of Professor Day, in giving extended courses of lectures in the various branches of natural philosophy and astronomy.

Important changes in discipline and methods of instruction were introduced during President Day's administration. We notice, first of all, the abandonment of the easy routine of the class room. Until the accession of Professor Denison Olmsted (1825), each tutor sat upon the same floor with his pupils, comfortably or rather luxuriously seated in an elegant chair, the gift of the division, and, beginning the recitation with some person whom he might chance to select, followed the line in a regular succession, so that each student could very easily anticipate the passage or the problem which was awaiting him, and prepare himself accordingly. No record was made of the student's performance, only of his absence from the exercise. The innovation for which Professor Olmsted had the credit, or rather the very serious *discredit* among the students, was

the transfer of the tutor to an elevated post of observation behind a very ugly table, with a box before him, from which he drew the ballots which called up the students; and not long after, a marking book in which was entered his estimate of their work. Till the year 1830 or 1831, the students were permitted to vote respecting the relative rank of their fellows as a basis for the action of the Faculty in assigning the college honors.

In the year 1830, a very important change was introduced in the enforcement of attendance upon the college exercises. Previously, the monitors handed in a weekly bill, somewhat carelessly kept, which was brought into each division room by the tutors, when each delinquent was called up to explain his absences from chapel. The wit and honesty of many were often severely taxed in framing excuses, and the officer was as often sorely nonplused in his efforts to maintain his gravity and his firmness in administering needed severity. Now and then a student who tried the patience of his tutor, was admonished, or suspended, or rusticated; but the system had no even pressure, and had become for many other reasons very inefficient. The reform introduced embraced the following features: The bills were returned by the monitor daily. *The presence*, not the absence, of the student was noted. The sole responsibility of explaining his absence was left with the student. Certain excuses were never to be accepted. All excuses were to be given within a specified time, and a course or scheme of discipline was prepared for delinquents, viz., writing a letter home for a certain number of marks; a second letter for an additional number; a reprimand in presence of the Faculty, for a third increase; and dismissal when the number exceeded the extremest limit. This system has been maintained for nearly fifty years with no very material alterations in its principles.

In 1831, a Professorship of Greek was founded, and Theodore Dwight Woolsey was the first incumbent, who brought with him from his studies in Germany an ample acquaintance with the new philology, a refined and generous literary and æsthetic taste, and an active and fervid love of goodness and abhorrence of evil. His accession was of important immediate consequence to the college. He at once assumed the part of a tutor, teaching and caring for his division, but confined himself to instruction in Greek. This involved an important deviation from the arrangement under which each tutor taught every branch of study and was confined to a single division. It was not long before each officer taught a single study to the several divisions of a class. In the year 1833, the old *Græca Majora* was laid aside as a text-book, and Xenophon and Homer were substituted. It deserves to be noticed here that, in the year 1826, two Greek lexicons appeared with their definitions in the English language, one by an American, John Pickering, LL.D., and another by an Englishman, James Donnegan, M.D. The new professor awakened a fresh interest in the Greek language. Almost at once he introduced several of the Greek tragedies as text-books, and before many years had prepared and published editions of four, viz.: The *Alcestis* of Euripides, The *Prometheus* of Æschylus, the *Antigone* and *Electra* of Sophocles; also the *Gorgias* of Plato. At first, he adopted the plan of reading and commenting upon the lesson upon the day previous to the examination of his pupils, but very soon for obvious reasons abandoned this plan. He by no means confined himself to points of grammatical or critical interest, but was

most efficient in awakening an æsthetical and literary interest in the Greek authors whose writings he taught. He also exercised through his instructions a quickening influence upon the æsthetic, moral, and religious sensibilities of his pupils, fulfilling thereby the noblest function of the teacher—in stimulating and training the manhood of his pupils to noble aims and generous aspirations.

In the year 1836 the first Professorship of Mathematics was founded, to which Mr. Antony Dumond Stanley was elected. This brought another permanent officer into one of the lower classes to perform duties which for many years had been assigned almost exclusively to tutors. After the death of Professor Stanley, Mr. Hubert Anson Newton was elected in 1855.

With the accession of President Woolsey very important changes were effected in the regimen of the Senior Class. First of all, its members were obliged to attend morning recitations, such as from time immemorial had been held before breakfast for the three lower classes. The Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics was filled at this time and brought a new instructor to the Seniors, and, with the increase of the teaching force, it became their privilege henceforth to attend recitations at 6 in the summer and at 7 in the winter. Before this change, the number of recitations attended by the Seniors was fewer than that allotted to the lower classes, the theory being that they might enjoy larger liberty with very great advantage. It cannot be denied that a few employed their time usefully and zealously. That the introduction of more recitations, under the compulsory method, has brought more work and better results, is attested by the experience of the last thirty-three years as compared with that of the generation next preceding.

By the election of the Clark Professor, the president was released from the obligation to give instruction in philosophy, but retained political economy, adding a liberal course of instruction in history, politics, and international law. Professor Thomas A. Thacher had, four years before, been elected Professor of Latin, and did faithful service for a generation in the routine of the class room, and was thus brought very near to multitudes of students in the formative period of their college life. In 1847, Professor James Hadley was elected Professor of Greek, and followed a similar course, lavishing his wealth of learning in similar patient and most useful labors. In 1850, geology was assigned to a separate professorship, and the distinguished leader in this branch of science, Professor James D. Dana, was called to its duties and its honors. In 1863, Professor Lewis Richards Packard was elected Professor of Greek. In the same year, Professor Cyrus Northrop was elected as successor to Professor William A. Larned, who died in 1862. During President Woolsey's administration the French language was introduced into the regular curriculum, a Professorship of French having been founded by Mr. Augustus R. Street, with Professor Edward B. Coe for its first incumbent, who entered upon his duties in 1866. Later, a Professorship of History was endowed, Professor Arthur M. Wheeler being its first incumbent, who began his instructions in 1867.

In the year 1859, the proposition was earnestly proposed and discussed to abolish daily evening prayers, and to fix the hour for morning prayers after breakfast. The

arguments for and against need not be repeated. Those for the change carried the day, with many misgivings and fears on the part of its opponents. After the experience of a week the change was unanimously accepted as an improvement to the health and comfort, as also to the manners and morals of the college commonwealth.

Since 1871, two or three events of considerable importance have taken place. The first was the abolition of compulsory attendance at the Sunday afternoon service in 1872, which resulted in the final abandonment of the service. With this, was terminated the old custom of allowing the regular attendants at chapel the liberty to attend two half Sundays a term at some service in town. The change was required for many reasons, and has been generally acknowledged to be favorable in its religious effects upon the students.

The completion of the Battell Chapel and its occupation, in 1876, should not be omitted, having brought a great improvement in the manners of the students at the daily and Sunday services, and having become, also, in that way and otherwise, a very valuable appliance in the moral and religious culture of the whole body.

We may properly notice here that Mr. Joseph Battell, in 1854, gave 5,000 dollars as a permanent fund, the interest of which was to be employed in encouraging and sustaining sacred music in the chapel. The same amount was given by his sister, Mrs. Irene Larned, to support a teacher of sacred music for the students of the college. Mr. Gustave J. Stoeckel, Mus. Dr., was elected on the original foundation in 1854, and by his faithful and successful labors as leader and teacher, has done much for the advancement of musical culture and the attractiveness and usefulness of the chapel worship.

In 1871, Professor Henry P. Wright was elected Professor of Latin, and in the same year Professor Eugene L. Richards was elected Assistant Professor of Mathematics. A Professorship of German was founded in 1872, and Professor Franklin Carter elected as the first occupant. Instruction in Molecular Physics had been assigned to the Chemical Department, and to this chair, Professor Arthur Williams Wright was elected, in 1871.

In 1872, a Professorship of Political and Social Science was founded, and Professor William Graham Sumner was elected to occupy it, and in 1874, an additional Professor in English Literature was elected, viz.: Professor Henry Augustus Beers.

A professorship of American History was partially endowed by a bequest from the late Mrs. Professor Larned, in 1878, and Professor Franklin Bowditch Dexter was elected as the first incumbent.

In the year 1876, a plan for greatly enlarging and systematizing the optional studies was set in operation. This provides the opportunity for courses of study for those who have in view special occupations in life, and also for those who desire to perfect themselves by continuous application, in one or more favorite or specially desirable departments of knowledge. This course begins with the Junior and continues till the end of Senior year. It is restricted to four exercises in the week, which are assigned to the afternoons, the other portions of each day, twelve exercises a week, being reserved for the required studies. This arrangement introduces a greater variety of studies into the course, and relieves it somewhat of the weariness of routine. It gives opportu-

nity for laboratory and practical work to those who desire it, and brings many of the students into relations of familiar intercourse with the older instructors. It also furnishes occasion for severer labor, a more rigid accountability and a more earnest supervision than the required studies. The adoption of this system is in no sense inconsistent with the traditional principles of the institution, which had always provided for optional classes, but is the legitimate outgrowth of its enlarged appliances for instruction.

The enlargement of the appliances for the instruction of graduates is fully noticed in the sketch of the rise and growth of the Department of Philosophy and the Arts. It is nearly related to the development of the plan for optional studies. Both must necessarily make considerable demands upon the time and strength of the permanent instructors, all of whom will naturally desire to share in its pleasures, its labors, and its rewards.

The endowment of chairs for University Professors, of whom there are five—Professor William Dwight Whitney, 1854; Othniel Charles Marsh, 1865; Daniel Cady Eaton, 1864; Josiah Willard Gibbs, 1871; Samuel Wells Williams, 1877—has greatly augmented the appliances and added to the strength of this department. In its use and growth we are already able to discern the development of an actual and efficient university life, which presupposes, as it certainly will require, a thorough and enforced training in the elements of classical and mathematical and physical studies.

We may not overlook the endowment of fellowships for graduate students, which also have an intimate relation to the growth of the college into a true university. The Berkeley Scholarships, or the "Dean's Bounty," founded in 1733, was for a century the only endowment of the kind which the college enjoyed. The Clark Scholarships were the next, with an income now very inadequate to the objects which were proposed by their generous founder. The Douglas Fellowship, founded in the year 1872, by Mrs. Mary Ann Douglas Miller, of New Haven, led the way for better things, and has been followed by the founding of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship, in 1875, in memory of a chivalrous soldier and brilliant scholar, the son of Mrs. Theodosia Davenport Wheeler, the founder. These, together with the four Larned Scholarships, founded by bequest, in the year 1877, have all contributed to the growth of the university upon a solid basis and in accordance with its well-tried theory of higher education, which looks back with respect to the traditions of the past, and forward, with sanguine hope to the promises and possibilities of the future.

INDEX.

- A.
- ABBE (FREDERIC R.), i. 360, 503.
- Abbot (Henry L.), i. 407.
- Abbott (Harvard Boat Club), ii. 320.
- Abbott (Josiah), ii. 244, 477.
- Abbott (S. A. B.), ii. 355.
- Abel (Eliza), ii. 205.
- Abercrombie (Gen.), i. 87, 83.
- Abernethy (Augustus H.), ii. 254.
- Abernethy (John J.), ii. 243.
- Accum (Frederick), i. 213, 455.
- Adams (A. Egerton), ii. 250.
- Adams (Andrew), ii. 205.
- Adams (Charles H.), i. 360.
- Adams (Eliphalet), i. 175.
- Adams (Enoch G.), ii. 245.
- Adams (J. I. I.), i. 365, 503.
- Adams (John), i. 191, 397.
- Adams (John Quincy), i. 399.
- Adams (John R.), ii. 243.
- Adams (John T.), i. 475.
- Adams (Prof.), i. 427.
- Adams (Thomas), i. 502.
- Adams (William), i. 384.
- Addington (Secretary), i. 22, 23.
- Addison (Joseph), i. 345.
- Addy (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 395, 397.
- Adee (Frederick W.), ii. 362.
- Adee (George A.), ii. 299, 362.
- Adee (Philip H.), ii. 452.
- Æschylus, i. 259, 483; ii. 238, 505.
- Agallian Ball Club, ii. 365, 366, 434.
- Agassiz (Alexander), ii. 358, 359.
- Agricultural Club (Massachusetts), ii. 334, 335, 342, 344, 349, 357.
- Aikman (Robert), i. 360.
- Aitchison (William), i. 360, 502, 503; ii. 23.
- Aix la Chapelle (Treaty of), i. 86.
- Alabama (Univ. of), i. 413.
- Alaska Club, ii. 438.
- Alden (David R.), ii. 448.
- Alden (Roger), ii. 407.
- Alden (William H.), ii. 251.
- Aldis (Owen F.), i. 360.
- Aldrich (Charles F.), ii. 308, 363, 364.
- Alexander (Charles T.), ii. 246.
- Alexander (Ira R.), ii. 212, 213, 250.
- Alexander (William D.), i. 502.
- Alida (The), ii. 281.
- Aliotus (The), ii. 303.
- Allen, i. 41.
- Allen (Charles J. F.), ii. 246.
- Allen (Frederick H.), ii. 363, 364.
- Allen (G. C.), ii. 447.
- Allen (George), ii. 462.
- Allen (George W.), i. 503; ii. 252.
- Allen (G. Walter), ii. 251.
- Allen (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 382.
- Allen (John D. H.), ii. 411.
- Allen (Oscar D.), ii. 112, 135, 167.
- Allin (widow), i. 278.
- Alline (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Alling (Franklin E.), ii. 252.
- Alling (John), i. 166, 190; inscription on monument, ii. 490.
- Alling (John W.), i. 502.
- Alling (Lewis H.), ii. 254.
- Allison (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 380, 390, 406, 407, 412, 413, 424.
- Allston (Washington), ii. 159.
- Allyn (Miss), i. 243.
- Alsted (Johann H.), ii. 499.
- Alumni Hall, i. 209, 363, 374; account of, by William L. Kingsley, 488, 489; ii. 140.
- Alumni (Society of), Paper by Geo. E. Day, i. 381.
- Amandus Polanus, ii. 499.
- Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, i. 426.
- American Geological Society, i. 217.
- Ames (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373.
- Ames's Medulla, ii. 496, 497, 499.
- Ames's "Theological Theses," and "Cases of Conscience," i. 25; ii. 16, 496.
- Ames (William P.), ii. 252.
- Amherst College, i. 236, 319, 350, 357, 413; ii. 133, 134, 225, 325, 326, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 357, 358, 408, 425, 426, 437, 438, 449, 450.
- Amherst (Lord), i. 88.
- Amistad Captives, ii. 40.
- Anderson (Patton), ii. 271.
- Anderson (R. H.), ii. 271.
- Andover (Town of), i. 185.
- Andrew (Madam), i. 35.
- Andrew (Samuel, of Cambridge), i. 166.
- Andrew (Samuel), Rector, i. 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 31, 34, 35, 36, 47, 50, 51, 56, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 183, 265, 290, 367.
- Andrew (Samuel R.), i. 183, 417.
- Andrews (Ethan A.), i. 502.
- Andrews (George P.), i. 365.
- Andrews (Horace), ii. 478.
- Andrews (J. P.), ii. 414.
- Andrews (John W.), i. 328, 502, 503.
- Andrews (Judson B.), ii. 246.
- Andrews (William W.), i. 327, 345.
- Andros (Sir Edmund), i. 9, 12, 184; ii. 199.
- Andrus (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
- Ancy (David C.), ii. 254.
- Annan (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 385, 388, 389.
- Anne (Queen), i. 27, 36, 58.
- Anson (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
- Anthony (Charles E.), ii. 412, 414, 415, 416.
- Antietam, i. 15.
- Antioch College, ii. 130.
- Anville (Duke d'), i. 75, 76.
- Apgar (Edgar K.), ii. 257.
- Appleton's Amer. Ency., ii. 132.
- Appleton (Daniel S.), ii. 478.
- Appleton (Francis R.), ii. 363.
- Appleton (Samuel), ii. 251.
- Arago, i. 420.
- Arbiter (The), ii. 443.
- Archæological Department, Paper by Charles H. Farnam, ii. 195-196.
- Argonaut, ii. 354.
- Argonauta (The), ii. 304.
- Ariel (The), ii. 280, 298, 312.
- Aristophanes, i. 259.
- Arminius, ii. 24.
- Arms (Charles J.), ii. 251.
- Armstrong (Theodore B.), ii. 413.
- Arnd (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
- Arnold (Alexander H.), ii. 492.
- Arnold (Benedict), i. 318.
- Arnold (Edward A.), ii. 245.
- Arnold (George W.), ii. 249.
- Arnold (William), ii. 447, 448.
- Arnott (Neil), i. 236.
- Arrian, i. 259.
- Art Building, completed 1866, ii. 141.
- Arts, Yale School of the Fine, Paper by John F. Weir, ii. 140, 145.
- Asbell (John), i. 207.
- Ashford (Town of), ii. 201.
- Ashley (John), i. 443.
- Ashley (Moses), ii. 206.
- Ashmun & Chapman, ii. 100.
- Ashurst (Sir Henry), i. 28.
- Aspinwall (William H.), ii. 241.
- "Associations" (Yale), i. 386.
- Atalanta (The), ii. 280, 298, 303, 304, 310, 311, 315, 331, 335, 339, 350, 356, 358.
- Athenæum Magazine, i. 340, 341, 342, 359.
- Athenæum, Pres. Clap's popularity with the "New Lights" enables him to procure funds for building the, A. D. 1763, i. 89. Paper on the, by William L. Kingsley, i. 451, 452; i. 188, 209, 286, 445.
- Atherton (George W.), ii. 251.
- Athletic Club, ii. 376, 377, 387, 395, 435, 436.
- Athletic Sports, Paper on, by Fayette W. Brown, ii. 451-457.
- Atkinson's Trigonometry, ii. 498.
- Atlantic Club, ii. 372, 380, 384, 387, 389, 391, 393, 394, 435, 436.
- Atlantic Monthly, ii. 100, 132, 289, 242.
- Atlee (William A.), ii. 245.
- Atterbury (Charles L.), i. 503.
- Atwater, i. 41, 200.
- Atwater (David), i. 200.
- Atwater (Howell), ii. 251.
- Atwater (Isaac), i. 360.
- Atwater (Jeremiah), i. 205, 208, 209.
- Atwater (Joshua), i. 200, 201.
- Atwater (Lyman H.), i. 502.
- Atwater (Mr.), i. 453.
- Atwater (Stephen), i. 208.
- Atwater (Thomas), i. 312.
- Atwood (Charles), i. 327.
- Augusta (The), ii. 280.
- Aurora Borealis, i. 239.
- Austin, i. 444.
- Austin (David), i. 209.
- Austin (Hannah), i. 209.
- Austin (Jonathan), i. 209.
- Austin (Jonathan), i. 205.
- Austin (Leonard), i. 207.
- Austin (Punderson), i. 209.
- Austin (Samuel), i. 416.
- Austin (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372, 376, 377, 378, 382.
- Austin (William M.), ii. 252.
- Averill (James), ii. 253.

- Avery (Charles H.), ii. 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 427, 446, 447.
 Avery (David), ii. 199, 210.
 Avery (George W.), ii. 254.
 Avery (Orrin F.), ii. 247.
 Avery (William L.), ii. 246.
 Avon (Town of), ii. 315, 319, 356.
 Ayres (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372.
 Ayres (Russell W.), i. 360; ii. 252.
 Azuni, i. 399.
- B.
- Babbage (Charles), i. 255.
 Babbitt (William R.), ii. 477.
 Babcock (Mr.), ii. 336, 337, 338.
 Babcock (Heman P.), ii. 250.
 Babcock (Henry), ii. 205.
 Babcock (James), ii. 205.
 Babcock (James S.), i. 360.
 Babcock (John C.), ii. 336, 337, 338, 358.
 Babcock (Joshua), i. 393, 395.
 Babcock (Stephen), ii. 206.
 Bach, ii. 485.
 Bache (R. M.), ii. 3.
 Backus (Azul), i. 412, 416; ii. 28.
 Backus (Charles), i. 268, 416.
 Backus (Frederick F.), ii. 480.
 Backus (William W.), ii. 243.
 Bacon (Alice Parks), ii. 54.
 Bacon (Daniel C.), ii. 362, 363.
 Bacon (David), ii. 54.
 Bacon (David Francis), i. 338, 346, 349; ii. 54.
 Bacon (Delia S.), ii. 54.
 Bacon (Edward W.), ii. 54.
 Bacon (Ephroditus C.), ii. 467, 477.
 Bacon (Francis), i. 155, 156; ii. 54, 77, 78, 96, 254.
 Bacon (George B.), i. 418; ii. 53, 418, 488.
 Bacon (J. Knight), ii. 254.
 Bacon (Joseph S.), ii. 279.
 Bacon (Leonard), Historical paper on the Corporation, i. 163-183; on the connection of the College with the First Church in New Haven, i. 376-380; biographical sketch of Eleazar T. Fitch, ii. 41-46; biographical sketch of, ii. 54, 55; i. 33, 38, 71, 84, 85, 139, 153, 155, 225, 319, 327, 346, 384, 470; ii. 16, 26, 33, 54, 55, 96, 214.
 Bacon (Sir Francis), i. 246.
 Bacon (Theodore), ii. 246, 503.
 Bacon (Theodore C.), ii. 251.
 Bacon (Wilbur R.), i. 503; ii. 290, 296, 299, 306, 308, 319, 320, 321, 360, 361.
 Bacon (William P.), ii. 248, 306, 308, 313, 355.
 Bacon (William T.), i. 350, 351, 365, 480.
 Badger (George), ii. 249.
 Badger (George E.), ii. 257.
 Badger (Milton), i. 418.
 Badger (Walter), ii. 450.
 Badger (William), ii. 249.
 Baer (Benjamin F.), ii. 246.
 Bagg (Lyman H.), i. 360, 365; Paper on Boating at Yale, ii. 271-364; Paper on the "Bully Club," ii. 460-478.
 Bailey (Gilbert F.), i. 360.
 Bailey (Mark), i. 156.
 Bainbridge (Richard B.), ii. 303.
 Baird (George W.), ii. 251.
 Baird (Robert), ii. 50.
 Baird (S. F.), ii. 193.
 Baker (Eugene V.), ii. 447, 448, 449.
 Baker (N. B.), ii. 358.
 Bakewell (Robert), ii. 184.
 Bakewell's (Robert) Geology, i. 222.
 Balch (George T.), ii. 322, 354.
 Balch's Oarsman's Manual, ii. 326.
 Baldwin (Abraham), i. 397, 399, 412.
 Baldwin (A. DeWitt), ii. 245.
 Baldwin (Ashbel), ii. 208.
 Baldwin (Burr), ii. 243, 462.
 Baldwin (Ebenezer), i. 416; Diary while a Junior, A.D. 1762, i. 444, 445, 446; ii. 203, 210.
 Baldwin's (Ebenezer) Annals of Yale College, ii. 71.
 Baldwin (Edward L.), i. 360.
 Baldwin (Elihu W.), i. 412, 417.
 Baldwin (George W.), i. 444; ii. 246.
 Baldwin (Henry), i. 399.
 Baldwin (Isaac), ii. 208.
 Baldwin (Neilson A.), ii. 254.
 Baldwin (Roger S.), i. 833; ii. 102.
 Baldwin (Simeon), i. 211, 327; 333.
 Baldwin (Simeon E.), i. 155, 502, 503; ii. 96, 167; Connecticut Digest, 102; Paper on the Lawyers among Yale Graduates, i. 395-400.
 Baldwin (Theron), i. 414, 418.
 Baldwin (Tutor), ii. 500.
 Baldwin and Treadway, i. 346.
 Ball (Abigail), i. 206.
 Ball (Allen), i. 201, 205.
 Ball (Alonzo B.), ii. 249.
 Ball (Col. Stephen), i. 201, 206.
 Ball (Deacon Stephen), i. 201, 203, 206, 453.
 Ball (Eliphalet), i. 202, 206.
 Ball (Ensign John), i. 201, 202.
 Ball (Sergeant John), i. 201.
 Ball (William W.), ii. 251.
 Ballantine (George D.), ii. 252.
 Ballenger, Jack, and Mott, ii. 270.
 Ballenger (W. P.), ii. 270.
 Ballentine (Ebenezer), ii. 209.
 Baltimore Club, ii. 398, 436.
 Bancker (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 403.
 Bancroft (George), i. 28, 35, 64.
 Bancroft (William A.), ii. 363, 364.
 Banger (The), i. 358.
 Bangor Theol. Sem., i. 433; ii. 57.
 Banks (Gen.), ii. 214, 228, 262, 263.
 Bannan (Douglas R.), ii. 245.
 Bannan (John N.), ii. 249.
 Bannard (Henry C.), i. 503.
 Banner (Yale), i. 358.
 Barbour (Volney G.), ii. 255.
 Barbour (William McL.), i. 286, 433.
 Barclay (Albany), ii. 490.
 Barclay (Dr. John), i. 213.
 Barling (Henry A.), ii. 448.
 Barlow (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 394, 397.
 Barlow (Joel), i. 348; ii. 201, 209, 210, 501.
 Barker (George F.), ii. 77, 78.
 Barnard (Daniel D.), i. 328.
 Barnard (Edward L.), ii. 252.
 Barnard (Frederick A. P.), i. 245, 410, 413, 502.
 Barnard (Frederick J.), ii. 251.
 Barnard (Henry), i. 237, 328.
 Barnes (Albert), i. 327.
 Barnes (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 388.
 Barnes (Henry E.), ii. 249.
 Barnes (John H.), ii. 450.
 Barnes (Pearce), ii. 387.
 Barnes (W. H. L.), i. 360, ii. 281.
 Barnett (John), ii. 210.
 Barney (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 395, 397.
 Barre (Col.), i. 396.
 Barrow (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
 Barrows (Edwin), ii. 247.
 Barrows (Elijah P.), i. 502.
 Barry (William T. S.), ii. 261.
 Barstow (Zedekiah S.), ii. 417, 462.
 Bartholomew (Nelson), ii. 247.
 Bartlett (David E.), i. 413.
 Bartlett (Elisha), ii. 68.
 Bartlett (John), ii. 481, 482.
 Bartlett (Moses), i. 393.
 Bartlett (Nathaniel), ii. 209.
 Bartlett (Shubael), i. 270.
 Bartlett (William F. V.), ii. 311.
 Barton (Dr.), i. 70, 212.
 Bartow's Georgia Regiment, ii. 266.
 Base Ball, Paper on, by Samuel C. Bushnell, ii. 365-440.
 Bass (George), ii. 362.
 Bassett (William G.), ii. 252.
 Bates (Isaac C.), i. 502.
 Bates (Samuel H.), ii. 243.
 Bates (William G.), Reminiscences of North College, i. 477.
 Bathurst (Lord), i. 58.
 Battell Chapel, Paper upon the, by William L. Kingsley, ii. 287-296; i. 161, 197, 209, 275, 286, 490; ii. 486, 507.
 Battell (Joseph), i. 161, 195, 197, 287, 289, 491; ii. 485, 508; Inscription in Battell Chapel to commemorate his gifts, i. 296.
 Battell (Miss Irene), i. 251.
 Battell (Robbins), i. 281; ii. 481, 482.
 Battershall (Walter W.), i. 360, 503.
 Battershall (Walton W.), i. 365.
 Battery (The), i. 358.
 Battin (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
 Baxter (A. G.), ii. 358.
 Baxter (Richard), i. 130; ii. 24, 25.
 Bayle (John), ii. 265.
 Bayle (Maria), ii. 265.
 Bayne (Thomas L.), i. 365; ii. 265.
 Beach (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 376, 387, 388, 396, 399.
 Beach (Abraham), i. 416.
 Beach (David N.), i. 365.
 Beach (Samuel B.), i. 502.
 Beadle (J. B.), i. 196.
 Beals (Union Ball Club), ii. 370.
 Beard (George M.), i. 360, 503; ii. 250.
 Beaumont (Élie de), i. 219.
 Beaumont (Thomas), i. 207.
 Beaverwyck (The), ii. 304.
 Bechtel (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377.
 Becker (K. F.), ii. 38.
 Beckley (Hosea), i. 502.
 Beckley (L. S.), ii. 300.
 Beckwith (Frank A.), i. 504.
 Beckwith (Henry N.), ii. 251.
 Beckwith (Isbon T.), i. 503.
 Bedford (Duke of), i. 79.
 Bedford (Gunning), i. 204.
 Beebe (Louis), ii. 207.
 Beebe (William), i. 360, 503.
 Beecher (Edward), i. 254, 412, 470, 502.
 Beecher (George), i. 418.
 Beecher (George B.), i. 503.
 Beecher (Henry W.), ii. 27, 53.
 Beecher (Josiah H.), ii. 254.
 Beecher (Lyman), i. 121, 417, 418; ii. 18, 44, 49, 53.
 Beecher (Lyman) Lectureship, i. 196; ii. 27, 53.
 Beecher (Sheldon C.), ii. 213, 245.
 Beecher (Widow Hannah), i. 298, 299.
 Beers (Henry A.), i. 440; ii. 167, 506; Paper on Presentation Day, i. 361-365.
 Beers (Isaac), i. 333.
 Beers (Timothy P.), i. 156; ii. 74.
 Beethoven Society, i. 280, 283, 478; ii. 401. Reminiscences of, by Richard S. Willis, ii. 480-485.
 Belden (Ezekiel P.), i. viii. 503.
 Belden (Herbert C.), ii. 255.
 Belden (Theodore W. E.), ii. 247, 359.
 Bell & Dady, ii. 356.
 Bell (Abraham), i. 207.
 Bell (Francis), ii. 362.
 Bell (John), ii. 272.
 Bell, The College, a gift of Mrs. Ellen (Battell) Eldridge, i. 467.
 Bellamy (Jonathan), ii. 207.
 Bellamy (Joseph), i. 139, 280, 416, 418, 445; ii. 24, 31.
 Beloit College, i. 412, 413; ii. 127.
 Bemis (Frederick A.), ii. 247.
 Benedict (Aaron), i. 197; ii. 52.
 Benedict (Abel C.), ii. 254.
 Benedict (Abner), ii. 203, 210.
 Benedict (Amos), ii. 208.
 Benedict (Charles), i. 197; ii. 52.
 Benedict (George), ii. 245.
 Benedict (Michael D.), ii. 253.
 Benham (Henry W.), ii. 244.
 Bennett (Edward B.), ii. 308, 320, 360, 361.
 Bennett (G. H.), ii. 300.
 Bennett (Job B.), ii. 478.
 Bennett (William C.), ii. 248.
 Bent (Joseph A.), i. 503.
 Bentley (Dr.), i. 184.
 Bentley (Edward W.), i. 360.

- Bentley (George F.), ii. 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 451, 452.
- Benton (H. E.), ii. 386.
- Benton (Joseph A.), i. 502.
- Berkeleyan Premiums for Latin Composition, i. 467; Berkeley Scholarships, ii. 508.
- Berkeley Divinity School, ii. 115.
- Berkeley (George), Sketch of his Life, i. 57; gift of books to the College, i. 58-61, 185; gift of farm in Newport, i. 61, 192; Memorial Window, i. 293; i. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 388, 470; ii. 497.
- Berkeley Hall (North Middle), i. 118, 119, 468, 469, 470, 471.
- Berkeley (Mrs.), i. 60.
- Bethany (Town of), ii. 3.
- Bethlehem (Town of), ii. 28, 31.
- Bettens (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 400, 401.
- Betts (Brothers), ii. 299.
- Betts (Frederick H.), i. 156; ii. 96.
- Betts (Samuel R.), i. 503; ii. 452, 453.
- Beyrich, ii. 175.
- Beyroot (College of), i. 411.
- Bibbins (William B.), ii. 279.
- Bible (Pres. Clap's), i. 267.
- Bibliotheca Sacra, ii. 39, 56, 57, 58, 59.
- Biddle (Nicholas), ii. 114.
- Bidwell (Edwin C.), ii. 254.
- Bielaski (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
- Biennial examinations, i. 148.
- Bigelow (Albert), i. 360.
- Bigelow (James A.), ii. 254.
- Bigelow (Walter L.), ii. 393, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 449.
- Bijur & Davie, ii. 261.
- Bingham (Egbert B.), i. 360.
- Bingham (Joel F.), i. 502.
- Binney (Horace), i. 212.
- Binney (Horace, Jr.), i. 502.
- Binney (William), i. 360.
- Biot, i. 241, 420.
- Bird (Jonathan), ii. 206.
- Birdsall (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372.
- Birdsall (Samuel T.), ii. 253.
- Birdseye (Henry C.), ii. 279.
- Birmingham, ii. 368, 434.
- Birney (William), ii. 244.
- Birney (William H.), ii. 252.
- Bishop (Albert W.), ii. 246.
- Bishop (Edward G.), ii. 251.
- Bishop (Herbert M.), ii. 254.
- Bishop (James), i. 207.
- Bishop (William D.), offers a prize for debate, i. 320.
- Bishop (William H.), i. 365.
- Bissell (Arthur D.), ii. 308, 361.
- Bissell (Clark), i. 155; ii. 94.
- Bissell (Evelyn L.), ii. 254.
- Bissell (Hezekiah), ii. 255.
- Bissell (Josiah H.), ii. 252.
- Black (Dr.), ii. 69.
- Blackman (Alfred), ii. 462.
- Blackmore (Sir Richard), i. 37, 184.
- Blackwell (Charter Oak Ball Club), ii. 367, 369.
- Blakeslee (Erastus), ii. 251.
- Blakey, ii. 288, 323, 350.
- Blakie (William), ii. 336, 338, 340, 358, 361.
- Blaine (Dr.), ii. 68.
- Blair (Francis P., Jr.), ii. 244, 478.
- Blair (Hugh), i. 99; ii. 501.
- Blake (Edward F.), i. 360; ii. 214, 215, 248, 282, 283, 355.
- Blake (Eli W.), i. 337, 401, 408, 409.
- Blake (Frank W.), i. 418.
- Blake (Humphrey), ii. 356.
- Blake (William P.), i. 335.
- Blanchard (Amos), i. 418.
- Bliss (Charles M.), i. 360; ii. 245.
- Bliss (George), i. 296.
- Bliss (Orville J.), i. 365.
- Bliss (William), ii. 462.
- Bliss (William R.), i. 360.
- Bloom (Harvey H.), ii. 251.
- Board (Charles H.), gift to the Library, i. 186.
- Boardman (Benjamin), ii. 209.
- Boardman (Charles H.), ii. 248.
- Boardman (Henry A.), i. 502.
- Boardman (W. W.), i. 196, 383; ii. 462.
- Boat Club (first), formed in 1843, i. 145.
- Boating, Paper on, by Lyman H. Bagg, ii. 274-364.
- Boat Race (first inter-collegiate), 1852, i. 159.
- Boatner (James W.), ii. 478.
- Bockee (Jacob S.), ii. 250.
- Boies (Charles A.), i. 365.
- Bolan (Joel C.), ii. 363.
- Bond (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394, 406, 407, 412, 413.
- Bone (David McCoy), ii. 307, 308, 362.
- Bonita (The), ii. 302.
- Bonnell (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
- Bonner (Robert), ii. 294.
- Bonney (George B.), ii. 249.
- Boomer (L. S.), ii. 300.
- Booth (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394.
- Booth (Henry), i. 360.
- Borden (Matthew C. D.), i. 360; ii. 290, 294.
- Boston Club, ii. 386, 393, 407, 409, 436.
- Bosworth (Frank H.), ii. 250.
- Botsford, i. 445.
- Botsford (William), i. 399.
- Botta (Paul E.), i. 186.
- Bouton (Eugene), i. 365.
- Bowdoin College, i. 319, 357, 413; ii. 26, 57, 331, 332, 334, 335, 344, 346, 347, 348, 357.
- Bowe (Daniel), ii. 255.
- Bowe (Isaac), ii. 250.
- Bowen (Herbert W.), ii. 452, 456.
- Bowin (Edward), ii. 265.
- Boyce (Simeon L.), ii. 300, 446, 447.
- Boyd (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380, 392, 395, 397.
- Boyd (John), ii. 243, 462.
- Boyden (Henry P.), i. 503.
- Brace (Charles L.), i. 503.
- Brace (Joab), i. 502.
- Brace (Jonathan), i. 308, 313.
- Brace (Samuel), i. 502.
- Bradbury (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Braddock (Gen.), i. 86.
- Bradford (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 405.
- Bradford (Edward A.), i. 502.
- Bradford (James H.), ii. 251.
- Bradley (Francis), i. 246.
- Bradley (Philip Burr), ii. 200, 202, 205.
- Bradley (Stephen Row), i. 397; ii. 208.
- Bradley (William E.), ii. 249, 360.
- Bradley (W. Lockwood), ii. 79, 249.
- Brainerd (Lester), i. 483.
- Bragg (Gen.), ii. 269, 272.
- Brainerd (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
- Brainerd (John G. C.), i. 343, 345.
- Brainerd (Abigail M.), i. 205.
- Brainerd (David), Expulsion from College, i. 71, 178.
- Brainerd (Hezekiah), ii. 490.
- Brainerd (Israel), Inscription on Monument in cemetery, ii. 490.
- Brainerd (Thomas C.), ii. 248.
- Brand (James), i. 364, 365; ii. 252.
- Branford (Town of), i. 12, 13, 18; college founded in, i. 20, 21, 27, 30, 40, 164, 165, 166, 168.
- Brannan (D. F.), ii. 300.
- Brazenose College, ii. 356.
- Bread and Butter Rebellion, i. 136, 137, 303, 304, 305.
- Breckenridge (Gen.), ii. 273.
- Breckenridge (John C.), ii. 269, 272.
- Breed (Henry L.), ii. 248.
- Brenton (Jahaleel), i. 192.
- Brewer (William H.), i. 152; ii. 83, 112, 167, 294. Paper on Sheffield and North Sheffield Halls, ii. 116, 117; biographical notice of John P. Norton, ii. 118-121.
- Brewster, i. 445.
- Brewster (Chauncey B.), i. 365.
- Brewster (Cyrus), ii. 253.
- Brewster (James), i. 237.
- Brewster (Lyman D.), i. 365.
- Brewster (William C.), ii. 359.
- Brickell (James Noaille), ii. 262.
- Brickmore (Edwin D.), ii. 355.
- Bridge, i. 236.
- Bridgeman (Mr.), ii. 169, 170.
- Bridgeport (Town of), i. 77, 155, 177; ii. 223, 368, 382, 402, 404, 407, 434, 435, 436, 437.
- Bridgeport Club, ii. 374, 434, 435, 437.
- Brien (William A.), ii. 252.
- Brigham (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414.
- Brigham (Frank W.), ii. 251.
- Brigham (Nathaniel M.), ii. 363, 364.
- Briggs (Otis H.), ii. 457.
- Briggs (Richard), ii. 400.
- Brigier (Myrthé), ii. 264.
- Brinsmade (James B.), ii. 231.
- Brinton (Daniel G.), i. 352, 360, 503; ii. 248.
- Brinton (John F.), ii. 245.
- Brisbin (John B.), i. 360, 503.
- Bristed (Charles A.), i. 186, 352, 461, 470, 502.
- Bristol (Town of), ii. 225.
- Bristol (Bennet J.), ii. 246.
- Bristol (Eugene S.), ii. 255.
- Bristol (Henry D.), ii. 446, 447, 448.
- Bristol (Lewis H.), i. 503.
- Bristoll (William M.), ii. 249.
- Bristow (Algernon T.), i. 503.
- Brock (Gen.), i. 397.
- Brock (James G.), i. 327.
- Bromley (Isaac H.), ii. 246.
- Brongniart (Adolphe), i. 219; ii. 184.
- Bronson (Henry), i. 156, 196; ii. 62, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78; Paper on the Physicians among Yale Graduates, i. 392.
- Bronson (Stephen H.), ii. 79.
- Brooks (James W.), i. 360.
- Brooks (P. Thatcher), ii. 279, 280, 289.
- Brooks (Phillips), ii. 27, 53.
- Brooks (Thomas), ii. 209.
- Brooks (William P.), ii. 249.
- Brother (W. A.), ii. 365.
- Brothers in Unity, i. 95, 145, 188, 189, 309, 318, 319, 384, 452, 488; ii. 461.
- Brown (B. Gratz), i. 360; ii. 245, 257, 265.
- Brown (Claude), ii. 248, 254.
- Brown (Daniel B.), i. 502.
- Brown (Edwin), ii. 358.
- Brown (Fayette William), ii. 449, 450, 454, 456. Paper on Athletic Sports, ii. 451-457.
- Brown (Frank), ii. 299, 361; ii. 366, 367, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 449.
- Brown (Gerard C.), ii. 251.
- Brown (Henry A.), i. 365.
- Brown (Henry B.), i. 503.
- Brown (Hubert S.), ii. 249.
- Brown (James F.), ii. 250.
- Brown (James M.), ii. 359.
- Brown (John), ii. 202, 207.
- Brown (John M.), i. 360; ii. 247.
- Brown (Joseph M.), ii. 359.
- Brown (Mason), i. 461.
- Brown (Max), ii. 477.
- Brown (Nathan L. C.), ii. 255.
- Brown (Richard B.), ii. 249.
- Brown (Solyman), ii. 462.
- Brown (W. L.), i. 230.
- Brown (Walter), ii. 326, 333.
- Brown University, ii. 59, 122, 125, 199, 218, 303, 314, 315, 398, 415, 437.
- Brown University Ball Club, ii. 423.
- Brown University Boat Club, ii. 318, 324, 325, 329, 330, 331, 332, 345, 346, 347, 348, 356, 357, 358.
- Brownell (Daniel), i. 49, 52, 53, 54, 64.
- Brownell (George L.), ii. 301, 363.
- Browning (Abraham M.), ii. 255.
- Brownson (Nathan), ii. 206.
- Bruce (Archibald), i. 286.
- Bruce (Wallace), i. 360.
- Brundage (John D.), ii. 254.

- Brunonia (The), ii. 303.
 Brush (George J.), i. 151, 337; ii. 83, 109, 110, 112, 166, 167, 178, 179, 180, 181.
 Brush (William), ii. 245.
 Bruyere (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 396, 399.
 Bryant (John), ii. 362.
 Buck (Horace R.), i. 503.
 Buck (Walter), ii. 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378.
 Buckelew (Frederick L.), ii. 248.
 Bucker (Henry T.), i. 352.
 Buckingham (Daniel), difficulty in obtaining the library from the hands of, i. 49.
 Buckingham (Stephen), i. 42, 43, 171, 172.
 Buckingham (Thomas, of Hartford), i. 39, 46, 57, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 358.
 Buckingham (Thomas, of Milford), i. 166.
 Buckingham (Thomas, of Saybrook), i. 17, 35, 163, 165, 166, 167, 171, 366.
 Buckingham (William A.), i. 25, 196; ii. 53.
 Bucklin (Sylvester F.), ii. 361.
 Buckminster (Joseph), i. 95, 268, 309, 416.
 Buckney (Simon B.), ii. 269.
 Budington (William Ives), i. 461.
 Buehler (George W.), i. 365.
 Buel (Gen.), ii. 226, 231.
 Buel (Henry W.), ii. 275.
 Buel (Samuel), i. 416.
 Buel (William P.), ii. 243.
 Buford (Gen.), ii. 272.
 Bulfinch (Mr.), ii. 156.
 Bulkeley (Charles E.), ii. 247.
 Bulkley (Edward), ii. 254.
 Bulkley (Edwin A.), ii. 279.
 Bulkley (Gershom), i. 392, 393.
 Bulkley (John), i. 303.
 Bulkley (Milton), ii. 249.
 Bulkley (Tuzar), i. 360.
 Bull, i. 445.
 Bull (Cornelius W.), ii. 251.
 Bull (Edward), i. 502.
 Bullies (List of), ii. 477, 478.
 Bully Club, i. 120, 479, 480; Paper on, by Lyman H. Bagg, ii. 460-478.
 Bullyism, rise of, i. 120; decline and fall, i. 145; ii. 472.
 Bumstead (Horace), ii. 251.
 Bumstead (Nathaniel W.), ii. 246, 281, 308, 359.
 Bunce (F.), ii. 367.
 Bunce (F. L.), ii. 377.
 Bunce (H.), ii. 367.
 Bunce (Mr.), ii. 378, 384, 395, 424.
 Bunsen (Robert W.), i. 406; ii. 129, 175.
 Burdock (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 406, 407, 412, 413, 424.
 Burgess (Thomas), i. 443.
 Burgoyne (Gen.), i. 102; ii. 152, 202.
 Burleigh (E. S.), ii. 301.
 Burlington (Lord), i. 59.
 Burgsdicius, ii. 499.
 Burlock (Frederick F.), ii. 248.
 Burnam (Curtis F.), i. 365.
 Burnet (James), i. 502.
 Burnham (Jedediah K.), ii. 246.
 Burns (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377.
 Burnside (Gen.), ii. 216, 220, 224, 232.
 Burpee (Lucien F.), i. 360, 504.
 Burr (Aaron), i. 105.
 Burr (Hudson), ii. 246.
 Burr (Joseph A.), i. 365.
 Burr (Pres. Aaron), i. 415.
 Burrall (Thomas D.), ii. 462.
 Burrall (William P.), ii. 291, 308.
 Burrell (David J.), i. 503.
 Burrell (Edward J.), ii. 371.
 Burritt (Blackleach), ii. 210.
 Burritt (Henry Le W.), ii. 254.
 Burroughs (John C.), i. 412.
 Burroughs (William), i. 195.
 Burt (A. Sheridan), ii. 442.
 Burt (Andrew S.), ii. 250.
 Burt (Pitts H.), ii. 248.
 Burton (Asa), ii. 31.
 Bush (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373, 375, 376, 377, 378, 381.
 Bush (James S.), ii. 279.
 Bushnell (Cornelius S.), i. 407.
 Bushnell (David), i. 401, 407; ii. 204, 208.
 Bushnell (Horace), i. 327, 384, 418, 470.
 Bushnell (Samuel C.), ii. 386, 391, 447, 448, 453, 454, 455; Paper on Base Ball, ii. 365-440.
 Bussey (William G.), i. 503.
 Butler (Benj. F.), ii. 220, 227, 239.
 Butler (Bishop), ii. 33.
 Butler (Daniel), Paper on Com-mons, i. 297-306.
 Butler (Francis E.), i. 360, 418; ii. 215, 223, 231, 247.
 Butler (Henry), ii. 252.
 Butler (John H.), i. 360; ii. 251.
 Butler (The), i. 371, 447; account books, 1791, i. 448, 449, 450.
 Butler (William Allen), i. 328.
 Buttery (The), i. 299, 447, 448, 449, 450.
 Buttmann, ii. 48.
 Byne (Henry), ii. 279.
 Byram River, i. 29.
- C.
- Cabinet (Gibbs), i. 472, 473.
 Cady (J. C.), ii. 117, 181.
 Cairns (William Douglass), i. 418.
 Calamy (Dr.), i. 37, 184.
 Caldwell (Edward), i. 503.
 Caldwell (Samuel), ii. 248, 503.
 Calhoun (John C.), i. 399; ii. 257, 258.
 Calhoun (William B.), i. 340.
 California College, i. 413.
 California (University of), i. 412, 413, 418; ii. 112.
 Calkins (Wolcott), Paper on North College, i. 474-484; i. 365, 503.
 Callet, i. 255.
 Calliopean Society, i. 130, 189, 307, 320, 384, 452, 488; ii. 265.
 Cambridge Law School, ii. 267.
 Cambridge University, Eng-land, ii. 282, 347, 349, 350, 356, 495, 499, 500.
 Came (Charles G.), i. 360, 503.
 Camp, ii. 433.
 Camp (Charles C.), i. 502; ii. 499.
 Camp (Charles W.), i. 365.
 Camp (Henry W.), ii. 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 249, 318, 360.
 Camp (Walter C.), ii. 450, 457.
 Campbell (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 404, 405, 414, 423.
 Campbell (J.), i. 360.
 Campbell (Jacob), ii. 197.
 Campbell (William H. W.), i. 360.
 Canby (General), ii. 264, 268.
 Caner (Henry), i. 415.
 Canfield (Orlando), ii. 477.
 Canterbury (Town of), i. 72, 431.
 Caperton (Allen Taylor), ii. 260.
 Caperton (Hugh), ii. 260.
 Capron (S. M.), ii. 216.
 Capron (William B.), i. 360.
 Carey (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 406, 407, 412, 413, 424.
 Cargè (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 405, 415.
 Carmalt (William H.), ii. 79.
 Carmel (Mount), ii. 3, 4, 11.
 Carney (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380.
 Carpenter (W. H.), ii. 358.
 Carrier (Augustus H.), i. 360.
 Carrington (Edward), i. 365; ii. 221, 222, 224, 237, 248.
 Carrington (Henry B.), ii. 244.
 Carter, i. 446.
 Carter (Buell C.), ii. 250.
 Carter (Charles F.), ii. 403, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434.
 Carter (Edwin O.), i. 351, 360, 481.
 Carter (Franklin), i. 436, 437; ii. 167, 507; Paper on Col-lege Magazines, i. 338-360.
 Carter (Josiah), i. 502.
 Carter (P. W.), i. 437.
 Carter (Ruth Holmes), i. 437.
 Carter (William), i. 418.
 Carteret (Lord), i. 59.
 Carver (Robert), ii. 244.
 Casaubon (Isaac), i. 225.
 Case (Henry), ii. 245.
 Case (William C.), i. 503.
 Casey (Dr.), ii. 78.
 Casey (General), ii. 222.
 Caskey (Toliver F.), i. 360, 503.
 Cassidy (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 411, 412, 415, 424.
 Catalogue (Triennial), i. 95, 385.
 Catechism (Assembly's Short-er), ii. 496.
 Catechism (Vincent's), ii. 498.
 Cathcart (Lord), i. 74.
 Catinet, i. 15.
 Catlin (Benjamin S.), ii. 248.
 Catlin (George L.), ii. 249.
 Catlin (Julius, Jr.), ii. 311.
 Cecilia Society (The), ii. 461, 480.
 Cemetery (College Lot in the), Paper by Theodore S. Wool-sey, ii. 489-494.
 Centipede (The), ii. 275, 277, 279, 280.
 Centre Church (Paper on the Historic Connection of the College with the), by Leon-ard Bacon, i. 376-380.
 Chadwick (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
 Chadwick (Daniel), ii. 279.
 Chairmanship, ii. 475.
 Chairmen (List of), ii. 478.
 Chalmers (Matthew), ii. 248.
 Chamberlain (Daniel H.), i. 352, 360, 365, 503; ii. 97, 250.
 Chamberlain (H. H.), ii. 358.
 Chamberlain (Leander T.), i. 502, 503; ii. 251.
 Chamberlain (Robert L.), ii. 249, 442.
 Chamberlin (Myron N.), ii. 247.
 Champion Ball Club, ii. 372.
 Champion (Judah), i. 416.
 Champlin (Christopher), ii. 466, 477.
 Champlin (John D., Jr.), Paper on South College, i. 457-462.
 Champollion (le jeune), i. 186.
 Chandler (John), ii. 202, 205.
 Chandler (Thomas B.), i. 416; ii. 499.
 Chandler (Tutor), i. 444.
 Chapel (The), public worship commenced on college ground A.D. 1753, i. 82; popu-larity of Pres. Clap with the New Lights enables him to procure funds for the erection of a building for the, A.D. 1763 (now Athenæum), i. 88, 89; Paper on the, by Wil-liam L. Kingsley, i. 451, 452; new building erected A.D. 1824, i. 130; occupied by En-gineering Department, ii. 108, 116, 130; Paper on the, by William L. Kingsley, i. 485-487; Paper on religious services in, by I. N. Tarbox, i. 284-286.
 Chapel (Battell), Paper on, i. 209, 287-296.
 Chapin (Aaron L.), i. 384, 412; Paper on Yale the Mother of Colleges, i. 411-414.
 Chapin (Calvin), i. 417.
 Chapin (Charles F.), i. 360.
 Chapin (John M.), i. 418.
 Chapin (Lebeus C.), ii. 246.
 Chapman, i. 445.
 Chapman (Aaron B.), ii. 376, 377.
 Chapman (Asa), i. 399.
 Chapman (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394.
 Chapman (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 380.
 Chapman (Springfield), ii. 100.
 Chaptal, i. 211.
 Charles I., i. 4, 6, 8, 10, 171, 225.
 Charles II., i. 8, 9, 10, 11, 21; ii. 92.
 Charles VI. (Emperor), i. 75.
 Charleston Mercury, i. 348.
 Charter, doubts of founders as to the expediency of applying for a, i. 21; obtained from the Conn. Leg., i. 22, 163; peculiar phraseology, i. 23; amendment of, i. 174; char-ter of 1745, i. 73, 178, 179, 181; amendments, i. 180, 181; amendment of 1871, i. 159, 182.
 Charter Oak Club, ii. 366, 367, 434.

- Chase (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
 Chase (George), i. 502, 503.
 Chasles (Michel), i. 426.
 Chassel (David), i. 261.
 Chatfield (C. C.), i. 359; ii. 355.
 Chatham (Town of), i. 393; ii. 75.
 Chatterton (William), i. 208.
 Chauncey (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
 Chauncey (Charles, of Philadelphia), i. 147, 212, 327; ii. 91.
 Chauncey (Elihu), i. 212.
 Chauncey (Judge), ii. 146.
 Chauncey (Nathaniel), i. 343, 345.
 Chauncy (President Charles), i. 17, 47, 165, 392.
 Chauncy (Israel), identified with New Haven, i. 17, 20, 24, 163, 165, 166, 392.
 Chauncy (Nathaniel), received a degree, 1702, i. 166.
 Chauvenet (William), i. 245; ii. 484.
 Cheever (Ezekiel), i. 5, 175.
 Chelsea Club, ii. 425, 438.
 Cheney (George L.), ii. 363.
 Chesebrough (Robert J.), ii. 477.
 Cheshire (Town of), i. 300; ii. 13, 14, 146.
 Chester (Charles T.), i. 360, 503, 504.
 Chester (George E.), ii. 245.
 Chester (John), ii. 198, 199, 200, 201, 206.
 Chester (John), i. 327, 417.
 Chester (Walter T.), ii. 250.
 Chi Delta Theta Society, i. 130, 131.
 Chicago University, i. 412.
 Child, i. 475.
 Child (Calvin G.), i. 503.
 Child (Willard), i. 273, 274, 275.
 Childs (George W.), ii. 305.
 Chinese Repository, ii. 169, 170.
 Chipman (Nathaniel), i. 397; ii. 500.
 Chisholm (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 384, 385.
 Chittenden (Henry T.), ii. 246.
 Chittenden (Horace H.), ii. 300.
 Chittenden (Richard H.), ii. 253.
 Chittenden (Simeon B.), i. 195, 296, 433; ii. 197.
 Chitty (Joseph), ii. 93.
 Chitty (J. W.), ii. 347.
 Chladni, i. 241.
 Choate, ii. 224.
 Christian Spectator, i. 230; ii. 25, 49, 55.
 Christie, ii. 152.
 Christman (Joseph A.), ii. 247.
 Christophers (Christopher), i. 50.
 Chubb (Thomas), i. 81.
 Church (J.), ii. 76.
 Church (Samuel), Chief Justice, i. 399.
 Cicero, i. 260, 269, 425, 477; ii. 498, 500, 501.
 Cimabue, ii. 143.
 Cincinnati Law School, ii. 98.
 City of Elms, i. 358.
 Civil War, The College in the, by James M. Hoppin, ii. 211-256.
 Civil War, Roll of Graduates in the Army, ii. 243-256.
 Clap (Thomas), elected President, i. 65; his early difficulties connected with the "Great Awakening," i. 68; takes sides with Joseph Noyes, i. 70; forbids the students to attend the "Separate" meeting, i. 71; identified with the "Old Light" party, i. 72; declaration against Whitefield, A. D. 1745, i. 72; in consequence of his popularity with the "Old Light" party, he is able to obtain a new charter, i. 73; and funds for the building of Connecticut Hall (South Middle), i. 77; calls Rev. Mr. Cooke to account before the corporation, i. 77; becomes alienated from the "Old Light" party, i. 80; identifies himself with the "New Light" party, i. 81; secures the passage of "Test Laws," i. 82; sets up public religious service on Sunday, on college grounds, i. 83; a war of pamphlets succeeds, i. 83; secures a Prof. of Divinity for the college, i. 83; his course in the religious controversy of the times opposed to the traditions of the college, i. 85; his popularity with the "New Light" party enables him to obtain funds for the erection of a chapel, i. 88; introduces Pres. Edwards's "Treatise on the Will" as a text-book, i. 90; controversy as to the right of the legislature to appoint a committee of visitation to inquire into the affairs of the college, i. 90; his arbitrary conduct makes the college unpopular, i. 90; resignation and death, i. 93; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 493; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 291; i. 19, 20, 21, 30, 39, 45, 46, 52, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 103, 104, 106, 108, 113, 131, 167, 178, 179, 184, 185, 188, 192, 201, 202, 204, 264, 265, 266, 268, 290, 291, 308, 348, 368, 372, 378, 388, 389, 442, 443, 444, 451, 457, 460, 465; ii. 17, 495, 497, 498, 499.
 Clapp (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
 Clapp (Alexander H.), ii. 244, 462, 478.
 Clapp (Channing), ii. 359.
 Clapp (John M.), i. 348, 349.
 Clark (Albert B.), ii. 252.
 Clark (Edward P.), i. 360.
 Clark (George Henry, Jr.), ii. 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 434, 449.
 Clark (John), i. 50.
 Clark (John Emery), ii. 130, 167.
 Clark (Lot C.), ii. 462.
 Clark (Prof.), ii. 225.
 Clark (Robert M.), ii. 358.
 Clark (S. F.), i. 335.
 Clark (Sheldon), i. 142, 194, 241, 391, 452, 473; ii. 508.
 Clark (Thomas M.), ii. 462.
 Clark (Thomas R.), ii. 249.
 Clark (William Bardwell), ii. 222, 223, 229, 250.
 Clarke (Edward H.), ii. 361.
 Clarke (Edward P.), i. 503.
 Clarke (Isaac Edwards), i. 360; ii. 247.
 Clarke (John P.), i. 504.
 Clarke (J. Tillotson), ii. 246.
 Clarke (James W.), ii. 252.
 Clarke (Samuel), ii. 500.
 Clarke (Thomas Allen), ii. 265.
 Clarke (Walter), i. 418.
 Clarke (William B.), i. 286.
 Clary (George), ii. 254.
 Clasper (of Oxford), ii. 287, 348.
 Class Day, i. 362.
 Class Orators and Poets, a list of, i. 365.
 Class Records, i. 385.
 Clay (Cassius M.), ii. 243, 257, 258.
 Clay (Green), ii. 248.
 Clayton (John M.), ii. 257.
 Cleaveland (Ebenezer), i. 72, 178, 416; ii. 203, 209.
 Cleaveland (John), Diary while a student in college, i. 266.
 Cleaveland (John and Ebenezer), expelled, i. 72.
 Cleaveland (Moses), ii. 209.
 Clemens (J. L.), ii. 97.
 Cleveland (Henry A.), ii. 367, 371, 372, 373, 374.
 Cleveland (Orestes), ii. 456.
 Clinton, *see* Kenilworth.
 Clinton (Town of), i. 17, 26, 27, 163.
 Clinton (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380.
 Clinton (De Witt), i. 397.
 Clinton (G. H.), ii. 10.
 Clinton (Gen.), i. 102.
 Clock (College), i. 467.
 Clyde-Eagle (The), ii. 231.
 Coan (Titus M.), ii. 249.
 Coats (John), ii. 252.
 Cockerell (Mr.), i. 201, 202, 205, 206.
 Cockran (Charles W.), ii. 447, 448.
 Coddington (Clifford), ii. 255.
 Coe (David B.), i. 436.
 Coe (Edward B.), i. 149, 436; ii. 167, 500; Paper on the Literary Societies, i. 307-323.
 Coe (Frederic A.), i. 351, 360, 481.
 Coe (Henry C.), i. 365, 504.
 Coe (Noah), i. 284.
 Coe (Robert), i. 503, 504.
 Coe (Robert E.), i. 360.
 Coe (Samuel G.), i. 418.
 Coffin (Edmund), ii. 321, 360, 361.
 Coffin (James), ii. 361, 365, 366, 367, 363.
 Cogswell (Mason F.), ii. 64, 72, 75, 243.
 Coit (Daniel L.), ii. 255.
 Coit (Gurdon S.), ii. 243.
 Coit (William), ii. 198, 199, 205.
 Colchester (Town of), i. 393, 431.
 Cole (Hamilton), i. 360, 502, 503.
 Cole (Thomas), ii. 159.
 Coleman (James B.), ii. 253.
 Coleman (Lyman), ii. 462.
 Colgate (R.), ii. 299.
 College (A), part of the plan of the original colonists of New Haven, A. D. 1638; i. 1; John Davenport probably conceived of it in Holland, i. 3; first definite action with regard to establishing it, A. D. 1647, i. 6; remonstrances from Massachusetts against establishing a second college in New England, i. 6; action of the General Court in regard to it, A. D. 1652, i. 6; subsequent action, i. 7; Gov. Hopkins's bequest, i. 7; action taken in A. D. 1660, i. 7; a college "begun" A. D. 1660, i. 9; difficulties encountered, i. 9; reasons that it never rose above the grade of a grammar school, i. 9; the love of learning established among the people at the close of the eighteenth century, and the tradition still extant that New Haven was intended from the first to be a college town, i. 10; James Pierpont, the successor of John Davenport in the church, marries his granddaughter, and becomes the heir of the hopes and plans of the family, i. 14; revival of the idea of founding a college after the peace of Ryswick, A. D. 1697, i. 15; Jas. Pierpont consults with the neighboring ministers, i. 15; other ministers of the old New Haven jurisdiction added to their number, i. 17; an effort to interest other parts of the colony, i. 19; the efforts of the "Ecclesiastical Establishment" party, who seek to modify the plan of the New Haven ministers, prove unavailing, i. 16, 17; college founded in Branford A. D. 1700, i. 20; no attention paid to a single one of the suggestions of Judge Sewall and Secretary Addington, i. 23; the liberal views of the New Haven ministers, who were the advocates of the strict independency of the churches, and who had no sympathy with an ecclesiastical establishment, carried out in the organization of the college, i. 24, 25; college established at Saybrook, "for the present," i. 24; first instructions given at Kenilworth, i. 25; effect of Queen Anne's war, i. 27; inducements offered for the removal of the college to New Haven, i. 41; its location in New Haven no "accident," i. 48; the college drawn by Pres. Clap out of the line of its traditions, under the stress of religious and political controversy, i. 82-85; as a consequence, the

- college becomes unpopular throughout the colony, i. 83, 103; Pres. Stiles brings the college back into the line of its traditions, i. 104; confidence once more restored, i. 108; the college not sectarian, i. 154; recognized as a university, and the plans of John Davenport realized, i. 161, 162.
- College "Courant," i. 282, 358, 359.
- College Hall, i. 44; finished, i. 45.
- College of the City of New York, ii. 345.
- College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, i. 394.
- Collegian (The), i. 358.
- Collier Cabinet, ii. 111.
- Collier (M. D.), gift, i. 196.
- Collier (Thomas F.), i. 196.
- Collin (William W.), ii. 301, 305, 363.
- Collins (John B.), ii. 456.
- Collins (Timothy), i. 393, 443.
- Colt (James D.), ii. 103.
- Colt (Peter), ii. 206.
- Colton (Erastus), i. 502.
- Colton (Frederick H.), ii. 249, 360.
- Colton (George Hooker), i. 328, 502.
- Colton (Horace B.), i. 350, 351, 352, 480, 481; ii. 244.
- Colton (John Owen), i. 418, 502.
- Colton (Simeon), i. 412.
- Colton (Willis S.), i. 360, 502, 503.
- Columbia College, i. 54, 396, 398, 412, 413, 415; ii. 66, 97, 98, 112, 221, 224, 369, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 499.
- Columbia College Ball Club, ii. 434.
- Columbia College Boat Club, ii. 304, 305, 314, 319, 333, 334, 335, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 351, 357, 358.
- Columbus, i. 403.
- Commencement, Paper on, by Cyrus Northrop, i. 366-375.
- Commencement at Wethersfield, i. 46, 173.
- Commencement, First in New Haven, A.D. 1717, i. 43.
- second, A.D. 1718, i. 46.
- Commencement, First at Saybrook, i. 26, 366.
- Commons Hall of 1782, i. 107; Paper on the Building, by Arthur W. Wright, i. 453-456; Hall of 1819, i. 127; Paper on the Building, by William L. Kingsley, i. 472-473; Mineralogical Cabinet in, ii. 183.
- Commons, students sent home on account of difficulty of subsistence in New Haven, A.D. 1777, i. 100, 301.
- Commons (College), a Paper on, by Daniel Butler, i. 297-306.
- Commons, rebellion in, i. 136, 303.
- Comstock (Apollon), ii. 248.
- Condit (Lewis E.), ii. 366, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376.
- Condit (Stephen), ii. 247.
- Cone (Elijah), ii. 247.
- Cone (Frederick), ii. 385.
- Confederate Graduates of Yale, Paper by J. Stoddard Johnston, ii. 257, 273.
- Congregational Quarterly, i. 225; ii. 54.
- Conic Section Rebellion, i. 137.
- Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, i. 115, Paper on, by Elias Loomis, i. 329-337; transactions of the, i. 426.
- Connecticut Gazette established, i. 204.
- Connecticut Hall (South Middle), i. 79.
- Connecticut Herald, i. 215.
- Connecticut River, transfer of the mouth of, to Saybrook, ii. 7, 8.
- Connecticut War Record, ii. 123.
- Conner (Charles H.), ii. 252.
- Conner (William G.), i. 502; ii. 261.
- Constable (Mrs.), i. 202, 203, 204, 205.
- Constable (Sir William), i. 202.
- Content (W.), ii. 305.
- Converse (Sherman), ii. 92.
- Conyngham (John B.), ii. 245.
- Cook (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 396.
- Cook (Joseph), i. 356.
- Cook (Mr.), i. 266.
- Cook (Robert J.), ii. 301, 304, 305, 307, 336, 338, 362, 363, 455.
- Cook (Samuel), called to account in the corporation, i. 77, 177, 178.
- Cook (William), ii. 250.
- Cooke (Elbridge C.), ii. 301, 363.
- Cooke (Isaac W.), ii. 253.
- Cooke (Joseph Platt), ii. 204.
- Cooley (Timothy M.), i. 384, 417.
- Coon (John), ii. 245.
- Coonley (Edgar D.), ii. 362.
- Cooper (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
- Cooper (Edwin H.), ii. 251.
- Cooper (Jacob), i. 482; ii. 246.
- Cooper (Samuel), i. 45.
- Cooper (William F.), ii. 478.
- Copernicus, ii. 499.
- Copley (John S.), ii. 150.
- Copp (William A.), ii. 308, 361, 362.
- Corcoran (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
- Cordier, i. 219.
- Corliss (Capt.), ii. 223.
- Cornbury (Lord), i. 28.
- Cornelius (Elias), i. 417.
- Cornell Ball Club, ii. 446, 447.
- Cornell Boat Club, ii. 333, 334, 335, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 353, 357, 358.
- Cornell University, i. 352, 412, 413; ii. 82, 141, 229.
- Cornwallis (Lord), i. 26, 318; ii. 152, 155, 198, 203.
- Cornu (Sebastian), ii. 162.
- Corporation, change in, 1745, i. 73, 159, 179, 181, 182; Paper on, by Leonard Bacon, i. 162-183.
- Correggio, ii. 158.
- Costar (Hester), i. 200, 377, 378.
- Costar (Lecture), i. 378.
- Coste (Pascal), i. 186.
- Cotton (J. E.), ii. 228.
- Cox (Christopher C.), ii. 244, 462.
- Cox (Horace), ii. 355.
- Cox (Jacob D.), ii. 97.
- Couch (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
- Couch (Gen.), ii. 133.
- Couper (Hamilton), ii. 266.
- Couper (James Hamilton), ii. 266.
- Courant (The), ii. 452, 455.
- Courant (College), i. 358.
- Courant (Yale), i. 358; ii. 477.
- Cowles (David S.), ii. 244.
- Cowles (Edward O.), ii. 247.
- Cowles (Giles Hooker), i. 417.
- Cowles (John P.), i. 502.
- Cowles (Samuel H.), ii. 477.
- Coy (Edward G.), i. 360.
- Cozza, i. 187.
- Crackenthorp, ii. 499.
- Craft (Ebenezer), ii. 199, 205.
- Crafts (J. P.), ii. 11.
- Crampton (Rufus C.), ii. 245.
- Crane (Charles H.), ii. 244.
- Crane (James B.), ii. 244.
- Crapo (William W.), i. 360, 365, 503.
- Crawford (Gen.), ii. 214.
- Crayon (The), i. 345.
- Crescent (The), ii. 304.
- Critonian Society, i. 78, 308, 309, 445.
- Crocker (Alvah), ii. 363, 364.
- Croft (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
- Cromwell (Oliver), i. 6.
- Crooke (Robert L.), ii. 255.
- Cross (Edwin B.), ii. 253.
- Crosswell (William), i. 418.
- Crowell (Josiah B.), ii. 279.
- Crowninshield, ii. 319.
- Crowninshield (Benjamin W.), ii. 355, 359.
- Crowninshield (Casper), ii. 360.
- Crowninshield (Frederick), ii. 361.
- Croxton (John T.), ii. 247.
- Cruise, ii. 93.
- Crump (William C.), ii. 478.
- Crystal Palace, New York, ii. 82.
- Culver (Union College), ii. 454.
- Cummings (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 406, 407.
- Cummings (Jotham H.), i. 360.
- Cummings and Sears, ii. 293.
- Cunningham (Augustus M.), ii. 368.
- Cunningham (William H.), ii. 359.
- Curran (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
- Curran (George L.), ii. 290, 308.
- Curtis (A. W.), ii. 300.
- Curtis (Edward), ii. 359.
- Curtis (George W.), ii. 241.
- Curtis (Horatio G.), ii. 360.
- Curtis (Josiah), ii. 244.
- Curtis (Thomas J.), ii. 359.
- Curtis (Wallace), ii. 380.
- Curtiss (Charles W.), ii. 246.
- Curtiss (Edward L.), i. 503.
- Curtiss (Eli), ii. 52.
- Curtiss (W. D.), i. 486.
- Curtius (George), i. 258, 262.
- Cushman (Dan. B.), ii. 453.
- Cutler (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 388, 389, 390.
- Cutler (Carroll), ii. 246.
- Cutler (Manasseh), i. 416; ii. 203, 210.
- Cutler (Rufus P.), i. 365.
- Cutler (Timothy), Rector, i. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 64, 173, 175, 205, 290, 378.
- Cutter (C. F.), i. 365.
- Cushing (William L.), ii. 362.
- Custer's Brigade, ii. 130.
- Cutting (Heyward), ii. 360.
- Cuyler (James W.), ii. 251.
- Cymothoe (The), ii. 281, 298, 299.

D.

- Daggett (Anna), i. 206.
- Daggett (David), i. 131, 155, 398; ii. 91, 92, 98.
- Daggett (Ebenezer), ii. 204, 209.
- Daggett (Henry), ii. 205, 206, 208.
- Daggett (Naphtali), i. 83, 84, 85, 94, 95, 96, 100, 101, 103, 106, 107, 112, 121, 267, 268, 269, 271, 290, 301, 373, 412, 416, 444, 445, 451, 457; ii. 17, 18, 47, 202, 204, 495.
- Daggett (Oliver Ellsworth), i. 286; ii. 46, 233.
- Daland (Tucker), ii. 362.
- Dale (George T.), i. 365.
- Dale (R. W.), ii. 27, 53.
- Dale (W. C., Jr.), ii. 455, 456.
- Dalton (Mr.), i. 60.
- Dalton (of St. Johns), ii. 281.
- Dana (Edmund L.), ii. 244.
- Dana (Edward S.), i. 335, 337; ii. 167, 181; Paper on the mineralogical collection in the Peabody Museum, ii. 183-186.
- Dana (H. P.), ii. 305.
- Dana (James), i. 319; ii. 29.
- Dana (James D.), biographical notice of, i. 423; 149, 151, 187, 217, 218, 220, 333, 335, 337, 423, 424, 461, 499; ii. 81, 108, 166, 167, 178, 179, 181, 224, 506; Paper on the geology of the New Haven region, ii. 1-14.
- Dana (Richard H.), ii. 97.
- Dana (Richard H., Jr.), ii. 336, 337, 355, 362, 363.
- Dana (Samuel Whittelsey), i. 105.
- Danbury (Town of), i. 444.
- Danforth (Henry G.), ii. 348, 358.
- Daniel (Peter V.), ii. 273.
- Daniell (Thomas and William), i. 186.
- Daniels (Charles), ii. 406, 412, 423.
- Daniels (Joseph L.), i. 365, 503.
- Danielson (Timothy), ii. 199, 205.
- Dante, ii. 236.
- Darbe (John), i. 393; ii. 66.
- Darling, i. 278; ii. 280.
- Darling (Joseph), ii. 62.
- Darling (Samuel C.), i. 360.
- Darling (Thomas), controversy with Pres. Clap, i. 84, 85.
- Darling (Thomas), i. 177.

- Darling (Thomas, Class of 1836), ii. 244.
- Darrach (William B.), ii. 248.
- Dartmouth, i. 62, 325, 326, 393, 396, 399, 412, 415; ii. 66, 68, 75, 84, 101.
- Dartmouth Boat Club, ii. 314, 319, 333, 334, 335, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 359, 357.
- Davenport (Abigail), i. 18.
- Davenport, arms of the family, i. 2.
- Davenport (Christopher), Father Francis de St. Clare, i. 10.
- Davenport (Daniel), ii. 362.
- Davenport Place, i. 8.
- Davenport (John), conceives the idea in Holland, of founding in the New World an independent Christian state, supported by all the institutions which contribute to the highest civilization, i. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; sketch of early life, i. 2; views respecting early education, i. 5; invited to return to England to assist in the Revolution, i. 5; founds a college, A.D. 1660, i. 9; discouraged and leaves New Haven, i. 9; the idea which he came to carry out, i. 10; the idea realized, i. 161, 162; i. 13, 14, 17, 18, 30, 37, 38, 41, 47, 85, 161, 162, 376, 377, 379; the pioneer who prepared the way for the college which was founded A.D. 1700, i. 14; autograph, i. 10.
- Davenport (Rev. John, of Stamford), i. 44, 46, 168, 169, 170, 368.
- Davenport (Hon. John, of Stamford), i. 311, 368.
- Davie, ii. 261.
- Davie (George M.), ii. 261.
- Davie (Iredell P.), ii. 261.
- Davie (Sir John), gift of books, i. 37, 184.
- Davie (Winston J.), ii. 261, 262.
- Davies (Thomas F.), i. 417.
- Davis (E. H.), ii. 196.
- Davis (Frederick W.), ii. 308, 448, 452.
- Davis (Garrett), ii. 270.
- Davis (George P.), ii. 252.
- Davis (Henry), i. 125, 417; ii. 243.
- Davis (Jefferson), ii. 264, 268.
- Davis (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 388.
- Davis (Robert S.), i. 360.
- Davis (Samuel H.), ii. 249.
- Davis (Thomas K.), i. 365.
- Davy (Sir Humphry), i. 244.
- Dawes (Chester M.), ii. 402, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 452, 455.
- Day (Charles O.), ii. 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 393, 394, 402.
- Day (George E.), i. 153; ii. 26, 56, 167, 462; Paper on the Society of the Alumni, i. 381-386; biographical sketch of Josiah W. Gibbs, ii. 37-40; description of East and West Divinity Halls, and Marquand Chapel, ii. 51-53.
- Day (Guy B.), i. 360, 503.
- Day (Henry N.), biographical sketch of William A. Larned, i. 251-253.
- Day (Jeremiah), appointed Professor, i. 111; elected President, i. 125; character as an instructor and disciplinarian, i. 126; ideas with regard to discipline, i. 126; attempts to raise the grade of scholarship, i. 132; introduces a stricter system of discipline, i. 132; defends the existing course of study, i. 134; encourages the Education Society, i. 142; resignation, i. 145; character as a preacher, i. 277; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 292; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494; i. 85, 115, 124, 125, 126, 132, 134, 136, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 188, 224, 229, 232, 256, 275, 277, 319, 335, 336, 348, 383, 389, 390, 412, 417, 464, 471, 472, 477, 481, 485, 486, 487; ii. 20, 48, 74, 83, 106, 120, 153, 163, 164, 465, 475, 499, 503, 504.
- Day (Jeremiah, Class of 1873), ii. 307, 340, 362.
- Day (Mills), ii. 401.
- Day (Theodore L.), i. 502.
- Day (Thomas), i. 385, 399.
- Dayton (Lewis M.), ii. 255.
- Deaf and Dumb Institute, i. 413.
- Dean's Farm (the), i. 60, 61.
- Deane (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
- Deane (Silas), plan for the establishment of a Professorship of French, i. 107; ii. 496.
- Dechert (Henry M.), ii. 245.
- DeForest (David C.), i. 158, 194.
- DeForest (Henry S.), ii. 247.
- DeForest (John), i. 196; ii. 52.
- DeForest (John K. H.), ii. 252.
- DeForest (Moulton), ii. 250.
- DeForest (Newton), ii. 251.
- DeForest (Othniel), ii. 245.
- DeForest Prize for English Oration, i. 158, 353.
- DeForest Prize (a list of those who have received the), i. 503, 504.
- DeForest (W. W.), i. 196.
- Dehlman (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380, 393, 394.
- Delafield (Edward), i. 394.
- Delafield (James), ii. 462.
- De la Montagnie & Son, ii. 274, 279, 280.
- De Lancey (William H.), i. 418.
- Delavan (Edward C.), ii. 462.
- Delaware College, ii. 122, 125.
- Delmonico, ii. 449.
- Delp (George), ii. 250.
- Deming, ii. 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 385, 447.
- Deming (Charles C.), i. 360.
- Deming (Clarence), ii. 300, 378, 382, 385.
- Deming (Henry Champion), ii. 379, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385.
- Deming (Col. Henry C.), i. 350, 365, 481; ii. 227, 244, 381, 477.
- Deming (Lucretia), i. 195.
- Demosthenes, ii. 48, 484, 504.
- Denney (F.), ii. 424.
- Denney (J.), ii. 424.
- Denney (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 415.
- Dennie (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 405.
- Denniston (Henry M.), ii. 251.
- Denniston (James O.), ii. 247.
- Denniston (William S.), ii. 246.
- Denny (Thomas), ii. 307.
- Denslow (Herbert M.), i. 502, 503.
- Derby (Town of), ii. 4, 5, 14.
- Derington (T. J.), ii. 356.
- Descartes, i. 389.
- Devens (Arthur L.), ii. 343, 358, 362.
- Devens (Charles), ii. 133.
- DeVyr (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 374.
- Deweese (William P.), ii. 74.
- Dexter (Aaron), ii. 68.
- Dexter (Arthur F.), ii. 358.
- Dexter (Franklin B.), i. 22, 183, 188, 383, 435; ii. 243, 496, 499.
- Dexter (Henry M.), i. 360.
- Dibble (Frederick L.), ii. 254.
- Dick (Thomas), i. 244.
- Dickens (Charles), ii. 122.
- Dickerman, i. 41.
- Dickerman (William P.), ii. 289.
- Dickinson (Baxter), i. 418.
- Dickinson (Israel), ii. 205.
- Dickinson (Jonathan), i. 412, 415.
- Dickinson (Samuel E.), i. 482.
- Dickson (Andrew F.), i. 503.
- Dickson (Samuel Henry), i. 328, 394.
- Dickson (William L.), i. 504.
- Dieskau (Baron), i. 86.
- Dill (James H.), ii. 244.
- Dillingham (Edwin R.), i. 360, 504.
- Diman (J. L.), biographical sketch of Bradford M. C. Durfee, i. 493-497.
- Dimon (Theodore), ii. 244.
- Dining Hall (the first), i. 298.
- Discipline (College), ii. 504.
- Divinity College erected, A.D. 1836, i. 143.
- Divinity Hall, i. 209; Paper on, by George E. Day, ii. 52.
- Divinity (Professor of, house built for), i. 84, 94.
- Dixon (James), ii. 178, 179.
- Dixwell (John), i. 171.
- Doane (Hiram), ii. 244.
- Dodd (Ira S.), ii. 252.
- Doddridge (Philip), i. 62; ii. 24.
- Dodge (Charles C.), ii. 249.
- Dodge (George E.), ii. 300.
- Dodge (John V.), ii. 244.
- Dodge (Richard V.), ii. 244.
- Dodge (William E.), gifts to the College, i. 196, 197, 296; ii. 52.
- Doescher (Mr.), ii. 403.
- Dole (George T.), i. 328.
- Dole (William C.), ii. 404, 405, 408, 410.
- Dollond, i. 142, 241, 452, 473.
- Domenichino, ii. 158.
- Donaghe (William R.), ii. 246.
- Donaldson (Henry H.), ii. 301, 302.
- Donati, ii. 126.
- Donegan (James), ii. 505.
- Donelson (Andrew J.), ii. 272.
- Donelson (John S.), ii. 272.
- Doolittle (John B.), ii. 251.
- Doolittle (O. H.), i. 365.
- Dor, i. 278.
- Dorrance (George M.), ii. 359.
- Doster (William E.), ii. 247.
- Douglas Brigade, ii. 231.
- Douglas (George), ii. 245.
- Douglas (George H.), i. 195.
- Douglas (Sutherland), i. 195, 418.
- Douglass (David B.), i. 412.
- Douglass (John C.), ii. 246.
- Dow (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 416-418; 423, 426, 427.
- Downer (William V.), ii. 411, 417, 423-434, 449, 456.
- Douw (James De Peyster), ii. 209.
- Drake (Albert W.), ii. 247.
- Drayton (Thomas F.), ii. 271.
- Drew (George W.), ii. 361, 362.
- Drumm (Thomas), ii. 255.
- Drury (Asa), ii. 243.
- Dryden (John), i. 96.
- Dublin University, ii. 347.
- DuBois (Augustus J.), i. 152; ii. 112, 139.
- DuBois (Cornelius J.), ii. 255.
- DuBois (Frederick T.), ii. 452.
- DuBois (Hasbrouck), i. 360, 503.
- DuBois (Henry A.), ii. 255.
- DuBois (John C.), i. 482; ii. 246.
- DuBois (John J.), i. 360.
- Dudley (Frederick A.), ii. 254.
- Dudley (Joseph), i. 21, 22, 28.
- Dudley (Lewis J.), i. 428.
- Duer (Edward L.), ii. 247.
- Duffield (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 405, 415, 424.
- Duffield (Samuel W.), i. 360, 503.
- Dulles (John W.), i. 360; ii. 275, 276.
- Dulles (Joseph H.), ii. 462.
- Dulong (Pierre Louis), i. 420.
- Dummer (Jeremiah), obtains books in England for the Library, i. 37, 45, 174, 184, 185, 387, 388.
- Dunbar (James A.), ii. 250.
- Dunbar (Robert Chotard), ii. 273.
- Duncan (Blanton), ii. 260.
- Duncan (Garnett), i. 461; ii. 260.
- Duncan (Henry P.), ii. 279.
- Duncan (H. T.), ii. 272.
- Duncan (John N.), ii. 267, 477.
- Duncan (Rosa), ii. 267, 477.
- Dunham (Austin), i. 195.
- Dunham Club, ii. 286, 288.
- Dunham (George E.), ii. 287, 306, 315, 360, 477.
- Dunlap (William), ii. 159.
- Dunn (W. McKee), ii. 255.
- Dunne (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
- Dunning (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 405.
- Dunning (Albert E.), i. 360, 503.
- Dunning (Edward O.), ii. 196, 243.
- Dunning (Homer N.), i. 503.

- Dunning (Jacob A. R.), ii. 300, 446, 447.
 Duquesne (The) ii. 304.
 Durant (Henry), i. 412, 418.
 Durfee (Bradford), i. 493.
 Durfee (Bradford M. C.), i. 158, 197, 491; biographical sketch of J. L. Dimar, i. 493-497.
 Durfee College, i. 158, 209, 491, 493; ii. 26.
 Durham (Town of), i. 394, 480; ii. 47.
 Durrie & Peck, i. 346.
 Durrie (George B.), ii. 254.
 Durric (William A.), ii. 453, 455.
 Dutton (Arthur H.), ii. 255.
 Dutton (Charles S.), ii. 334, 358.
 Dutton (Clarence E.), i. 360; ii. 249.
 Dutton (Henry), i. 155; ii. 94, 96, 102, 222.
 Dutton (Henry Melzar), ii. 223, 247.
 Dutton (Matthew R.), i. 131, 234, 417; ii. 504; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 491.
 Dutton (Samuel W. S.), i. 418; ii. 383, 384.
 Davillard (John A.), ii. 255.
 Dwight (Augustus W.), ii. 246.
 Dwight (Benjamin W.), i. 273.
 Dwight (Edmund), ii. 45.
 Dwight (Elizabeth), ii. 239.
 Dwight (Henry), Class of 1801, ii. 46.
 Dwight (Henry E.), i. 343, 345.
 Dwight (James), ii. 60.
 Dwight (James H.), ii. 246, 503.
 Dwight (James M. B.), ii. 271, 503.
 Dwight (John), ii. 359.
 Dwight (John Breed), ii. 491.
 Dwight (Louis), i. 417.
 Dwight (Serenio E.), i. 172, 175, 327, 387, 417.
 Dwight (Theodore), ii. 18.
 Dwight (Thomas B.), ii. 248.
 Dwight (President Timothy), elected Tutor A.D. 1771, i. 96; invited by the students to give instructions in belles-lettres, i. 99; leaves the tutorship to become chaplain in the army, i. 102; elected President, A.D. 1795, i. 112; duties which he assumed, i. 113; plans for the improvement of the college, i. 114; policy with regard to permanent instructors, i. 115; plans for the material development of the college, i. 118; purchases the whole front of the college square, i. 118, 205; efforts for the religious welfare of the students, i. 119; plans for the establishment of Professional Schools, i. 121; extent of his services to the college, i. 122; character as an instructor, i. 125; as a disciplinarian, i. 126; reminiscences of him as a preacher, by Willard Child, i. 273-275; by C. A. Goodrich, i. 285; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 291; view of monument in cemetery, i. 123; character as a teacher of theology, ii. 18; plans for the enlargement of theological instruction, ii. 19; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 493; i. 85, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 139, 151, 180, 183, 188, 193, 205, 211, 224, 234, 244, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 285, 291, 309, 311, 326, 333, 334, 336, 343, 378, 379, 389, 390, 412, 416, 418, 451, 463, 464, 465, 466, 468, 472, 481, 498; ii. 7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 29, 31, 42, 43, 44, 47, 60, 62, 63, 71, 83, 106, 120, 163, 203, 210, 239, 463, 466, 493, 498, 501, 503.
 Dwight (Prof. Timothy), i. 153, 502; ii. 25, 26, 60, 234, 235.
 Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology, i. 128, 193; ii. 21.
 Dwight (Timothy, of New Haven), subscription for a Professorship of Didactic Theology, i. 128, 193; ii. 20.
 Dwight (William T.), i. 384, 417.
 Dye (Charles B.), ii. 247.
- E.
- Eaglet (The), ii. 302.
 Earl (William), ii. 275.
 Earnshaw (S.), i. 408, 409.
 Eastburn (George), ii. 252.
 East Guilford, i. 39, 52.
 East Hartford, i. 105, 213, 242, 254, 256.
 East Haven, ii. 5, 291.
 Eastman (William R.), ii. 246.
 Easton (Town of), ii. 103.
 East Rock, i. 405; ii. 3, 4, 5, 14, 276, 481.
 East Windsor, i. 170, 270, 393; ii. 42.
 Eaton (Amos), ii. 71.
 Eaton (Amos B.), ii. 131.
 Eaton (D. Cady), i. 144, 157.
 Eaton (Daniel C.), i. 152, 335; ii. 131, 167, 249, 505.
 Eaton (Franklin M.), i. 3, 37, 376, 377; ii. 450.
 Eaton (Jacob), ii. 253.
 Eaton (Samuel L.), i. 504.
 Eaton (Samuel W.), ii. 244.
 Eaton (Sherburne B.), ii. 250.
 Eaton (Theophilus), leads a colony from London to New Haven, i. 4; gift to Harvard College, i. 5; bequest for a college to be established in New Haven, i. 7.
 Eccles (John D.), i. 502.
 Echols (Harriet), ii. 260.
 Eclectic (Theological), ii. 56.
 Eckford Club, ii. 372, 373, 374, 376, 379, 380, 383, 435, 436.
 Edgerton (Erastus), i. 502.
 Edgren (A. Hjalmar), ii. 173.
 Edmunds (Thomas S.), ii. 361.
 Edwards (Charles A.), ii. 366, 367.
 Edwards (Bela B.), ii. 50.
 Edwards (David S.), ii. 243.
 Edwards (Dr.), i. 37.
 Edwards (George B.), i. 360, 504.
 Edwards (Gerard M.), ii. 301, 302.
 Edwards (Henry), ii. 244.
 Edwards (Pres. Jonathan), i. 38, 68, 71, 90, 112, 139, 172, 175, 265, 269, 293, 387, 388, 389, 390, 415, 416, 418; ii. 24, 30, 31, 34, 239, 498, 499; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 293.
 Edwards (Dr. Jonathan), i. 38; ii. 31, 38, 139, 332.
 Edwards (Jonathan, Class of 1819), ii. 462.
 Edwards (Milne), i. 219.
 Edwards (Newton), i. 365.
 Edwards (Picrpoint), i. 8, 331, 332.
 Edwards (Timothy), i. 269.
 Edwards's Treatise on the Will as a text-book, i. 90; ii. 498.
 Eells (James), i. 445.
 Eells (Samuel), ii. 206.
 Eggler (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 375.
 Egleston (William C.), ii. 250.
 Ehrenberg, ii. 175, 219.
 Eichelberger (Martin S.), i. 503.
 Elbert (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414, 423.
 Elder (Samuel J.), ii. 386, 389.
 Elderkin (John), ii. 246.
 Elderkin (Vine), ii. 206.
 Eldridge (Mrs. Ellen Battell), i. 467.
 Eldridge (Joseph), i. 418, 502.
 Electricity, experiments with, by Ezra Stiles, i. 78.
 Elkins (James N.), ii. 310.
 Ellington (Town of), i. 246; ii. 127.
 Eliot (Andrew), i. 211.
 Eliot (Jared), i. 52, 53, 61, 78, 185, 393, 415.
 Elizabeth (Empress of Russia), i. 76.
 Elliot (George T.), ii. 448.
 Elliot (H. R.), ii. 378.
 Elliott (Mr.), ii. 326.
 Elliott (of Greenpoint), ii. 287, 288.
 Elliott (John), i. 185.
 Elliott (William H.), ii. 359.
 Ellison (Joseph H.), ii. 360.
 Ellison (Mr.), ii. 315.
 Ellsworth (Oliver), i. 330.
 Ellsworth (Pinckney W.), ii. 244.
 Ely (Charles W.), ii. 250.
 Ely (David), i. 183, 416.
 Ely (Edward S.), ii. 447, 453, 454, 455.
 Ely (Ezra Stiles), i. 417.
 Ely (Isaac Mills), i. 327.
 Ely (Isaac M.), ii. 244.
 Ely (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
 Ely (Zebulon), i. 308, 309.
 Emerson (Brown H.), ii. 252.
 Emerson (Joseph), i. 360.
 Emerson (Ralph), i. 417, 502.
 Emerson (Samuel), i. 503.
 Emerson (Thomas A.), ii. 251.
 Emery (Miss), ii. 261.
 Emmons (Nathaniel), i. 139, 230, 268, 416, 418; ii. 24.
 Encke, i. 241.
 Enfield's Philosophy, i. 235; ii. 500.
 Enfield (Town of), i. 202; ii. 75.
 Engelhardt (Fred. J.), ii. 355.
 English (James E.), i. 187, 196, 197; ii. 52, 99.
 Eolus (The), ii. 298.
 Epimenides, i. 482.
 Episcopius, ii. 24.
 Ericsson, i. 407; ii. 125.
 Ernst (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 409, 410, 423, 426, 427, 433.
 Erving (John), ii. 359.
 Erving (Langdon), ii. 359.
 Espy (James P.), i. 239.
 Estabrook (James E.), ii. 245.
 Este (William M.), ii. 246.
 Esten (James C.), i. 399.
 Esterbrook, ii. 384, 385, 388, 389, 390.
 Esty (Constantine C.), ii. 279.
 Eton foot-ball game, ii. 448.
 Evance (John), i. 203, 205, 206.
 Evans (Evander W.), i. 360, 483, 503.
 Evening Post (The), ii. 242.
 Everett (Edward), i. 327.
 Evarts (Charles B.), ii. 252.
 Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, ii. 224.
 Evarts (Jeremiah), ii. 43.
 Evarts (William M.), i. 144, 159, 351, 352, 353, 356, 360, 481; ii. 278.
 Excelsior (The), ii. 277, 279, 280, 306.
 Euclid, ii. 42, 499; burial of, ii. 461.
 Eugene (Prince), i. 29, 35.
 Eureka (The), ii. 304, 352.
 Euripides, ii. 235, 505.
 Eustis (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 376, 378, 384, 385, 388, 389.
 Ewell (John L.), i. 502, 503; ii. 252.
 Ewing (Martin B.), ii. 247.
- F.
- Faculty (Government of the), i. 127; Pres. Day's views respecting the power of the, i. 127; Pres. Woolsey's views respecting the rights of, with regard to the appointment of Professors, i. 127.
 Fairfield County, i. 486; ii. 94, 95, 103, 185.
 Fairfield (Town of), i. 18, 40, 155, 168, 211; ii. 200, 494.
 Falcon (The), ii. 304.
 Fanning (Edmund), i. 396.
 Faraday (Michael), i. 406.
 Farmington Canal, i. 491; ii. 115.
 Farmington (Town of), i. 26, 101, 160, 234, 242, 300, 312; ii. 107, 118, 200.
 Farnam (Charles H.), ii. 97, 297; Paper on the Archaeological Department, Peabody Museum, ii. 195, 196.
 Farnam College, i. 158, 209, 219, 447; Paper on, by Noah Porter, ii. 490-492.

- Farnam (Henry), i. 158, 187, 196, 197, 490-492; ii. 115, 144, 197, 294.
 Farnham (Edwin), ii. 360.
 Farnham (William T.), ii. 245.
 Farrow (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394.
 Farwell (John V., Jr.), ii. 450.
 Franklin (Benjamin), i. 203, 204.
 Faulkner (Endress), ii. 477.
 Faulkner (Henry J.), ii. 376.
 Faulkner (Lester B.), ii. 248.
 Faulkner (Samuel D.), i. 360.
 Favre, of Geneva, Switzerland, i. 219.
 Faxon (William C.), ii. 250.
 Fay (Harvard Boat Club), ii. 324.
 Fay (Joseph F.), ii. 362.
 Fearn (Miss), ii. 261.
 Fearon (of Yonkers), ii. 287, 348, 350.
 Fellowes (Frank), ii. 247.
 Fellowes (Richard S.), i. 187, 196; ii. 144, 186.
 Fellows, ii. 201.
 Fellowships, ii. 508.
 Fenn, i. 312.
 Fenn (Stephen), i. 418.
 Fenn (William H.), i. 503.
 Fenn (Edward N.), ii. 320, 361.
 Fenton (Joseph B.), i. 365.
 Ferguson (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394, 406, 407, 412, 413, 424.
 Ferrell (Joseph L.), ii. 251.
 Ferris (George T.), ii. 249.
 Ferry (Charles H.), ii. 293, 300, 307, 308, 453, 454.
 Ferry (Class of 1877), ii. 411.
 Ferry (Orris S.), i. 328, 360, 503; ii. 244.
 Ferry (William H.), ii. 361.
 Few Smith (Joseph), i. 502.
 Field (Alexander), i. 203.
 Field (David D.), i. 334, 385.
 Field (Edward), ii. 250.
 Field (Gillian), i. 203.
 Field (Maunsell B.), i. 383; ii. 462, 473, 478.
 Fifield (Charles W.), ii. 252.
 Finch (Francis M.), i. 328, 360, 365, 503.
 Finley (Samuel), i. 72, 446.
 Finney (Edgar A.), ii. 249.
 First Church in New Haven; historical connection with the college; Paper by Leonard Bacon, i. 376-380; bequest to, by Hester Costar, i. 200.
 Fischer (Lewis C.), i. 360.
 Fisher (Alexander M.), elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, i. 125, 131, 343; sketch of the life of, by Hubert A. Newton, i. 229-231; i. 131, 244, 249, 327, 335, 338, 344, 345, 393, 502, 504.
 Fisher (Caleb), i. 229.
 Fisher (George), ii. 249.
 Fisher (George P.), i. viii. 128, 149, 153, 154, 223, 266, 267, 270, 278, 283, 284, 286; ii. 26, 40, 59, 74; Paper on the Theological Department, ii. 15-27.
 Fisher (George W.), i. 360, 365.
 Fisher (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 395, 396, 397.
 Fisher (James C.), ii. 243.
 Fisher (Samuel W.), i. 418.
 Fisler (Athletic Ball Club), i. 376.
 Fisk, i. 278.
 Fisk (Franklin W.), i. 502.
 Fisk (Phineas), i. 31, 35, 393.
 Fisk (Samuel Augustus), ii. 277, 279.
 Fitch (Ebenezer), i. 412, 416, 455.
 Fitch (Eleazar T.), biographical sketch of, by Leonard Bacon, ii. 41-46; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 294; i. 125, 127-9, 144, 153, 275-7, 279, 283, 286, 337, 385, 417, 418, 451; ii. 18-22, 24, 48, 49, 52, 156, 494, 504.
 Fitch (Elizabeth M.), i. 205.
 Fitch (James), i. 22, 193; ii. 41.
 Fitch (Jonathan), i. 206.
 Fitch (Nathaniel), ii. 41.
 Fitch (Sir), i. 448.
 Fitch (Thomas), ii. 204.
 Fitzhugh (Charles L.), ii. 249.
 Fitzhugh (Robert H.), ii. 250.
 Flagg (George), ii. 155.
 Flagg (Wilbur W.), ii. 362, 388.
 Flagg (Willard C.), i. 360.
 Flandin (Eugène N.), i. 186.
 Flandrin, ii. 162.
 Fleet (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 415.
 Fletcher (Leonard), ii. 251.
 Fleury (Cardinal de), i. 74.
 Flint (Joseph N.), ii. 250.
 Flyaway Ball Club, ii. 393, 436.
 Flynt (Henry), i. 50.
 Folsom (Joseph R.), ii. 339.
 Foot Ball, Paper on, by John P. Peters, ii. 441-450.
 Foote (Andrew H.), ii. 58, 147.
 Foote (Henry W.), i. 195.
 Foote (Thaddeus), ii. 244.
 Forbes (William H.), ii. 360.
 Ford (Isaac H.), ii. 308.
 Ford (Rufus Austin), ii. 265, 266.
 Ford (Seabury), ii. 477.
 Fort (Arthur), i. 403.
 Fosdick (Wood), ii. 249.
 Foster, i. 81.
 Foster (Miss Anne), i. 59.
 Foster (Dwight), i. 328, 502.
 Foster (Frank W.), ii. 382, 384-398, 400-2.
 Foster (John P. C.), ii. 146.
 Foster (Lafayette S.), i. 155; ii. 96.
 Foster (Roger), i. 504.
 Foster (Samuel M.), i. 504.
 Foster (William E.), ii. 249.
 Foules (Henry Luse), ii. 273.
 Foules (William B.), ii. 273.
 Founders of the college (the original), from New Haven and vicinity, i. 13, 17, 164, 190; subsequent additions to their number from other parts of Connecticut, i. 19; the original founders (of New Haven) opposed to the establishment of a "school of the churches," i. 16; disregard every one of the suggestions made by Judge Sewall and Secretary Ad-
 dington, i. 22; few, besides the original projectors of the college from New Haven, present at Branford at the founding of the college, A.D. 1700, i. 20; disposition in modern times to put a low estimate on what was done, i. 30; provision made for securing the independence of the college from political control, i. 164; reasons for this, i. 164, note.
 Fowler (Bancroft), i. 327.
 Fowler (Benjamin A.), ii. 252.
 Fowler (Charles N.), ii. 301, 363, 453.
 Fowler (Horace W.), i. 503; ii. 251.
 Fowler (J.), ii. 368.
 Fowler (John W.), ii. 477.
 Fowler (Stephen), ii. 114.
 Fowler (William), i. 360; ii. 249.
 Fowler (William C.), ii. 38, 462.
 Fowles (James H.), i. 418.
 Fox (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371, 464.
 Francis (Charles S.), ii. 348, 358.
 Francis (Cyrus W.), i. 360.
 Franklin (Benjamin), presents an electrical machine to the college A.D. 1749, i. 78; a former owner of a part of what is now the College Green, i. 203, 204; i. 79, 103, 212, 406, 415.
 Franklin (Emlen), i. 365; ii. 245.
 Franklin (George M.), ii. 248.
 Franklin (William), i. 395.
 Fraser (Alexander C.), i. 58.
 Fredericks (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 388.
 Freeman (Henry V.), i. 360, 503.
 Freeman (William P.), ii. 248.
 Freese (Louis K.), ii. 340.
 Fremont (John C.), ii. 239.
 French (C.), ii. 374-6.
 French (J. W.), ii. 160.
 French (Joseph S.), ii. 359.
 French language, proposition of Silas Deane to establish a Professorship of, i. 107; ii. 496.
 French (Mary H.), ii. 160.
 French (Nathaniel W.), ii. 254.
 Fresenius, ii. 128.
 Freshman's Fandango, ii. 484.
 Freshman (Woolsey) Scholarships, i. 148.
 Frisbie (Alvah L.), ii. 253.
 Fugill (Thomas), i. 201, 209.
 Fuller (Philo C.), ii. 456.
 Fuller (William H.), i. 360.
 Fulton (Robert), i. 407.
 Fulton (William S.), ii. 447, 448.
 Funkhauser (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 424.
 Furbish (Edward B.), ii. 249.
 Furman (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 415.
 G.
 Gadsden (Christopher E.), i. 417.
 Gager (Charles A.), i. 502; ii. 481.
 Gager (Edwin B.), i. 365, 504.
 Gaines (Edmund P.), i. 360.
 Gaines (Marshall R.), ii. 252.
 Gale (Allan M.), ii. 454.
 Gale (Benjamin), i. 393.
 Gale (Samuel C.), i. 365.
 Galileo, i. 403; ii. 499.
 Gallaudet (Thomas H.), i. 413, 417.
 Gallinipper (The), i. 358.
 Gardiner (John B.), ii. 462.
 Gardner (Lord), ii. 66.
 Garfield (John M.), ii. 462.
 Garnock (Duncan), i. 207.
 Garrard (Jephtha), ii. 248, 359.
 Garver (John A.), i. 503.
 Gassendus, ii. 499.
 Gates (Gen.), i. 103.
 Gaul (Edward L.), ii. 249.
 Gauss (Karl F.), i. 405.
 Gay (Fisher), ii. 199, 205.
 Gay-Lussac, i. 221, 222, 455.
 Gaylord (Charles H.), ii. 252.
 Gaylord (Frank A.), i. 365.
 Gedney (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 379, 380, 395.
 Geer (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369, 403, 408.
 Geis (Silas W.), ii. 253.
 Geological Department (Peabody Museum), Paper on, by George Bird Grinnell, ii. 187-192.
 Geological History of the New Haven Region, by James D. Dana, ii. 1-14.
 George III., i. 290.
 Georgia (University of), i. 397, 412, 413.
 Gerhardt, ii. 398.
 Gérôme, ii. 162.
 Gerry (Elbridge), i. 397.
 Gersh Banker (The), ii. 303.
 Gesenius (Friedrich H. W.), ii. 38.
 Gettysburg, i. 15.
 Gibbs Cabinet, i. 119, 131, 193, 215, 217, 218, 472; ii. 183, 184, 185.
 Gibbs (George), i. 119, 193, 215, 216, 218; ii. 183, 184, 185.
 Gibbs (Mrs. George), ii. 185.
 Gibbs (Henry), ii. 37.
 Gibbs (Josiah W.), i. 128, 129, 130, 153, 188, 225; ii. 21, 22, 23, 25, 37, 40, 52, 165, 174, 176; inscription on monument, ii. 494; biographical sketch, by George E. Day, ii. 37-40.
 Gibbs (J. Willard), i. 335; ii. 40, 174, 508.
 Gibbs meteorite, ii. 185.
 Gibbs (Robert), ii. 37.
 Gibbs (Sir Henry), ii. 37.
 Gibson (Charter Oak Ball Club), ii. 367.
 Gibson (Hart), ii. 272.
 Gibson's Louisiana Brigade, ii. 268.
 Gibson (Randall Lee), i. 365; ii. 268, 269, 270, 272.
 Gibson (William), ii. 477.
 Giddings George W.), ii. 249.
 Gilbert (Charles C.), ii. 244.
 Gillett (Ezra H.), i. 418.
 Gillette (Francis), ii. 462.
 Gillette (Horace C.), ii. 253.

- Gilman (Daniel C.), i. 152, 185, 188, 352, 360, 383, 412, 503; ii. 112, 141, 197, 289, 307; biographical sketch of James L. Kingsley, i. 224-228.
- Gilman (William C.), ii. 255.
- Giorgione, ii. 143.
- Giotto, ii. 143.
- Glacier in Connecticut (the era of), ii. 8.
- Gladde's Brigade, ii. 271.
- Glastonbury (Town of), i. 101, 170, 300, 312, 392.
- Gleason (John B.), i. 360, 365.
- Glenney (Samuel C., Jr.), ii. 250.
- Gluck (Christoph W.), ii. 485.
- Glyuna (The), ii. 283, 284, 298, 299, 318, 356.
- Goddard, ii. 390.
- Goddard (John C.), ii. 478.
- Goffe (Gen.), i. 8.
- Gold (Job S.), ii. 477.
- Gold (Nathan), i. 368.
- Goldie (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372.
- Goldsmith (William G.), ii. 359.
- Goodell (Edwin B.), i. 504.
- Goodell (Jesse), ii. 209.
- Goodhue (Josiah), ii. 68.
- Goodman (Mary A.), i. 196; ii. 53, 493.
- Goodrich (Charles R., Class of 1849), i. 503.
- Goodrich (Charles R.), ii. 82.
- Goodrich (Chauncey), i. 331, 332, 333; ii. 80.
- Goodrich (Chauncey A.), i. 125, 128, 129, 130, 144, 153, 180, 188, 194, 195, 218, 250, 252, 270, 275, 277, 285, 294, 417; ii. 20-5, 42, 44, 45, 47-50, 52, 466, 475, 484, 504; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 294; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494.
- Goodrich (Elizur, of Durham), i. 47, 100, 180, 183, 416, 447, 453.
- Goodrich (Elizur), i. 47, 122, 154, 180, 183, 203, 209, 397, 447.
- Goodrich (Hezekiah), i. 318.
- Goodrich (William Henry), i. 418.
- Goodwin (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 378, 382, 384, 385.
- Goodwin (Wendell), ii. 362, 363.
- Goodyear (Charles), i. 401.
- Goodyear (Deputy Governor), offers a lot for the proposed college, A.D. 1647, i. 6, 377.
- Goodyear (Stephen), i. 203.
- Gordon (George A.), ii. 266, 271.
- Gordon (William W.), ii. 271.
- Goshen (Town of), i. 324.
- Gould (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398, 403, 404.
- Gould (A.), i. 360.
- Gould's Astronomical Journal, i. 421.
- Gould (Charles W.), ii. 300.
- Gould (Deputy Governor), i. 46.
- Gould (James), i. 122, 327, 399; ii. 90, 91.
- Gould (James Reeve), i. 475.
- Gould (James R.), ii. 250.
- Gould (William T.), ii. 462.
- Graduate Ball Club, ii. 437.
- Graduates' Hall, i. 381; description of, by William L. Kingsley, i. 488, 489.
- Grafton (Duke of), i. 59.
- Granger (Francis), i. 398.
- Granger (Gideon), i. 398.
- Grant (James H.), ii. 247.
- Grant (Joel), ii. 244.
- Grant (Robert E.), ii. 252.
- Grant (Roswell), ii. 206.
- Grant (Ulysses S.), i. 480; ii. 133, 231, 232.
- Grant (William G.), ii. 251.
- Graves (James T.), ii. 252.
- Gravesande, ii. 500.
- Gray, i. 445.
- Gray (Asa), ii. 131.
- Gray (Douglass), ii. 266.
- Gray (Ebenezer), ii. 198, 199, 206.
- Gray (James), ii. 266.
- Grayson (William J.), ii. 478.
- Greedy (William P.), i. 360.
- Greeley (Horace), ii. 257.
- Green (College), historical account of, by Henry White, i. 199-209; President Dwight attempts to make attractive, i. 118; Index to the Map of, i. 209.
- Green (David B.), ii. 246.
- Green (George W.), ii. 249.
- Green (Henry S.), i. 360.
- Greene (David), i. 418, 502.
- Greene (David B.), ii. 245.
- Greene (Francis C.), ii. 254.
- Greene (Gen.), i. 402; ii. 200.
- Greene (George W.), ii. 141.
- Greene (Jeremiah E.), ii. 246.
- Greene (Mrs.), i. 402.
- Greene (Richard H.), ii. 250.
- Greenfield Hill (Town of), i. 112, 115, 124.
- Greenough (John), ii. 360.
- Greenough (Mr.), i. 204.
- Greenwich (Town of), i. 284.
- Greenwood (Thomas), ii. 252.
- Gregg (Major-Gen.), ii. 213.
- Gregory (Dr.), i. 214.
- Gregory (Elijah), ii. 254.
- Gregory (John), i. 203.
- Gregory (Lewis), i. 360.
- Gregory (Pope XVI.), ii. 55.
- Gridiron (The), i. 349, 355.
- Gridley (Elnathan), i. 419.
- Griffin (Edward Dorr), i. 315, 417.
- Griffin (George), i. 475.
- Griffith (John J.), ii. 251.
- Grim (J. J.), ii. 372.
- Grimke (Thomas S.), i. 327, 339; ii. 472.
- Grinnell (Francis L.), ii. 447.
- Grinnell (George Bird), Paper on the Geological Department of the Peabody Museum, ii. 187-192.
- Grist (Franklin R.), i. 365.
- Griswold (Charles A.), ii. 246.
- Griswold (John), ii. 223, 247.
- Griswold (J. W.), ii. 299.
- Griswold (Roger), i. 398.
- Griswold (Wait R.), ii. 244.
- Gross (Charles H.), i. 502.
- Grosvenor (Thomas), ii. 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 206.
- Groton (Town of), i. 37, 184.
- Grout (Alfred), i. 360.
- Grove (Sir William R.), i. 406.
- Grover (Thomas W.), i. 360; ii. 452.
- Groves (La Fayette W.), ii. 272, 273.
- Grube (Franklin), ii. 246.
- Guardian (Addison's), i. 345.
- Guercino, ii. 152.
- Guido, ii. 152.
- Guild (Benjamin), i. 329.
- Guilford (Town of), i. 40, 42, 166, 168, 170, 185, 186.
- Guilford Point, ii. 277.
- Gulliver (Henry S.), i. 360, 502-4.
- Gulliver (Capt. Lemuel), i. 229, 344.
- Gulliver (William C.), i. 360, 365, 503; ii. 295.
- Gunn (George M.), ii. 300, 362, 447.
- Gurley (Ralph R.), i. 418.
- Gutenberg, ii. 162.
- Guthrie's Geography, ii. 498.
- Gymnasium (The first), A.D. 1826, i. 145, 209; Paper on the, by Dudley A. Sargent, ii. 458-9.
- H.
- Hachenberg (Caspar Louis), ii. 48.
- Haddam (Town of), i. 393.
- Hadley (Arthur T.), i. 502, 503.
- Hadley (Henry H.), i. 153, 502, 503; ii. 26, 40, 212, 255.
- Hadley (James), biographical sketch of, by William D. Whitney, i. 257-263; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 295; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494; i. 116, 149, 155, 225, 295, 483, 502; ii. 102, 172, 238, 462, 506.
- Haddock (Charles B.), i. 328.
- Haidee (The), ii. 356.
- Haight (David L.), ii. 249.
- Halcyon (The), ii. 280, 298, 312, 356, 359.
- Hale (Eben T.), ii. 250.
- Hale (James), i. 31.
- Hale (Nathan), i. 108, 188, 311, 312; ii. 199, 201, 202, 207.
- Hale (Philip), i. 503.
- Hale (Sir Matthew), i. 130; ii. 23.
- Halifax (Earl of), i. 79.
- Hall (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380.
- Hall (Gordon), i. 502.
- Hall (Henry L.), ii. 249.
- Hall (Job), i. 207.
- Hall (John M.), i. 503.
- Hall (Lovell), i. 360, 503.
- Hall (Nelson G.), ii. 254.
- Hall (Rev. Dr. John), ii. 27, 53.
- Hall (William C.), ii. 301, 363, 447, 453.
- Hall (William K.), ii. 248.
- Hall (W. P.), ii. 300.
- Hall (Willis), i. 328, 475, 477, 502.
- Hallam (Robert A.), i. 418.
- Halley (Edmund), i. 241, 420.
- Halley (Dr.), i. 37, 184.
- Halliok (Mr.), i. 445, 446.
- Halsey (Jacob S.), ii. 477.
- Halsted (William S.), ii. 446-7.
- Hamden (Town of), i. 207; ii. 4, 11.
- Hamilton (Boat Club), ii. 344, 346-8, 357.
- Hamilton (College), i. 345, 399, 412, 413, 417, 418, 481; ii. 55.
- Hamilton (Frank B.), ii. 249.
- Hamilton (James), ii. 359.
- Hamilton (Lieut.), ii. 232.
- Hamlin (Alanson), i. 327, 502.
- Hamlin (B. L.), i. 355, 481.
- Hamlin (Col.), i. 105.
- Hamlin (George S.), i. 360, 503.
- Hamlin (Jabez), ii. 207.
- Hamlin (Major), i. 443.
- Hammond's Algebra, ii. 498.
- Hammond (Charles), i. 360.
- Hammond (John H.), ii. 455.
- Hampden-Sidney College, i. 413.
- Hampton's Legion, ii. 273.
- Hancock (Gen.), ii. 133, 213.
- Hancock (George), ii. 269.
- Hancock (John), i. 207.
- Hand (Chauncey M.), ii. 245.
- Hand (Daniel), i. 197; ii. 52, 53.
- Handcock (Lady), i. 60.
- Händel (George F.), ii. 485.
- Hannahs (Diodate C.), ii. 224, 225, 248.
- Hanson (Christian), i. 208.
- Haradon (Amasa F.), ii. 250.
- Harbridge (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 406, 412.
- Harding (John A.), ii. 279.
- Harding (John S.), ii. 449, 450.
- Harding (John W.), i. 360, 503.
- Hare (Robert), i. 212, 455.
- Harland (Edward), ii. 246, 359.
- Harley (Robert, Earl of Oxford), i. 36.
- Harlow (William T.), ii. 245.
- Harmar (James L.), i. 503.
- Harmar (Josiah W.), ii. 247.
- Harrington (George D.), ii. 245, 279.
- Harriott (Alexis W.), ii. 308.
- Harris (Ira), ii. 224.
- Harris (Samuel), i. 153; ii. 26, 53, 57.
- Harris (Stephen), ii. 490.
- Harrison (Benjamin F.), ii. 253.
- Harrison (Burton N.), i. 360.
- Harrison (Henry B.), i. 159, 360, 502.
- Harrison (H. Lynde), ii. 253.
- Hart (James P.), ii. 462.
- Hart (John C.), i. 418.
- Hart (Josias), ii. 206.
- Hart (Levi), i. 416; ii. 209.
- Hart (Luther), i. 417.
- Hart (Rev. Mr.), i. 35, 39, 52, 53.
- Hart (Walter T.), ii. 301.
- Hartford (Town of), i. 7, 9, 19, 24, 39, 40-3, 45-8, 56, 95, 99, 163-9, 170-5, 179, 185, 195, 217, 242, 330, 331, 367, 394, 416, 425, 440, 446, 481; ii. 2, 3, 12, 43, 54, 62, 64, 75, 79, 85, 179, 221, 226, 302, 303, 366, 391, 394, 402, 403, 406, 412, 423, 426, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440.
- Hartford Amateur Ball Club, ii. 406, 412, 423, 432, 438.
- Hartford Ball Club, ii. 391-2, 394-7, 402, 403, 406, 412, 424, 436-8.

- Hartford, efforts to remove the college to, i. 39, 167, 168; public meeting in, to secure the college, i. 42; a "fitting house" to be built in, for the general court, as a compromise, i. 47.
- Hartford Grammar School, i. 254.
- Hartley (William), ii. 243.
- Hartshorn (Joseph W.), i. 360.
- Hartwell (Charles F.), ii. 252.
- Harvard College, contribution of the people of New Haven (A.D. 1643) for the support of, i. 5; continued for several years, i. 5; "cash gift" £40, by Gov. Eaton for the erection of buildings, i. 5; remonstrances of the friends of (A.D. 1647), against the establishment in New Haven of a second college in New England, i. 6; one in ten of the graduates (A.D. 1700) had come from New Haven, i. 10; the serious difficulties which had been experienced by, in obtaining a charter, raised doubts among the original founders of the college in New Haven, as to the expediency of applying to the Legislature of Connecticut for a charter, i. 21.
- Harvard University, i. 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 51, 57, 66, 165, 182, 205, 260, 265, 269, 293, 304, 324, 329, 356, 363, 366, 377, 396, 398, 399, 447, 448; ii. 15, 16, 37, 47, 55, 58, 66, 68, 77, 93, 122, 131, 136, 150, 161, 495, 499.
- Harvard Ball Club, ii. 371-440.
- Harvard (Boat Clubs and Races), ii. 281, 282, 287, 290, 293, 296, 303, 305-20, 323-39, 343-5, 347-8, 357-64.
- Harvard (Foot Ball), ii. 448-50.
- Harvard Law School, ii. 98, 100, 102, 103.
- Harvard (The), "Shell," ii. 218, 219, 281.
- Hasbrouck (A. Bruyn), ii. 462.
- Haskell (Dudley C.), ii. 255.
- Haskell (Henry M.), i. 503.
- Hassard (Robert G.), ii. 254.
- Hastings (George G.), ii. 245.
- Hastings (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 394, 397.
- Hastings (Scott), ii. 396.
- Hatch (Charles H.), ii. 248.
- Hatch (Class of 1879), ii. 449.
- Hatfield (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 374.
- Hatheway (Amos L.), i. 360.
- Hatlinger (Joseph J.), ii. 254.
- Hatsell (Henry), i. 203.
- Havens (Daniel W.), i. 360; ii. 462.
- Hawes (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Hawley (Charles), i. 327; ii. 477.
- Hawley (Charles D.), ii. 415.
- Hawley (David), i. 360.
- Hawley (James A.), ii. 244.
- Hawley (Zerah K.), ii. 244.
- Hayden (Edward W.), ii. 252.
- Hayden (William H.), ii. 245.
- Haydn (Joseph), ii. 485.
- Hayes (Charles G.), ii. 245.
- Hayes (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
- Hayes (Gurdon), i. 418.
- Haymakers' Club, ii. 381, 435, 437, 438.
- Hayner (Henry Z.), ii. 243, 477.
- Hayner (Herrick), ii. 248.
- Haynes (Gov.), i. 7.
- Hayward (James), i. 503.
- Hazard (Walter T.), ii. 382.
- Head (John F.), ii. 244.
- Heald (C. M.), ii. 297, 299.
- Heart (Alcis E.), i. 502.
- Heart (Jonathan), ii. 198, 206.
- Heaton, i. 41.
- Heaton (Edward), i. 503.
- Heaton (Elizabeth), i. 206.
- Heaton (James), i. 206, 207.
- Heath (William S.), ii. 247.
- Hebard (Daniel), ii. 249.
- Hebron (Town of), i. 62; ii. 491.
- Hedge (Thomas), i. 503; ii. 252.
- Hedges (Jeremiah), ii. 206.
- Heermance (Edgar L.), i. 187, 503.
- Heller (F. Kern), ii. 251.
- Hegner (Charles D.), i. 328.
- Hemenway (Daniel E.), ii. 251.
- Hemenway (E.), i. 360.
- Hemingway (Charles S.), ii. 362, 446.
- Hemingway (Jacob), the first student, i. 25.
- Henderson (William O.), ii. 447.
- Hennen (Alfred), ii. 462.
- Henry's Chemistry, i. 222.
- Henry (Joseph), i. 406, 455.
- Henry (Matthew), i. 37, 184.
- Hereboord, ii. 499.
- Hermann (A.), ii. 80.
- Herrick (Claudius), i. 502; ii. 41.
- Herrick (Edward C.), biographical sketch, by Noah Porter, i. 498-501; librarian, i. 187-188; treasurer, i. 194-195; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 295; i. 187, 190, 194, 225, 246, 295, 335, 380, 383, 427, 498, 499.
- Herschel (Sir John), i. 244, 248, 249.
- Hervey (James W.), ii. 249.
- Hessian fly, inquiries concerning, by E. C. Herrick, i. 499.
- Hewit (Nathaniel), i. 417.
- Hewitt (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414, 423.
- Hoar (Ebenezer R.), ii. 133.
- Hoadley (Loammi I.), ii. 462.
- Hoadly (George), i. 327, 502.
- Hobart College, i. 245.
- Hobart (John S.), i. 396.
- Hodes (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 393, 394.
- Hodges (Alpheus C.), i. 360.
- Hodges (Francis Louis), ii. 54.
- Hodges (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 384-5, 388, 389, 400, 401.
- Hodges (Willard), i. 503.
- Hogan (Isaac H.), i. 502.
- Hogeboom (Judge), ii. 122.
- Holbrook (Levi), i. 483, 502.
- Holbrook (Surgeon), ii. 229.
- Holcomb (Walter), ii. 301.
- Holden (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 433.
- Holden (Edward G.), i. 360; ii. 217.
- Holden (Stephen), ii. 247.
- Holdrege (George W.), ii. 361.
- Holdsworth (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 380, 424.
- Holland (Josiah G.), i. 328.
- Holland (William M.), i. 254, 327, 502.
- Holley (Horace), i. 417.
- Holliday (Frederick W. M.), ii. 264.
- Hollister (Gideon H.), i. 328, 360, 365.
- Hollister (Horace), i. 365, 503.
- Hollister (Philander H.), ii. 253.
- Holt (George C.), i. 360, 365.
- Holt (Henry), i. 187, 360, 365.
- Holt (John), i. 204.
- Holmes (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374.
- Holmes (Abiel), i. 271, 272, 416.
- Holmes (Gen.), ii. 262.
- Holmes (John Milton), i. 353, 360, 418, 483, 503.
- Holmes (Oliver Wendell), i. 283, 328; ii. 68.
- Holmes's Rhetoric, ii. 498.
- Holmes (Samuel), founds a Professorship of Hebrew, i. 196; ii. 51, 52.
- Holmes (Theodore J.), ii. 246.
- Holyoke (Mount), ii. 2, 3.
- Homans (John), ii. 359.
- Homer, i. 444, 445, 478; ii. 238, 497, 500.
- Honey (Frederic R.), ii. 144.
- Honeywell (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373.
- Honolulu ("Royal School" in), ii. 127.
- Hood (Gen.), ii. 264, 268.
- Hood (Louis), i. 504.
- Hook & Hastings, organ built by, ii. 486.
- Hooke (William), i. 6, 379; his lot selected as a site for the rector's house, i. 377, 378.
- Hooker (Asahel), i. 417.
- Hooker (Aurelia D.), ii. 27.
- Hooker (Charles), i. 156; ii. 71, 73, 76, 77, 78.
- Hooker (Daniel), first Tutor, i. 26.
- Hooker (Gen.), ii. 230.
- Hooker (John W.), i. 360.
- Hooker (Thomas, of Hartford), i. 26.
- Hooker (Thomas), i. 186; ii. 367-376.
- Hooker (Worthington), i. 156; ii. 73, 77, 78.
- Hooper (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 388, 389, 400, 401, 409, 410.
- Hope (Thomas), i. 214.
- Hopkins College, i. 9, 10, 17.
- Hopkins (Edward), bequest for a college in New Haven, i. 4, 7, 9, 10, 14.
- Hopkins Grammar School, i. 10, 203; ii. 41, 47, 56, 70, 102, 104, 174, 177, 214, 444, 445.
- Hopkins Grammar School (Hartford), i. 425.
- Hopkins (James), inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 490.
- Hopkins (Mark), ii. 201, 205.
- Hopkins (Samuel), i. 139, 407, 416, 418; ii. 24, 31.
- Hopkins (Samuel, of Class of 1749), ii. 209.
- Hoppin (James M.), biographical sketch of Augustus R. Street, ii. 146-148; Paper on the College in the Civil War, ii. 211-256; i. 153, 155; ii. 25, 26, 46, 58, 96.
- Hopson (John), i. 443.
- Horace, ii. 498, 505.
- Hornet (The), i. 358.
- Horsford (Prof.), ii. 122.
- Horton (Benjamin J.), ii. 245.
- Hosmer (Stephen T.), i. 398.
- Hotchkiss (Albert), ii. 385-411.
- Hotchkiss (Jacob), i. 209.
- Hotchkiss (John), i. 208, 209; ii. 204.
- Hotchkiss (Joshua), i. 209.
- Hotchkiss (of New Haven), i. 41.
- Hotchkiss (Samuel), i. 209.
- Hotchkiss (Sophia), i. 208.
- Hotchkiss (Susannah), i. 208.
- Hotchkiss (William H., of the Class of 1869), ii. 79.
- Hotchkiss (William H., of the Class of 1875), ii. 446, 447, 451.
- Hough (Henry W.), ii. 253.
- Houghton (William A.), i. 360, 365, 504.
- Hourigan (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
- House, ii. 366.
- House (William W.), ii. 250.
- Hovey (Sylvester), i. 502.
- Howard (Henry W. B.), ii. 378, 382.
- Howard (Hiram L.), ii. 247.
- Howard (Horatio N.), ii. 254.
- Howard (John), ii. 249.
- Howard (Oran R.), ii. 462.
- Howard (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
- Howe (Elmer P.), i. 360.
- Howe (Gen.), ii. 201.
- Howe (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 433.
- Howe (Hezekiah), i. 346, 498.
- Howe (John K.), ii. 300.
- Howe (Lord), i. 407.
- Howe (William H.), ii. 245.
- Howland (Henry E.), ii. 246.
- Hoyt (Gerald L.), ii. 382.
- Hoyt (Henry A.), ii. 254.
- Hoyt (Joseph G.), i. 360.
- Hickox (Volney), ii. 247.
- Hicks (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 380.
- Hicks (Loren L.), ii. 252.
- Higbee (William H.), ii. 250.
- Higgin (Mrs.), i. 197.
- Higgins (Anthony), ii. 250.
- Higgins (Thomas), ii. 252.
- Higginson (Charles), i. 5.
- Higham (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 413.
- Hill (Beach), ii. 252.
- Hill (Ebenzer J.), ii. 252.
- Hill (George C.), i. 360.
- Hill (Rev. Mr.), ii. 489.
- Hiller (Allen M.), ii. 252.

- Hillhouse (James) services to the college in the legislature of 1791 and 1792, i. 109; purchases of land on the College Square, i. 118, 205; treasurer, i. 191; i. 105, 109, 118, 188, 190-194, 215, 268, 311, 330, 380, 447, 458, 463, 468, 474, 485, 486, 491; ii. 64, 115, 203, 207, 489.
- Hillhouse (James A.), i. 327; ii. 481.
- Hillhouse (Mrs. James A.), i. 158; ii. 197.
- Hillhouse (James, of the Class of 1875), i. 503.
- Hillhouse (Mary L.), i. 194.
- Hillhouse Professorship of Greek, i. 428.
- Hillhouse (William), i. 186; ii. 111.
- Hills (Charter Oak Ball Club), ii. 367.
- Hills (Thomas M.), ii. 254.
- Hillyer (Andrew), ii. 199, 207.
- Hillyer (Asa), i. 416.
- Hillyer (Curtis J.), i. 365.
- Hillyer (William S.), ii. 255.
- Hinckley (Edward S.), ii. 248.
- Hinckley (Henry R.), ii. 248.
- Hincks (Edward Y.), i. 360, 503.
- Hincks (John H.), i. 360, 503, 504.
- Hine (Charles D.), i. 360, 503.
- Hine (Elmore C.), ii. 254.
- Hinman, i. 445.
- Hinman (William L.), ii. 359.
- Hitchcock, i. 41.
- Hitchcock (Daniel), ii. 199-202, 205.
- Hitchcock (E.), ii. 71.
- Hitchcock (Elizur), ii. 246.
- Hitchcock (Henry), i. 503; ii. 241, 245.
- Hitchcock (Henry L.), i. 418.
- Hitchcock (John), i. 441.
- Hitchcock (Peter), i. 399.
- Hitchcock (Samuel), i. 5.
- Hitchcock (Samuel J.), i. 131, 144, 155, 327, 502; ii. 91-93, 98, 467.
- Hite (Wallace W.), ii. 308.
- Hooker (Daniel), first tutor, i. 26.
- Hubbard (Bela), i. 333.
- Hubbard (C. Eustis), ii. 250.
- Hubbard (Charles L.), ii. 452.
- Hubbard Farm (The), ii. 11.
- Hubbard (John), i. 446.
- Hubbard (Capt. John), i. 441, 446.
- Hubbard (Col. John), i. 176.
- Hubbard (John M.), ii. 477.
- Hubbard (Joseph S.), i. 245; ii. 244.
- Hubbard (Leverett), i. 393; ii. 67.
- Hubbard (Oliver P.), ii. 462.
- Hubbard (Robert), ii. 254.
- Hubbard (Richard D.), i. 360; ii. 181.
- Hubbard (Stephen G.), i. 156; ii. 78, 84.
- Hubbard (Thomas), ii. 74, 76.
- Hubbard (Van Buren), ii. 247.
- Hubbell (Charter Oak Ball Club), ii. 367.
- Hubbell (William S.), ii. 248.
- Hudson (Capt.), i. 423.
- Hudson (Dr.), ii. 370, 371.
- Hudson (William M.), ii. 246, 311.
- Huggins (Edward C.), ii. 249.
- Hughes (Augustus D.), ii. 273.
- Hughes (Thomas), ii. 347.
- Hull (Lewis K.), ii. 150.
- Hull (William), i. 397; ii. 199, 201-203, 207.
- Humboldt, i. 219, 241.
- Humphrey (Charles E.), ii. 447.
- Humphrey (Heman), i. 327.
- Humphreys (David), i. 95, 96, 108, 315, 316, 401, 407; ii. 201, 203, 204, 207, 501.
- Humphreys (Hector), i. 502.
- Humphreys (Mr.), i. 445.
- Humphreysville (Town of), i. 408.
- Hunt (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 374.
- Hunt (T. Sterry), ii. 82.
- Hunter (Gen.), ii. 232.
- Hunter (James), i. 204.
- Huntington (Town of), i. 183.
- Huntington (Benjamin), i. 458.
- Huntington (Cyrus), ii. 244.
- Huntington (Dan.), i. 417.
- Huntington (Daniel), ii. 142.
- Huntington (David L.), ii. 247.
- Huntington (Ebenezer), i. 99, 100, 108; ii. 199, 200, 203, 204, 208.
- Huntington (Enoch), i. 183, 453, 459.
- Huntington (Gov. Enoch), i. 398.
- Huntington (Frederic D.), i. 328.
- Huntington (Henry S.), i. 360.
- Huntington (Jabez), i. 442.
- Huntington (John M.), ii. 244.
- Huntington (Joshua), i. 417.
- Huntington (Samuel), i. 180.
- Huntington (Samuel, of Class of 1863), ii. 290.
- Huntington (Samuel H.), ii. 464.
- Hurd (Charles H.), ii. 359.
- Hurd (Leet), i. 26, 27.
- Hurlbut, i. 475.
- Hurlbut (Joseph), ii. 243, 462.
- Hurlbut (William H.), ii. 249.
- Hurlbutt (Lewis R.), i. 502.
- Huron (The), ii. 312.
- Huse (Brown University Ball Club), ii. 423, 427.
- Hutchins, ii. 449.
- Hutchins's History of the County of Dorset, i. 187.
- Hutchins (Charles J.), ii. 245.
- Hutchinson (Edwin), ii. 255.
- Hutchison (Francis), i. 81.
- Hutchison (William F.), ii. 433, 434, 456.
- Hutton (Charles), i. 255.
- Huxham (Dr.), ii. 68.
- Huxley (Prof.), ii. 192.
- Hyde (Alvan P.), ii. 279.
- Hyde (Frank E.), ii. 301, 364.
- Hyde (Harvey), ii. 244.
- Hyde (James N.), ii. 250.
- Hyde (James T.), i. 502, 503.
- Hyde (Joel W.), ii. 254.
- Hyde (Simeon T.), ii. 247.
- Hyde (William W.), i. 360.
- I.
- Ilium (The), i. 350.
- Illinois College, i. 254, 412, 413, 414.
- Imboden (Gen.), ii. 226.
- Independent (The), ii. 55.
- Ingersoll (Charles R.), i. 7, 204; ii. 478.
- Ingersoll (Daniel W.), ii. 252.
- Ingersoll (Henry H.), ii. 251.
- Ingersoll (Jared, Class of 1742), i. 90, 395.
- Ingersoll (Jared, Class of 1766), i. 396.
- Ingersoll (Jonathan), i. 204.
- Ingersoll (Ralph I.), ii. 462.
- Ingersoll (William F.), ii. 248.
- Ingres (Jean T. A.), ii. 162.
- Innis (William R.), ii. 456.
- Instruction in Yale College, Paper by T. D. Woolsey, ii. 495-502; Paper by Noah Porter, ii. 503-508.
- Inventors and Promoters of Important Public Interests, Paper by Benjamin Silliman, i. 401-410.
- Iowa University, i. 413; ii. 98.
- Iris (The), ii. 275, 279, 312, 313, 314, 356, 359.
- Irving (George W.), ii. 363.
- Irwin (Lewis W.), ii. 446, 447.
- Isham (Nelson), ii. 253.
- Ives (Charles L.), i. 156; ii. 77, 78.
- Ives (Chauncy B.), i. 383.
- Ives (Eli), i. 121, 156, 215, 216, 327, 334, 394; ii. 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 78.
- Ives (George W.), ii. 485.
- Ives (Henry), ii. 433, 434, 450, 456.
- Ives (H. Brayton), ii. 250, 360.
- Ives (Levi), ii. 70.
- Ives (Wilbur), ii. 251.
- Ivy (Planting of the), i. 363, 364.
- J.
- Jack (Thomas M.), ii. 270, 271.
- Jackson (Andrew), ii. 160.
- Jackson (Henry R.), i. 360.
- Jackson (Joseph C.), i. 503; ii. 247.
- Jackson (Stonewall), ii. 263.
- Jackson's Corps, ii. 229.
- Jacob (Stephen), i. 397.
- Jacobs (Martin R.), ii. 363, 564.
- Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, ii. 162.
- James I., i. 21.
- James II., i. 9.
- James (George W.), ii. 313.
- James (Horace), ii. 244.
- James (Montgomery), ii. 363.
- James (Mr.), i. 60.
- James (Walter B.), ii. 280, 281, 456.
- James (William K.), ii. 301.
- Jameson's Rhetoric, ii. 48.
- Jarves Collection, ii. 143.
- Jarves (James Jackson), i. 157; ii. 143.
- Jay (John), ii. 152.
- Jefferson (Thomas), i. 397; ii. 151.
- Jefferson Medical College, i. 394; ii. 88.
- Jelley (Charles S.), ii. 300.
- Jenkins (Horatio, Jr.), ii. 250.
- Jenks (Almet F.), i. 360.
- Jenks (Tudor S.), i. 360.
- Jessup (Hunting C.), ii. 252.
- Jessup (Samuel), ii. 249.
- Jessup (William H.), ii. 245.
- Jewell (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Jewell (Marshall), i. 159, 182; ii. 96, 365, 366.
- Jewell (Pliny, Jr.), ii. 185.
- Jewett (John), ii. 457.
- Jewett (Pliny A.), i. 156; ii. 77, 78, 254.
- Jillson (Benjamin C.), ii. 255.
- Jocelyn (Nathaniel), ii. 72, 73.
- Johnes (Edward R.), i. 365.
- Johns Hopkins University, i. 224, 352, 412; ii. 134.
- Johns (Thomas Harmer), i. 195.
- Johnson, i. 312; ii. 500.
- Johnson (Charles A.), i. 365.
- Johnson (Charles F.), ii. 359.
- Johnson (Edwin), i. 365.
- Johnson (Eliza), ii. 270.
- Johnson (George A.), i. 360, 503.
- Johnson (George W.), ii. 270.
- Johnson (Henry L.), ii. 249, 360.
- Johnson (Judge), i. 403.
- Johnson (Nathan), i. 327.
- Johnson (Robert), ii. 354.
- Johnson (Robert P.), ii. 245.
- Johnson (Samuel), i. 41, 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 61, 170, 173, 368, 388, 412; ii. 499.
- Johnson (Samuel, Class of 1850), i. 503.
- Johnson (Samuel W.), i. 151; ii. 83, 109, 110, 112, 128, 166, 167.
- Johnson (Sidney L.), i. 502.
- Johnson (Stephen), ii. 209.
- Johnson (William), i. 327, 399.
- Johnson (William, Class of 1878), ii. 449.
- Johnson (William Samuel), i. 90, 396.
- Johnson's Cyclopædia, i. 407.
- Johnston (Albert Sidney), ii. 267, 269, 270.
- Johnston (Alexander), i. 365, 477.
- Johnston (Colles), ii. 448, 453.
- Johnston (Frank), i. 365.
- Johnston (Gen.), ii. 264.
- Johnston (Henrietta Preston), ii. 267.
- Johnston (Henry P.), Paper on Yale in the Revolution of 1776, ii. 198-210; ii. 250.
- Johnston (John Harris), ii. 269.
- Johnston (Joseph E.), ii. 269, 271.
- Johnston (Josiah S., of Louisiana), ii. 269.
- Johnston (Josiah Stoddard), ii. 269, 270; Paper on the Confederate Graduates of Yale, ii. 257-273.
- Johnston (Prof.), ii. 119.
- Johnston (William Curtis), i. 360; ii. 212, 249.
- Johnston (William Preston), i. 503; ii. 267.
- Jones, ii. 239, 276.
- Jones (A. F.), ii. 302.
- Jones (Dwight A.), ii. 391, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411.
- Jones (Elisha C.), i. 418.
- Jones (Frank J.), ii. 248.
- Jones (George), i. 502; ii. 243.
- Jones (George I.), ii. 362.
- Jones (Joel), i. 502.
- Jones (John A. W.), ii. 246.

- Jones (John D.), ii. 253.
 Jones (Luther M.), i. 360, 503.
 Jones (Owen), i. 186.
 Jones (Samuel), i. 399.
 Jones (Walter F.), ii. 250.
 Joslyn (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
 Journal of Science (American), i. 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 224, 230, 237, 238, 239, 240, 246, 255, 334, 403, 405, 408, 409, 426, 427, 431; ii. 39, 71, 75, 77, 81, 82, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 136, 137, 175, 225.
 Jubilee (Thanksgiving), ii. 461, 476.
 Judd (Sylvester), i. 418.
 Judd (William), ii. 206.
 Judges' Cave, ii. 4, 10.
 Judson (Adoniram), ii. 218.
 Judson (David), ii. 208.
 Judson (Dr.), i. 280.
 Judson (Ephraim), ii. 210.
 Judson (Frederic N.), i. 502.
 Judson (William), i. 206.
 Junior Exhibition Prize, a list of those who have received the, i. 504.
 Jussieu, ii. 67.
- K.
- Kalfus (Addie E.), ii. 262.
 Kalfus (Jacob), ii. 262.
 Kalfus (Southern K.), ii. 262.
 Kaufman (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 415, 424.
 Kaulbach, i. 495.
 Kean (Julian H.), ii. 407, 411.
 Keast & Collins, ii. 287, 288, 348.
 Keator (Bruce S.), ii. 301, 302, 305, 364.
 Keckermann, ii. 499.
 Keep (John R.), i. 413.
 Kelly, ii. 446.
 Kelly (John), ii. 375.
 Kelly (Officer), ii. 445.
 Kelly (W.), ii. 300.
 Kellogg, i. 445.
 Kellogg (Chauncey S.), i. 360.
 Kellogg (David H.), ii. 301, 305, 363, 454, 455.
 Kellogg (Ebenezer), i. 502.
 Kellogg (Martin), i. 502.
 Kellogg (Stephen W.), i. 503.
 Kelsey (Clarence H.), i. 360, 502.
 Kemp, i. 406.
 Kendal (Samuel), i. 324.
 Kenilworth (now Clinton), first instruction in the college given at, i. 25; monument erected in, A.D. 1868, i. 27.
 Kenilworth, *see* Killingworth and Clinton (the transformations of its name), i. 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 52, 163, 165, 166, 167, 297, 366, 460.
 Kennedy (Julian), ii. 301, 303, 305, 346, 358, 363.
 Kennedy (Thomas), i. 360; ii. 279.
 Kennet (Dr.), i. 37.
 Kenney & Phelps, ii. 294.
 Kent (Albert E.), ii. 359.
 Kent Club, ii. 97.
 Kent (Foundation), ii. 102.
 Kent (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 400, 401, 409, 410.
 Kent (James), i. 91, 313, 327, 382, 398; ii. 17, 91.
 Kentucky Yeoman, ii. 269.
 Kenyon College, i. 412, 413; ii. 182.
 Kepler, ii. 499.
 Ker (William H.), ii. 360.
 Kernochan (Joseph F.), i. 360.
 Key (Thomas M.), ii. 244.
 Keyes (Edward L.), ii. 251.
 Keyes (Gen.), ii. 224.
 Keystone Club, ii. 438.
 Killingly (Town of), i. 22, 193.
 Killingworth (Town of), i. 17, 52, 185, 393.
 Kilpatrick's Division, ii. 130.
 Kimball (Arthur R.), i. 360, 504.
 Kimball (John E.), i. 360.
 Kimball (Thomas D.), ii. 251.
 Kimball (William A.), ii. 252.
 Kimberly (Dennis), i. 206.
 Kimberly (Martha), i. 206.
 King (Columbia Foot Ball Club), ii. 446, 447.
 King (C. W.), ii. 169.
 King (Henry L. P.), ii. 267.
 King (Preston), ii. 450.
 King (T. Butler), ii. 267.
 King (William S.), ii. 244.
 King's College, i. 54, 412, 499.
 Kingsbury, i. 445.
 Kingsbury (C. D.), i. 437.
 Kingsbury (E. Leavenworth), i. 437.
 Kingsbury (Frederick J.), Paper on South Middle, i. 441-450; i. 354, 365.
 Kingsbury (John), ii. 209.
 Kingsbury (Sarah L.), i. 437.
 Kingsley (Charles), i. 225.
 Kingsley (George T.), ii. 177.
 Kingsley (Henry), i. 225.
 Kingsley (Henry C.), Paper on the Treasury, i. 190-98.
 Kingsley (Henry C.), i. 190, 337, 380; ii. 177, 289, 307, 478.
 Kingsley (James L.), biographical sketch of, by Daniel C. Gilman, i. 224-228; appointed professor, i. 117; formed Chi Delta Theta Society, i. 130, 131; instructs in Hebrew in the Theological Department, i. 128; ii. 21; purchase of books in Europe for the library, i. 187, 188; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 293; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494; i. vii., 92, 95, 107, 109, 111, 115, 117, 118, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 141, 144, 145, 149, 164, 165, 186, 214, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 232, 275, 293, 336, 355, 381, 383, 407, 467, 503; ii. 16, 17, 20, 21, 39, 177, 482, 494, 496, 500.
 Kingsley (William L.), Historical Sketch of the College, i. 1-162; Paper on Battell Chapel, i. 287-296; Paper on the Athenæum, i. 451, 452; Paper on the President's House, i. 463, 464; Paper on the Lyceum, i. 465-467; Paper on the Philosophical Building, i. 472, 473; Paper on the Chapel of 1824, i. 485-487; Paper on Graduates Hall, i. 488, 489; biographical notice of Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, ii. 47-50; biographical notice of Joseph E. Sheffield, ii. 114, 115; Paper on the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, ii. 163-168.
 Kingston (Earl of), i. 13.
 Kinne (William), i. 431.
 Kinney (Herbert E.), i. 502.
 Kinney (John C.), ii. 250.
 Kip (William I.), i. 461, 470.
 Kirby (Thomas B.), ii. 250.
 Kirchwey (George W.), i. 504.
 Kirtland (Jared P.), i. 394; ii. 65, 71.
 Kitchel (Cornelius L.), ii. 250.
 Kittredge, i. 483.
 Kittredge (William T.), ii. 247.
 Knapp (Joshua), ii. 207.
 Knapp (Obadiah M.), ii. 252.
 Kneeland (Henry), ii. 114.
 Knevals (S. M.), ii. 366, 369, 374.
 Knickerbocker Club, ii. 393, 436.
 Knight (George H.), ii. 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413.
 Knight (Isaac), ii. 206.
 Knight (Jonathan), i. 121, 144, 156, 215, 394, 502; ii. 64, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78.
 Knolly, ii. 356.
 Knowdell (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 415.
 Knowlton, ii. 198, 201.
 Koch, i. 262.
 Kurtz (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 423.
 Kutz (Henry C.), ii. 245.
 Kyle, ii. 288.
- L.
- Laboratory, i. 107, 209, 213, 453-456.
 La Fayette (Gen.), i. 477; ii. 471.
 Lagrange, i. 255.
 Lake (Thomas), i. 203.
 Lamb (Benjamin B.), ii. 433, 449, 450, 456.
 Lampson (George), ii. 359.
 Lampson (William), i. 360.
 Landon, i. 446.
 Lane (Job), inscription on monument, ii. 491.
 Lane Seminary, ii. 26.
 Langdon (John), i. 502.
 Lange's Series of Commentaries, i. 438; ii. 56.
 Langworthy (Isaac P.), i. 360.
 Lansing (Dirck C.), i. 417.
 Larkin (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 424.
 Larned (Sylvester), ii. 244.
 Larned (William A.), i. 120, 144, 225, 296; ii. 482, 504, 506; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 295; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 499.
 Larned (Mrs. William A.), i. 186; ii. 485, 486, 507; other gifts, i. 195; memorial inscription in Battell Chapel, i. 296.
 Larned scholarships, ii. 508.
 Latham (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 407, 409, 410, 423, 426, 427, 433.
 Lathrop (David), i. 192, 458.
 Lathrop (De Witt C.), ii. 254.
 Lathrop (Gardiner), i. 502.
 Lathrop (John), i. 312.
 Lathrop (John H.), i. 412, 502.
 Lathrop (Joseph), i. 416.
 Lathrop (Joshua), i. 192.
 Latimer (C. Clinton), ii. 254.
 Laud (William), i. 2.
 Laughlin (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 396, 399, 404, 405, 415, 424.
 Lavoisier, i. 211.
 Law Department, i. 131, 155; Paper on the, by Francis Wayland, ii. 90-99.
 Law (Gov.), i. 73.
 Law, Elizur Goodrich appointed professor of, A.D. 1801, i. 122.
 Law (Richard), i. 396.
 Lawrence (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 388.
 Lawrence Scientific School, ii. 136.
 Laws (College), collected and published by Pres. Clap, i. 66, 204; revised by President Dwight, i. 119.
 Lawton (John W.), ii. 254.
 Lawyers among Yale Graduates: Paper by Simeon E. Baldwin, i. 395-400.
 Learned (Bela P.), ii. 247.
 Learned (Dwight W.), i. 502.
 Learned (William L.), i. 502; ii. 485.
 Leary (Dennis), ii. 333.
 Leavenworth (Elias W.), i. 345.
 Leavenworth (Jesse), ii. 199, 205.
 Leavenworth (Mark), i. 416.
 Leavenworth (Melius C.), ii. 71, 253.
 Leavenworth (Nathan), ii. 209.
 Leavitt (Joshua), i. 417, 462.
 Lebanon, i. 431; ii. 149, 150.
 Leclerc (of Amsterdam), ii. 499.
 Lederer (Baron de), ii. 82, 184.
 Lee, i. 445.
 Lee (Ezra), i. 407.
 Lee (Frank M.), ii. 238.
 Lee (Gen.), ii. 263, 264.
 Lee (J. Hamilton), ii. 254.
 Lee (Luther Maxwell), ii. 272.
 Lee (Samuel H.), i. 360, 503.
 Lee (William H.), ii. 300, 361, 362.
 Leeds (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 400, 401, 409, 410, 423, 426, 427.
 Leete (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
 Leffingwell (Caroline Mary), ii. 146.
 Leffingwell (Edward H.), ii. 462.
 Leffingwell (William), ii. 144, 148.
 Legate (Burton J.), ii. 363, 364.
 L'Hommiedieu (Ezra), i. 396.
 Leidy (Joseph), ii. 195.
 Lemly (Tobias L.), ii. 478.
 Le Moyne (William M.), ii. 363.

- Lent (John A.), i. 360.
 Leonard (Charles H.), ii. 252.
 Leonard (Frederick B.), i. 475, 477.
 Lepsius (Karl R.), i. 186.
 Leslie (Charles R.), ii. 159.
 Leslie (Gov.), ii. 270.
 Leverett (William), i. 365.
 Leverrier, i. 244.
 Lewis (Addin), i. 186.
 Lewis (Asahel H.), i. 365.
 Lewis (Charles H.), ii. 250.
 Lewis (Charlton T.), i. 360, 365, 503.
 Lewis (Edward H.), ii. 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376.
 Lewis (Edwin A.), ii. 376.
 Lewis (George H.), i. 503; ii. 252.
 Lewis (Isaac), i. 284; ii. 210.
 Lewis (Isaac, Class of 1794), i. 417.
 Lewis (James), i. 475.
 Lewis (John), i. 360; ii. 253.
 Lewis (William B.), ii. 251.
 Lexington Intelligencer, ii. 273.
 Leybourn's Repository, i. 230.
 Liberty Club (The), ii. 368, 371, 373, 434, 435.
 Library, Paper on, by Addison Van Name, i. 184-189, first donation of books at Branford, i. 20, 184; removed from Kenilworth to Saybrook, i. 31; Lieut. Buckingham detains at Saybrook, i. 49, 50, 185; first catalogue made by Pres. Clap, i. 66, 185; room provided in the first college building in New Haven, i. 45; removed to the chapel (Athenæum), i. 451; removed to the Lyceum, i. 466; removed to the Chapel of 1824, i. 487; a library building erected A.D. 1844, i. 143, 209; Edward C. Herrick becomes librarian, i. 499.
 Libraries of the literary societies, i. 188, 189, 320, 321.
 Liebig (Prof.), i. 219; ii. 122, 129.
 Lincoln (Abraham), ii. 55, 123, 230, 414.
 Lincoln (Thomas O.), i. 418.
 Lindsley (Charles A.), i. 156; ii. 78, 85.
 Lines, i. 41.
 Lines (Edwin S.), i. 365.
 Lines (Jairus F.), ii. 254.
 Linn (William A.), i. 360, 365; ii. 367.
 Linnæus, i. 218; ii. 67.
 Linonian Society, the circumstances which led to its formation, i. 78, 79; resuscitation of, i. 323; i. 188, 189, 384, 452, 488; ii. 461.
 Linsley (Thomas H.), ii. 454, 455.
 Linsly (Jared), gift to the library, i. 186, 196; gift to the Archæological Department, ii. 196.
 Linsly (Noah), gift to the library, i. 186, 193, 196.
 Litchfield (Town of), i. 179, 192, 334, 393, 416, 443; ii. 90, 91, 223.
 Litchfield (South Farms, Town of), i. 234.
 Litchfield Law School, i. 399; ii. 90, 91, 259.
 Literary Cabinet, i. 339, 340.
 Little (A. R.), i. 502, 503.
 Little (Col.), ii. 200.
 Little Gentleman (The), i. 349.
 Live Oak Club (The), ii. 438.
 Livermore (Charles F.), ii. 359.
 Livingston (Edmund P.), ii. 301, 302, 305, 456.
 Livingston (Herman), ii. 301, 305, 363, 364, 457.
 Livingston (John H.), i. 416.
 Livingston (Philip), i. 80, 192, 395.
 Livingston (Walter), ii. 462, 477.
 Livingston (William), i. 395.
 Lloyd (John N.), ii. 466.
 Lloyd (William J.), ii. 362.
 Locke (John), i. 387, 388, 389; ii. 498.
 Lockwood (F. St. John), ii. 280.
 Lockwood (James), elected President A.D. 1766, i. 94.
 Lockwood (James, Class of 1766), ii. 206.
 Lockwood (Samuel), gift of philosophical apparatus, i. 110, 185, 192, 193.
 Lombard (James K.), i. 328.
 London (Bishop of), i. 60.
 London (The), ii. 304.
 Longstreet (Augustin B.), i. 412; ii. 257, 259.
 Longstreet (James), ii. 259.
 Loomis (Elias), Biographical sketch of the life of Anthony D. Stanley, i. 254-256; Paper on the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, i. 329-337; i. 149, 241, 245, 335, 337, 420-422; ii. 197-504.
 Loomis (Francis E.), i. 335.
 Lord (Benjamin), i. 415.
 Lord (Daniel), i. 328, 340, 502.
 Lord (George DeF.), i. 502; ii. 246.
 Lord (Lynde), i. 324.
 Lorelei (The), ii. 281, 298.
 Loring (Alden P.), ii. 355, 361.
 Lossing (Benson J.), ii. 239.
 Loudoun (Earl of), i. 87.
 Louis XIV., i. 36, 111.
 Louisville University, ii. 81, 106.
 Lounsbury (Thomas R.), Paper on Sheffield Scientific School, ii. 105-113; i. 360, 503; ii. 97, 112, 132, 167, 248.
 Loveridge (Romulus C.), ii. 252.
 Lovett (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
 Lowell Club, ii. 370, 377, 434, 435.
 Lowell (J. A.), ii. 373.
 Lowell (James Russell), ii. 242.
 Lowrie (W.), ii. 170.
 Lowry (Romeo), ii. 156.
 Lowry (William), ii. 265.
 Lowth's English Grammar, ii. 498.
 Luff (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 403, 407.
 Lumpkin (E. H.), ii. 271.
 Lusk (William T.), ii. 249.
 Luxembourg, i. 15.
 Lyceum, i. 118, 209, 363; Paper on, by William L. Kingsley, i. 465-467.
 Lyell (Sir Charles), i. 219.
 Lyman (of Northampton), ii. 490.
 Lyman (Aaron), ii. 491.
 Lyman (Charles N.), ii. 248.
 Lyman (Chester S.), i. 152, 337, 351, 352, 360, 481; ii. 109, 112-127, 197; biographical sketch of the life of Denison Olmsted, i. 232-249.
 Lyman (Daniel), ii. 207.
 Lyman (Elisha S.), ii. 308.
 Lyman (Ephraim), ii. 477.
 Lyman (Francis O.), ii. 355, 362.
 Lyman (Hart), i. 360.
 Lyman (Joseph), i. 268, 416.
 Lyman (Phineas), i. 86.
 Lyme (Town of), 40, 41, 166, 168.
 Lynde (Charles J.), i. 360.
 Lynde (Nathaniel), i. 25, 29, 33, 190.
 Lynde (William P.), i. 365.
 Lyon (Alexander McD.), i. 503; ii. 247.
 Lyon (Irving A.), ii. 305.
 Lyon (Isaac S.), ii. 250.
 Lyon (Ransom P.), ii. 254.
 Lyons (Mr.), i. 445.
 Lysias, i. 259.
- M.
- Macaulay (Lord), i. 130, 403; ii. 23.
 Macy (William A.), i. 195, 418, 419; ii. 23.
 Madison Ball Club, ii. 402, 436.
 Madison (James), i. 398.
 Madvig, i. 425.
 Magazines (College), i. 338-360.
 Magill (William A.), ii. 248.
 Mallory (Garrick), ii. 245.
 Malone (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 376, 380.
 Malta (The), ii. 304.
 Maltby (A. H.), i. 346.
 Maltby (G. W.), ii. 4.
 Maltzberger (Harrison), ii. 250.
 Manchester (Town of), ii. 127.
 Mann (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 396, 399, 405, 415.
 Manning (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
 Manning (Henry S.), ii. 255.
 Manross (Newton S.), ii. 225, 226, 245.
 Mansfield, i. 41.
 Mansfield Ball Club, ii. 378, 379, 381, 383, 435, 436.
 Mansfield (Howard), i. 503.
 Mansfield (Joseph), i. 203.
 Mansfield (Richard), i. 203.
 Mansfield (Smith), ii. 382.
 Mansfield (Town of), i. 115, 193.
 Mansi, i. 187.
 Mantell (Dr.), i. 218, 219.
 Map of New Haven, abbreviations explained, ii. 4.
 Maples (William S.), i. 360.
 March (Daniel), i. 328.
 Marcy (Virgil, M.D.), ii. 275.
 Maretzek (Max), ii. 484.
 Maria Theresa (Empress), i. 76.
 Marietta College, i. 413.
 Marignae, i. 219.
 Marking (system of), ii. 505.
 Marks (Constant R.), ii. 252.
 Marlborough (Duke of), i. 29, 35.
 Marquand Chapel, i. 153, 197, 209; ii. 52.
 Marquand (Frederick), i. 153, 197; ii. 26, 52.
 Marquand (Hetty Perry), ii. 52.
 Marsh, i. 446.
 Marsh (Ebenezer Grant), instructor in Hebrew, A.D. 1798, i. 115; ii. 496.
 Marsh (John T.), ii. 245.
 Marsh (O. C.), i. 152; ii. 112, 168, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 508; Paper on the Peabody Museum, ii. 178-181.
 Marsh (Silas), i. 267.
 Marshalism, ii. 475.
 Marshall (Class), ii. 474, 475, 478.
 Marshall (Henry G.), ii. 249.
 Marshall (James), ii. 247.
 Marshall (John), ii. 398.
 Marshall (John E.), ii. 250.
 Marshall (John P.), ii. 275.
 Martin (Benjamin F.), i. 360; biographical sketch of Nathaniel W. Taylor, ii. 28-36.
 Martin (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 380.
 Martin (John L.), ii. 260.
 Martin (Newell), ii. 300.
 Martin (Pascal), ii. 300.
 Martin (William W.), i. 502.
 Martin's Philosophic Grammar and Philosophy, i. 444, 445; ii. 498, 500.
 Marvin (Elihu), ii. 207.
 Marvin (Joseph H.), i. 360, 503.
 Maryland, University of, ii. 66, 69-97.
 Masham (Mrs.), i. 36.
 Mason (Alfred B.), i. 360.
 Mason (Ebenezer Porter), i. viii., 231, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249.
 Mason (Edward G.), i. 503.
 Mason (Henry B.), i. 365, 503.
 Mason (Jeremiah), i. 399; ii. 500.
 Mason (Lowell), Musical Library, ii. 26, 53, 481, 488; Singing Club, ii. 488.
 Mason (Miss), i. 243.
 Mason (Stephen), i. 246.
 Mason (William), ii. 488.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, ii. 331, 332, 345.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ii. 112.
 Massey (E. G.), ii. 442.
 Mathematical Monthly, i. 426.
 Mather (Cotton), proposes a plan for the college which is rejected, i. 16, 23, 32, 166, 388.
 Mather (Increase), i. 166.
 Mather (Moses), ii. 209.
 Mather (Mr.), i. 35.
 Mather (Mr., of East Hartford), i. 213.
 Mather (Richard), i. 166.
 Mather (Samuel), sketch of the life of, i. 19; i. 40, 163, 166, 168, 171, 172, 174, 393.

- Mather (Samuel), of Northampton, Class of 1726, i. 393.
 Mather (Timothy), i. 166.
 Mather (William H.), ii. 248.
 Mathews (Albert), i. 360; ii. 462.
 Matteson (Fredric W.), ii. 251.
 Matthews (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 389, 399.
 Matthewson (Arthur), ii. 79, 248.
 Matthiæ, ii. 48.
 Maurice (Benjamin), ii. 454.
 Maxon (Frank), ii. 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418.
 Maxwell (Cortes), ii. 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 447, 451, 452, 453, 454.
 Maxwell (William), i. 327.
 Mayflower (The), i. 2.
 Mayres (Mr.), i. 203, 206.
 McBirney (Hugo J.), ii. 447, 448.
 McBride (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 376, 395.
 McBurney (Charles H.), ii. 319, 361.
 McCall (Salmon), i. 360.
 McClellan (Gen.), ii. 133, 263.
 McClellan (George), i. 394.
 McClellan (Samuel), i. 394.
 McClellan (Samuel, Class of 1861), ii. 254.
 McClintock (Frank T.), ii. 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 447.
 McClintock (Oliver), ii. 250.
 McClintock (Walter L.), ii. 250.
 McClure (James G. K.), ii. 368, 369, 370, 373.
 McClurg (William), ii. 251.
 McConihe (John), ii. 246.
 McCook (Willis F.), ii. 307, 362, 446.
 McCord (William R.), ii. 250.
 McCormic (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380.
 McCormick (Henry), ii. 246.
 McCosh (James), i. 328.
 McCreary (Henry C.), ii. 290.
 McCreary (Gov.), ii. 261, 270.
 McCurdy (Charles J.), i. 155; ii. 96.
 McCutchen (Samuel St. J.), ii. 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378.
 McDiarmid, ii. 370.
 McDonald (A.), ii. 355.
 McDonald (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380.
 McDonald (James A.), ii. 255.
 McDowell (Dr.), ii. 69.
 McDowell (William A.), ii. 248.
 McEwen (Abel), i. 417, 502.
 McFarlan (Malcolm), ii. 255.
 McGeary (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
 McGee (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 415, 425.
 McGinley (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 407, 412.
 McGough (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387.
 McIntire (Henry M.), ii. 247.
 McKay (James), ii. 317, 323, 358.
 McKee (William S.), i. 360.
 McKelvey (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 403, 407, 412.
 McKennen (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414.
 McKibbin (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
 McKibbin (Robert P.), ii. 249.
 McKinney (Edward P.), ii. 250, 360.
 McKinney (William A.), i. 360, 503.
 McKnight (Everett J.), ii. 447, 448, 453, 454.
 McLane (James W.), i. 418.
 McLane (James W., Class of 1861), ii. 250, 442.
 McLane (William L.), ii. 366.
 McLaren (Archibald), ii. 354, 355.
 McLaws (La Fayette), ii. 267.
 McLean (Allen), i. 360, 365.
 McLean (John), i. 212.
 McLellan (Francis M.), ii. 244.
 McLellan (George B.), i. 502.
 McLeod (John), ii. 275.
 McMahon (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 375.
 McMaster (Zalmon J.), ii. 251.
 McMichael (W. F.), ii. 356.
 McMillan, ii. 305, 355.
 McMullin (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
 McMurtrie (Rudolph), ii. 248.
 McNeil (H. Watson), ii. 246.
 McNeil (Rollin), ii. 254.
 McVeagh (Franklin), i. 503; ii. 250.
 McVeagh (Wayne), ii. 246.
 McWhorter (Alexander), ii. 462.
 Mead (Daniel M.), ii. 247.
 Meade (Gen.), ii. 230.
 Mecom (Benjamin), i. 204.
 Meconkey (Elbridge F.), ii. 249.
 Medhurst, ii. 169.
 Medical College (The Old), i. 215; ii. 61, 64, 65, 117.
 Medical College (The New), i. 156, 157; ii. 65.
 Medical College of South Carolina, i. 394.
 Medical Department (organization of), i. 121, 215, 394; ii. 64.
 Medical Department, Paper by Benjamin Silliman, ii. 61-80.
 Medina Sidonia (Duke of), i. 75.
 Medley (The), i. 349, 350, 359, 480.
 Meeker (Charles H.), ii. 279.
 Meigs (Benjamin C.), i. 419.
 Meigs (Jonathan), i. 398.
 Meigs (Josiah), i. 109, 110, 115, 211, 312, 333; ii. 495.
 Meigs (Return Jonathan), i. 398.
 Melbourne (Lord), i. 130; ii. 23.
 Melick (Leoni), ii. 447.
 Mellen (Grenville), i. 327.
 Mellier (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
 Melloni (Macedonia), i. 219.
 Mendelssohn, ii. 485.
 Mental and Moral Science in Yale College, Paper on, by Noah Porter, i. 387-391.
 Mercer (Gen.), painting of the death of at Princeton, ii. 155.
 Mercer (Gen.), ii. 271.
 Mercer's Brigade, ii. 266.
 Merchant (Henry S.), ii. 251.
 Meriden Ball Club, ii. 438.
 Meriden (Hanging Hills), ii. 3.
 Meriden (Town of), ii. 3, 14, 438, 491.
 Merriam (Alexander R.), i. 503.
 Merriam (George), ii. 458.
 Merriam (George S.), i. 360, 503.
 Merrill (Charles G. G.), ii. 250, 360.
 Merrill (Julian W.), ii. 252.
 Merrill (Payson), ii. 252.
 Merrill (Selah), ii. 251.
 Merritt (Joseph K.), ii. 244.
 Merritt (Schuyler), ii. 300.
 Merry (Thomas H.), ii. 253.
 Merwin (Garwood R.), ii. 252.
 Merwin (Samuel), ii. 489.
 Merwin (Samuel T. C.), ii. 247.
 Metcalf (Victor H.), ii. 301.
 Meteors, shower of, November 13, 1833; Prof. Olmsted's theory concerning, i. 239, 240; Prof. Twining's theory, i. 240; Prof. Newton's theory, i. 240, 426, 427; Prof. Adams' theory, i. 240, 427; Edward C. Herrick's theory, i. 499.
 Meyer (Henry), ii. 362.
 Meyerbeer, ii. 485, 486.
 Michigan (University of), i. 413, 426; ii. 130, 141.
 Microscope (The), i. 229, 343, 344, 345.
 Middlebury College, i. 261, 397, 413; ii. 43.
 Middlesex (County of), i. 485.
 Middletown (Town of), i. 18, 44, 69, 163, 164, 183, 394; ii. 2, 4, 12, 14, 48, 75, 79, 115, 303, 378, 381, 383, 435, 436, 438; efforts to secure the college for, i. 44.
 Migne (Abbé), i. 187.
 Miles (Charles), ii. 359.
 Miles (Daniel A.), ii. 248.
 Miles (James B.), i. 418.
 Miles (Richard), i. 202.
 Milford (Town of), i. 6, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 31, 34, 40, 107, 163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 200, 266, 269, 436, 445, 446; ii. 75; Senior Class instructed at, i. 31.
 Miller (Alanson D.), i. 360, 503.
 Miller (Edwin H.), ii. 247.
 Miller (Elisha W.), i. 503.
 Miller (Elliot S.), ii. 446, 447.
 Miller (Francis Bowyer), ii. 259.
 Miller (Franklin), ii. 252.
 Miller (J. B.), ii. 300.
 Miller (Mary Ann Douglass), i. 195; ii. 508.
 Miller (Matthew M.), ii. 252.
 Miller (Phineas), i. 402, 403.
 Miller (Simeon), i. 267.
 Miller (William H.), ii. 251.
 Mill River, ii. 6, 293.
 Mill Rock, ii. 3, 6, 9, 10, 14.
 Mills (C.), ii. 375, 389.
 Mills (Charles C.), ii. 252.
 Mills (E.), ii. 374.
 Mills (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 394, 397, 406, 407, 412, 413.
 Mills (Lewis E.), ii. 247.
 Mills (Samuel, Class of 1765), i. 267.
 Mills (Samuel, Class of 1776), ii. 202, 209.
 Mills (Samuel John), i. 416.
 Milton (John), i. 96, 444; ii. 236.
 Miner (Thomas), i. 394; ii. 75.
 Mineralogical Cabinet, i. 209, 215; ii. 183.
 Mineralogical Department (Peabody Museum), ii. 183-186.
 Minerals, collection of Benjamin D. Perkins, purchased A.D. 1807, i. 119, 215; ii. 183; collection of George Gibbs, purchased, i. 119, 193, 215; ii. 183, 184.
 Minor (Thomas T.), ii. 255.
 Minor (William C.), ii. 79, 234.
 Mississippi (College of), i. 412.
 Mississippi (University of), i. 412, 413.
 Missouri (University of), i. 412, 413.
 Mitchell (Alfred), ii. 246.
 Mitchell (David M.), i. 502.
 Mitchell (Donald G.), i. 352, 360, 365; ii. 4, 10, 141, 142.
 Mitchell (Elisha), i. 32; ii. 257.
 Mitchell (Franklin B.), ii. 387, 389.
 Mitchell (Franklin B.), ii. 393, 402, 407, 408, 413, 453.
 Mitchell (Lewis), i. 502.
 Mitchell (Stephen Mix), i. 95, 396.
 Mitchell (William A.), ii. 255.
 Mix, i. 41.
 Mix (Elizabeth), i. 207.
 Mix (John), i. 207; ii. 208.
 Mix (John, Jr.), i. 207.
 Mix (Mehitabel), i. 207.
 Mix (Mr.), i. 314, 315.
 Mix (Mr. Samuel), i. 441.
 Mix (Samuel), i. 203, 208.
 Mix (Samuel), schoolmaster, i. 203, 204, 205, 208.
 Mixer (William G.), ii. 112, 138.
 Mock (Miss), ii. 272.
 Moffatt (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 404, 405.
 Mohl (Robert Von), purchase of the library of, i. 186.
 Moigno (Abbé), i. 422.
 Monckton (Gen.), i. 444.
 Monitor Ball Club, ii. 438.
 Monro (Dr.), ii. 69.
 Monroe (Alexander LeB.), ii. 253.
 Monroe (James), i. 398.
 Monson Academy, i. 250.
 Monson (Encas), ii. 209.
 Montcalm (Marquis de), i. 87.
 Montgomery (Gen.), ii. 150, 152, 154, 202.
 Montgomery (Mary), ii. 269.
 Montgomery (R. W.), ii. 269.
 Moody (Thomas Hudson), ii. 444, 478.
 Moody (William S.), ii. 378.
 Moore (Columbia Foot Ball Club), ii. 446, 447.
 Moore (George F.), i. 502.
 Moore (John C. W.), ii. 248.
 Moore (William E.), ii. 245.
 More (Henry), i. 389.
 More (Mr.), i. 446.
 Morgan (Albert W.), ii. 363.

- Morgan (Charles), erects a statue to Rector Pierson on the College Green, A.D. 1874, i. 29.
- Morgan (Charles Henry), ii. 403, 404, 405, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 455.
- Morgan (Christopher), i. 461.
- Morgan (John Edward), ii. 356.
- Morgan (John H.), ii. 270, 272.
- Morgan (Samuel C.), ii. 462.
- Morgan (William D.), ii. 360.
- Morris Cove, i. 446; ii. 4.
- Morris (Dwight), ii. 244.
- Morris (Edward D.), i. 360.
- Morris (James), i. 234, 334; ii. 200, 202, 204, 208.
- Morris (John M.), i. 502; ii. 249.
- Morris (Myron N.), i. 502.
- Morris (Richard), i. 395.
- Morris (Robert), ii. 248.
- Morris (Robert C.), ii. 251.
- Morrison (Rev. Dr.), ii. 169.
- Morrissey (John), ii. 342.
- Morse (Harvy L.), ii. 362, 363.
- Morse (Jedediah), i. 416.
- Morse (Richard C.), i. 503.
- Morse (Samuel F. B.), i. 197, 401, 405, 406; ii. 52, 69, 142, 144, 462.
- Morton (Joseph G.), ii. 253.
- Mosely, i. 445.
- Moseley (Ebenezer), ii. 206.
- Mother Bailey, ii. 302.
- Moulton (Daniel S.), ii. 249.
- Mower (Thomas E.), ii. 456.
- Mozart, ii. 485.
- Muhlenberg (Edward D.), ii. 245.
- Muirson (Heathcote), ii. 209.
- Mulder (Prof.), ii. 114, 164.
- Mulford (Elisha), i. 352, 360, 503.
- Mulford (Samuel B.), i. 360.
- Mulford (Sylvanus S.), ii. 245.
- Müller (Gabriel A.), ii. 248.
- Mumford, ii. 305.
- Munn (John), i. 360.
- Munroe (George E.), ii. 300.
- Munson (Capt.), i. 278.
- Munson (George D.), ii. 448.
- Munson (Æneas), i. 121, 215, 333, 393, 394; ii. 62, 64, 66, 67, 70, 205.
- Munson (Frederic), i. 360.
- Munson (Israel), i. 194.
- Munson (John), i. 298.
- Munson (Samuel), i. 267.
- Munson (Theophilus), i. 207, 208.
- Murchison (Sir Roderick I.), i. 219.
- Murdock (James), i. 336, 385, 386, 417, 418.
- Murnan (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
- Murray (Dr.), i. 214.
- Music and Musical Societies, Paper on, by Gustave J. Stoeckel, ii. 479-488.
- Music (Sacred), ii. 507.
- Mutual Ball Club, ii. 374, 375, 377, 379, 380, 389, 399, 435, 436.
- Mygatt (George S.), ii. 246.
- N.
- Naiad (The), ii. 298.
- Nameless Ball Club, ii. 393, 413, 436, 437.
- Napier (R. D.), i. 408.
- Napoleon I., i. 219; ii. 114.
- Napoleon III., i. 406.
- Nassau Ball Club, ii. 435.
- National Academy of Sciences, i. 422, 426; ii. 82, 125, 128, 136, 175.
- National Academy, Memoirs of, i. 427.
- Naukeak (The), ii. 302.
- Nautilus (The), ii. 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 298, 313, 356, 359.
- Naval Academy, Annapolis, i. 245, 413; ii. 484.
- Naval Observatory at Washington, i. 245.
- Navalia, by Edward F. Blake, ii. 355.
- Neander, ii. 58.
- Neidé (Carroll), ii. 251.
- Neidé (Horace), ii. 248.
- Nelson (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374, 380.
- Nelson (Edward T.), i. 335.
- Nelson (George F.), ii. 251.
- Nelson (Thomas), ii. 360.
- Nepenthe (The), ii. 280, 298.
- Nephew (Caroline Clifford), ii. 259.
- Nephew (James), ii. 259.
- Nereid (The), ii. 281, 298, 313, 314, 356, 359.
- Nettleton (Asahel), i. 417.
- Nettleton (Edward P.), ii. 247.
- Neville (Timothy F.), ii. 253.
- Nevin (Alexander B.), ii. 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 452.
- Nevins (William), i. 417.
- Nevins (William R.), i. 360.
- Newark (City of), i. 13, 18, 170.
- New Britain (Town of), i. 196; ii. 127.
- Newell (Chester), ii. 243.
- Newell (George A.), ii. 366, 368.
- Newell (Samuel), i. 324.
- New England Journal of Education (The), i. 359.
- New-Englander (The), i. 159, 244, 262, 345, 425; ii. 39, 40, 46, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 120, 127, 132, 161.
- New Haven (Town of), designed to be a college town from its first settlement, i. 1, 377; views of the first colonists with regard to education, i. 5; with no feeling of jealousy, they contribute annually for years for the college established in Massachusetts, i. 5; definite action taken A.D. 1647 for the establishment of a college, i. 6; Cromwell's offers to the colonists disregarded, i. 6; discouragements of the first colonists, i. 5; subscription for the college, A.D. 1655, i. 6; provision for the President's salary, i. 7; Gov. Hopkins' bequest for a college, i. 7; a lot on the "Green" set apart for it, i. 7; difficulties experienced in obtaining the bequest, i. 7; the avails "something dammed" by delay, i. 8; college "begun," i. 9; love of learning manifested by the people, i. 10; consultations in New Haven after the peace of Ryswick, A.D. 1697, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the first colonists with regard to establishing a college, i. 14, 15; co-operation sought from other parts of the colony, i. 16; views of the people of the old "jurisdiction" of New Haven with regard to the independence of the churches, and of an ecclesiastical establishment, different from those held in other parts of the colony, i. 34; efforts to induce those who had originally proposed to establish a college to change their plan, and establish a "school of the churches," i. 16; influence of New Haven dominant in shaping the character of the new institution, i. 24, 164; the college, as a compromise, located "for the present" at Saybrook, i. 24; efforts to secure the removal of the college to New Haven, A.D. 1716, i. 41; instruction commenced in, i. 42; reasons assigned for the removal of the college to, i. 44; location of the college in New Haven fixed by the legislature, i. 45; first commencement in, A. D. 1717, i. 43; second commencement, i. 46; final location of the college in New Haven no accident, i. 48, 166; population of New Haven in 1724, i. 57; evidence that the New Haven influence was predominant in the first Board of Trustees, i. 164, 166, 190; fetters put upon the traditional spirit of liberty and independence, which had characterized New Haven and the college from the first, i. 85; the religious and ecclesiastical history of New Haven, and the college marked by unity with the exception of the period of the administration of Pres. Clap, i. 85; invasion of New Haven by the British, i. 105; population in 1787, i. 110.
- New Haven Ball Club, ii. 403, 407, 411, 412, 413, 415, 436, 437.
- New Haven Gazette (The), i. 331.
- New Haven Region, some points in the geological history of, ii. 1; abbreviations in the map of, explained, ii. 4.
- Newington (Town of), i. 56, 175.
- New Jersey (College of), i. 412, 413, 415.
- New London (Town of), i. 32, 43, 46, 74, 175, 192, 234, 243, 392, 407, 442; ii. 101, 229, 302, 310, 351-352.
- Newman (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
- Newman (of New York), ii. 280.
- New Milford (Town of), i. 160; ii. 28, 494.
- Newspapers (College), i. 358.
- Newth (Mr.), ii. 339.
- Newton (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Newton (Gen.), ii. 222.
- Newton (Homer G.), ii. 248.
- Newton (Hubert A.), i. 149, 186, 240, 335, 337, 426, 427; biographical sketch of Alexander Metcalf Fisher, i. 229-231; Paper on the Winchester Observatory, ii. 197, 506.
- Newton (Joel W.), ii. 243.
- Newton (Matthew T.), ii. 254.
- Newton (Sir Isaac), i. 20, 37, 184, 185, 388; ii. 499, 501.
- Newtown (Town of), ii. 103.
- New York (University of), i. 394, 413, 421; ii. 125.
- Nicholas (Thomas P.), ii. 246.
- Nichols, i. 445.
- Nichols (Charles), i. 196.
- Nichols (Joseph H.), ii. 243.
- Nichols (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 24; efforts to, i. 403, 404, 407, 412, 415.
- Nichols (Starr H.), i. 503.
- Nicholson (Sir Francis), i. 184.
- Nicoll (Augustus W.), ii. 249.
- Niemeyer (John H.), i. 157; ii. 144, 162.
- Nissily (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
- Nixie (The), ii. 283, 284, 299.
- Nixon (William W. K.), ii. 450.
- Noble (John W.), i. 360; ii. 245.
- Noble (Louis L.), ii. 159.
- Noble (William H.), ii. 243.
- Norcutt (Allison H.), ii. 248.
- Nordhoff (Charles), ii. 239.
- Norris (John), i. 389.
- Norris (William H., Class of 1854), i. 502.
- Norris (William H., Class of 1839), ii. 478.
- North American Review (The), i. 345, 356; ii. 59.
- North Carolina (University of), i. 234, 237, 413.
- North College, Paper on, by Wolcott Calkins, i. 474-484; erected, 1821, i. 127, 209, 350, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484.
- North Haven (Town of), i. 52, 103; ii. 11.
- North Mansfield (Town of), ii. 416.
- North Middlc, i. 118, 119, 209; Paper on, by John P. Peters, i. 468-471.
- North (Simeon), i. 328, 345, 502.
- North (William B.), ii. 254.
- Northford (Town of), i. 183.
- Northrop (Amos), ii. 206.
- Northrop (Birdsey G.), ii. 485.

- Northrop (Cyrus), i. 149, 429; Paper on Commencement, i. 366-375; ii. 506.
- Northrop (Samuel B.), ii. 468, 477.
- Northwestern (The), ii. 304.
- Norton (Charles L.), ii. 248.
- Norton (John P.), appointed professor, i. 150; work in scientific department, ii. 107; death, ii. 107; bequest, ii. 107; i. 149, 150, 151, 219, 264; ii. 82, 83, 105, 107, 118, 119, 120, 121, 164, 165, 166; biographical notice of, by William H. Brewer, ii. 118-121.
- Norton (John T.), gift to the Library, i. 185; gift to the college, i. 195.
- Norton (Seth), i. 502.
- Norton (William A.), i. 151; ii. 108, 112, 125, 126, 166; biographical notice of John A. Porter, ii. 122, 123.
- Norwalk (Town of), i. 42, 43, 155, 171, 203, 429; ii. 94, 280, 368, 371, 373, 434, 435.
- Norwich (Bishop of), i. 54.
- Norwich (Town of), i. 22, 142, 192, 194, 196, 393; ii. 60, 61, 101, 367, 368, 434.
- Norwich University, i. 357.
- Nott (Abraham), i. 398.
- Noyes (Daniel), ii. 226.
- Noyes (Daniel P.), ii. 226.
- Noyes (Daniel T.), i. 360; ii. 226, 445.
- Noyes (James), the name and influence of, needed by the projectors of the college, i. 19; absent from first meeting of the trustees, i. 40, 42, 43, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 367, 392.
- Noyes (Joseph), letter to Rector Andrew, i. 35; becomes pastor of the church in New Haven, i. 42, 169; assists in the instruction of the college, i. 42; difficulties in the church, i. 68, 70; character as a preacher, i. 80, 176; suspected of sympathizing with latitudinarian views, i. 81; i. 35, 42, 68, 69, 70, 71, 80, 81, 83, 84, 169, 171, 176, 177, 178, 266, 379, 441.
- Noyes (Moses), i. 35, 41, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171.
- Noyse (Mr.), i. 445.
- Nunn (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 433.
- O.
- Oahu (College of), i. 411.
- Oakes (Henry A.), ii. 308, 362, 446.
- Oakey (John), ii. 245.
- Oakley (Thomas J.), i. 399.
- Oberlin College, i. 433.
- Oberly (Aaron S.), ii. 254.
- Oersted (Hans C.), i. 406.
- Ogden (Captain), ii. 241.
- Ogden (David L.), i. 417.
- Ogden (Frederick C.), ii. 226, 227, 249.
- Oglethorpe University, ii. 259.
- Ohio Wesleyan University, ii. 130.
- Olbers (Heinrich W. M.), i. 241.
- Olin (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
- Olivet College, i. 413.
- Olmstead (Hawley), i. 502.
- Olmstead (Samuel H.), ii. 254.
- Olmsted (Alexander Fisher), i. 243.
- Olmsted (Denison, Class of 1844), i. 243.
- Olmsted (Denison), biographical sketch of, by Chester S. Lyman, i. 232-249; elected professor, i. 131; character, i. 243; text-books, i. 236; views respecting the aurora borealis, i. 239; meteors, i. 239; memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 294; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494; i. 131, 144, 149, 230, 231, 327, 335, 337, 403, 499; ii. 107, 156, 164, 165, 480, 500, 504.
- Olmsted (James), i. 242.
- Olmsted (Nathaniel), i. 242.
- Olympia (The), ii. 281, 298, 303.
- Omicron (The), ii. 298.
- Oneida (The), ii. 304, 311, 312, 356, 359.
- O'Neil, i. 462.
- Ontario Times (The), ii. 233.
- Optional studies, ii. 507.
- Orange (Prince of), i. 12.
- Orange (Town of), i. 3, 5, 466.
- Organ (Chapel), ii. 486-488.
- Orth (Harry L.), ii. 251.
- Orton (Milton P.), ii. 243.
- Osborn, i. 446.
- Osborn (E.), ii. 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402.
- Osborne (Thomas B.), i. 155; ii. 95.
- Osceola Ball Club, ii. 378, 379, 381, 382, 435.
- Osceola (The), ii. 280.
- Osgood (James S.), ii. 251.
- Ostrogradsky, i. 255.
- Otis (Walter J.), ii. 363.
- Oviatt (George A.), ii. 244.
- Owen (Charles H.), i. 360, 503; ii. 249, 296, 306, 360.
- Owen (Edward T.), ii. 299, 300.
- Oxford (Connecticut), i. 391.
- Oxford (England), ii. 287, 323, 324, 347, 348, 349, 351, 353, 356, 495.
- P.
- Pabor (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372, 411, 412, 415.
- Pacific (The), ii. 127.
- Packard (Lewis R.), i. 149, 258, 428, 503; ii. 167, 235, 506; Paper on the Phi Beta Kappa Society, i. 324-328.
- Paddleford (John), ii. 207.
- Paddock (Robert H.), ii. 244.
- Pagani, i. 255.
- Page (Charles), ii. 368.
- Page (C. G.), i. 455.
- Page (Henry A.), ii. 255.
- Page (Samuel D.), ii. 282, 308, 355.
- Page (William C.), ii. 253.
- Paine (Albert), i. 471; ii. 244.
- Paine (Charles J.), ii. 359.
- Paine (Nathaniel), ii. 358.
- Paine (Solomon), i. 72.
- Painter (Henry W.), ii. 359.
- Paley (William), i. 389.
- Palfrey (Alfred C.), ii. 442.
- Palfrey (John G.), i. 21; ii. 16.
- Palladium (The New Haven), i. 345, 429.
- Palmer (Charles R.), i. 360.
- Palmer (William H.), ii. 246.
- Panoplist (The), ii. 43.
- Pardee (George), i. 203.
- Paris (Treaty of), 1763, i. 88.
- Park (Edwards A.), i. 328.
- Park (William E.), i. 503.
- Parke (Julius L.), ii. 290.
- Parker (Edward G.), i. 503; ii. 245.
- Parker (James), i. 204.
- Parker (Peter), ii. 170.
- Parker (Thomas), i. 19.
- Parker (Wilbur), ii. 433, 434.
- Parkin (William), i. 502.
- Parkman (Charles B.), ii. 252.
- Parkman (Samuel B.), ii. 359.
- Parks (Beaumont), ii. 55.
- Parma (Prince of), i. 76.
- Parmele (Elisha), i. 324.
- Parmele (Reuben), i. 324.
- Parmelee (Charles C.), i. 502.
- Parmelee (Uriah N.), ii. 251.
- Parmlay (George D.), ii. 348, 358.
- Parrott (Richard D. A.), ii. 446, 451.
- Parry (Samuel), ii. 308, 361.
- Parsons (Albert R.), ii. 252.
- Parsons (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
- Parsons (John R.), ii. 249.
- Parsons (Lewis B.), ii. 244.
- Parsons (Lewis G.), ii. 308.
- Parsons (Mr.), ii. 425.
- Parsons (Theophilus), ii. 362.
- Parthenon (The), i. 350.
- Partridge (Charles A.), ii. 251.
- Passaic (The), ii. 352.
- Paton (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 396, 399.
- Patterson (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374.
- Patterson (John), ii. 199, 201, 202, 206.
- Pattison (Mark), i. 225.
- Patton (John), ii. 407, 408, 411.
- Payne (Oliver H.), ii. 251.
- Payson (Edward P.), ii. 250.
- Payson (Henry S.), ii. 376, 377, 378, 382, 384.
- Peabody Academy of Sciences, at Salem, Mass., ii. 182.
- Peabody (George), i. 157; biographical sketch of, ii. 182.
- Peabody (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373.
- Peabody Institute at North Danvers, Mass., ii. 182.
- Peabody Institute of Baltimore, ii. 182.
- Peabody Museum, Paper on, by O. C. Marsh, ii. 178-181; Paper on Mineralogical Department of, by Edward S. Dana, ii. 183-186; Paper on the Geological Department of, by George B. Grinnell, ii. 187-192; Paper on the Zoological Department of, by Addison E. Verrill, ii. 193-194; Paper on the Archæological Department of, by Charles H. Farnam, ii. 195, 196; i. 157, 189, 198, 209; ii. 82, 117, 172, 184, 187, 191.
- Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology (Harvard University), ii. 182.
- Peabody (Robert T.), ii. 360, 361.
- Pearce (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394.
- Pearce (Cyrus), ii. 477.
- Pease (George E. H.), ii. 247.
- Peaslee (Edmund R.), i. 394.
- Peck, i. 41.
- Peck (Capt.), i. 204.
- Peck (Dorothy), i. 206.
- Peck (Frank H.), ii. 227, 228, 229, 247.
- Peck (Gad), ii. 259.
- Peck (Horace C.), ii. 244, 478.
- Peck (Joseph), i. 45, 193.
- Peck (Mary), ii. 259.
- Peck (Ozias W.), ii. 254.
- Peck (T. G.), ii. 300.
- Peck (Tracy), i. 502; ii. 229.
- Peck (Dea. William), i. 207.
- Peck (Major William), ii. 200, 208.
- Peck (William G.), i. 360.
- Peckham (Fenner H.), ii. 254.
- Peet, i. 413.
- Peet (Edward W.), ii. 462.
- Peet (Harvey P.), i. 413.
- Peet (Theodore), ii. 301.
- Peirce (Luther H.), ii. 248.
- Pell (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 399.
- Pennsylvania (The), ii. 304.
- Pennsylvania (University of), ii. 66, 98.
- Pequot (The), ii. 302.
- Percival (James G.), i. 327, 336, 343, 344, 345; ii. 6, 71, 483, 484, 485.
- Percy (Frederic B.), ii. 449.
- Perkins (Alfred E.), i. 142, 185, 194.
- Perkins (Benjamin D.), purchase of the mineralogical collection of, i. 119, 215; ii. 183.
- Perkins (Edward C.), ii. 360.
- Perkins (Enoch), i. 333.
- Perkins (George W.), i. 418.
- Perkins (Moses H.), ii. 254.
- Perkins (Norman C.), i. 360, 365, 483, 503.
- Perkins (Rev. Dr. of West Hartford), ii. 41, 47.
- Perkins (Samuel C.), ii. 245.
- Perkins (Samuel H.), i. 383.
- Perkins (Stephen G.), ii. 359.
- Perkins (Thomas A.), ii. 248.
- Perkins (Thomas C.), i. 502.
- Perrin (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 376, 377, 378.
- Perry (Commodore), ii. 170.
- Perry (David B.), i. 502.
- Perry (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 388, 389.
- Perry (John M. S.), i. 418, 419.
- Perry (Wilbert W.), i. 502, 503.
- Peter the Great, i. 403.
- Peterborough (Lord), i. 59.
- Peters, ii. 175.
- Peters (John P.), Paper on North Middle College, i. 468-471; Paper on Foot Ball, ii. 441-450; ii. 446, 447, 448.
- Peters (John Thompson), i. 315.

- Peters (William A.), ii. 450.
 Pettibone (Ira W.), ii. 246.
 Pettibone (Sarah P.), ii. 266.
 Pettigrew (J. L.), ii. 271.
 Pettingill (Amos), i. 502; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 492.
 Peverelly (Charles A.), ii. 354.
 Phantom (The), ii. 280.
 Phelps (Amos A.), i. 418.
 Phelps (Benjamin K.), ii. 311, 360.
 Phelps (Carrington), ii. 300, 362.
 Phelps (Edward E.), i. 394.
 Phelps (George D.), ii. 249.
 Phelps (John J.), i. 187.
 Phelps (Myron H.), i. 503; ii. 447, 448, 454, 455.
 Phelps (M. Stuart), i. 503.
 Phelps (William Walter), i. 159, 187, 196, 296, 503; ii. 296, 297, 307.
 Phi Beta Kappa Society, Paper on, by Lewis S. Packard, i. 324-328; list of orators and poets, i. 327, 328; the "Alpha of Connecticut" organized A.D. 1780, i. 107; i. 384, 461, 472; ii. 70, 472.
 Philip (King), i. 11.
 Philips (Charles), ii. 261.
 Philips (Sarah A.), ii. 261.
 Phillips (E. L.), ii. 343.
 Phillips (Wendell), i. 328.
 Philosophical Building, Paper on, by William L. Kingsley, i. 472, 473; completed A.D. 1819, i. 127; used at first as the Commons Hall, i. 127.
 Philosophy and the Arts, Paper on, by William L. Kingsley, ii. 163-168; i. 149, 150, 151, 219, 425; ii. 508.
 Physicians among Yale Graduates, Paper by Henry Bronson, i. 392-394.
 Piatt (John H.), ii. 247.
 Pickering (John), ii. 505.
 Pictet (Francois J.), i. 217.
 Pierce (Gen.), ii. 239.
 Pierce (George E.), i. 417.
 Pierce (Granville T.), ii. 247, 359.
 Pierce (Seth), ii. 462.
 Pierpont (James), biographical sketch of, i. 13; succeeds John Davenport as pastor of the First Church in New Haven, i. 14; circumstances which led to the carrying out of the idea of John Davenport to make New Haven a college town, i. 14; to be considered as the founder of the college, i. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20; controlling influence at first meeting of the trustees, i. 24; efforts to interest Gov. Yale in the college, i. 37; death, i. 38; services rendered to the college by his descendants, i. 38; i. 41, 42, 47, 85, 161, 163, 166, 167, 169, 171, 175, 379, 498; ii. 168.
 Pierpont (Mr. James), i. 46, 69.
 Pierpont (John, of Roxbury), i. 166.
 Pierpont (John, of Class of 1804), i. 328, 417; ii. 243.
 Pierrepont (Edwards), i. 144, 482; ii. 97.
 Pierson (Abraham, of New-ark), i. 13.
 Pierson (Abraham), biographical notice of, i. 17, 18; identified with New Haven, and connected by marriage with James Pierpont, i. 17, 18; appointed first rector, i. 24, 165; duties of his office defined, i. 25; his chair, i. 29; his death, i. 29; commemorative inscription at Clinton, i. 27; Launt Thompson's statue of, on College Green, i. 29, 30; President Clap's eulogy, i. 30; memorial inscription in Battell Chapel, i. 290; i. 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 47, 163, 165, 166, 265, 290, 297, 360, 367, 460; ii. 168, 499.
 Pierson (Isaac), ii. 361.
 Pierson (Stephen), ii. 253.
 Pierson (Stephen C.), ii. 290, 306, 308, 320.
 Pierson (William S.), ii. 244.
 Pigot (Rev. Mr.), i. 52.
 Pike (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 394, 397.
 Pike's Mathematics, ii. 499.
 Pine Rock, ii. 3, 6, 9, 14.
 Pinto (Solomon), ii. 209.
 Pioneer (The), ii. 274, 275, 277, 279, 297, 306.
 Pitkin (Thomas C.), i. 481.
 Pitkin (Timothy, Class of 1747), i. 416.
 Pitkin (Timothy, Class of 1785), i. 327, 398.
 Pitkin (Walter S.), i. 503.
 Pitt (Class of 1818), ii. 464.
 Pitt (William), i. 88.
 Plainfield (Town of), i. 22.
 Plato, ii. 479, 505.
 Platt (Horton R.), ii. 247.
 Platt (Johnson T.), i. 155; ii. 96, 103, 167.
 Platt (Lewis A.), ii. 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 423, 424, 427, 428, 446, 447.
 Plimpton (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
 Plumb (Henry), ii. 254.
 Plummer (Edward), ii. 456.
 Plutarch, i. 259.
 Poisson (Simeon D.), ii. 255, 420.
 Polhemus (Adrian S.), ii. 301.
 Polk (Gen.), ii. 270.
 Pomeroy (Benjamin), i. 62, 415; ii. 209.
 Pomfret (Town of), ii. 76.
 Pond (Charles Hobby), ii. 466.
 Pope (Alexander), i. 96.
 Pope (Charles M.), ii. 477.
 Pope's Homer, i. 444, 445.
 Pordenone, ii. 152.
 Porter (Charles H.), ii. 255.
 Porter (David), ii. 122.
 Porter (Ebenezer), ii. 43.
 Porter (Edward C.), i. 365, 418.
 Porter (Edward L.), ii. 229, 231, 247.
 Porter (Horace P.), ii. 254.
 Porter (John A.), i. 151, 365; ii. 108, 122, 123, 166; biographical sketch of, by William A. Norton, ii. 122, 123; chemistry, ii. 86.
 Porter (Joshua, of Lebanon), i. 206.
 Porter (Joshua, Class of 1754), ii. 205.
 Porter (Nathaniel), i. 206.
 Porter (Noah, of Farmington), i. 160, 234, 243, 417, 502.
 Porter (Noah), elected professor, i. 149, 391; elected president, i. 160; biographical sketch of, 160; lectures on Systematic Theology in the Theological Department, ii. 25; i. 127, 149, 153, 160, 161, 261, 387, 412; ii. 25, 123, 142, 165, 167, 443, 462; Paper on Mental and Moral Science in Yale College, i. 387-391; Paper on Preachers and Theologians among Yale Graduates, i. 415-419; Paper on Farnam College, i. 490-492; biographical sketch of Edward C. Herrick, i. 498-501; Paper on the Course of Instruction in Yale College, ii. 503-508.
 Porter (Peter A.), ii. 446, 447.
 Porter (Peter B.), i. 399.
 Porter (Samuel), i. 413.
 Porter (Thomas A.), ii. 252.
 Porter (Timothy H.), i. 360.
 Portland (Town of), i. 393.
 Post (Isaac J.), ii. 249, 442.
 Post Office established in New Haven A.D. 1734, i. 204.
 Post (Truman A.), i. 503; ii. 248.
 Potpourri (The), i. 358.
 Potter (Henry S.), ii. 300.
 Potter (Jared), i. 394; ii. 65, 205.
 Potter (Leander H.), ii. 246.
 Potter (William H.), ii. 100.
 Potwin (Lemuel S.), i. 360, 503.
 Potwin (Thomas S.), i. 502, 503.
 Powell (Thomas), i. 205, 206.
 Pouillet, i. 238, 420.
 Poussin, ii. 152.
 Powers (Lewis J.), ii. 335.
 Pow-Wow, ii. 461.
 Pratt (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377, 408.
 Pratt (Ambrose), ii. 244.
 Pratt (Andrew T.), i. 418, 419.
 Pratt (Edwin C.), ii. 252.
 Pratt (Electus A.), ii. 248.
 Pratt (George), i. 360, 503.
 Pratt (Henry A.), ii. 248.
 Pratt (James Pepper), ii. 229, 230, 231, 250.
 Prayers (Evening), discontinued, ii. 506.
 Preachers among Yale Graduates, Paper on, by Noah Porter, i. 415-419.
 Prentice (Samuel O.), i. 360, 503.
 Presentation Day, Paper on, by Henry A. Beers, i. 361-365.
 President, name first applied A.D. 1719, i. 175.
 President's House, built A.D. 1800, i. 119; Paper on, by William L. Kingsley, i. 463.
 Preston (Isaac T.), i. 502; ii. 462, 463, 464, 465, 468, 477.
 Preston (Robert), i. 203, 206, 207.
 Pretender (The Young), i. 75.
 Price (Gen.), ii. 262.
 Price (John T.), ii. 247.
 Price (Sterling), ii. 273.
 Priestley (Dr.), i. 212.
 Princeton Ball Club, ii. 371, 378, 386, 387, 388, 391, 395, 396, 399, 400, 401, 404, 405, 406, 414, 415, 424, 435, 436, 437, 438.
 Princeton (Boating), ii. 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 351, 357, 358.
 Princeton College, i. 412, 413; ii. 201.
 Princeton (Foot Ball), 446, 447, 449, 450.
 Princeton (Town of), ii. 201.
 Pringle (Dr.), ii. 68.
 Prout (John), i. 190.
 Providence Ball Club, ii. 438.
 Providence (City of), ii. 303.
 Providence (College of), i. 303, 325.
 Prudden (Mr.), i. 330.
 Prudential Committee, i. 160, 172.
 Pugsley (Isaac P.), i. 502; ii. 252.
 Pumpelly (George B.), ii. 255.
 Pumpelly (James K.), ii. 255.
 Punderson, i. 41.
 Punderson (Captain John), i. 209.
 Punderson (Dea. John), i. 209.
 Punderson (John), i. 208, 209.
 Purman (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 424.
 Purnell (Charles T.), i. 360.
 Pursh (Frederick), ii. 70.
 Putnam (Gen.), ii. 203.
 Pyle (Joseph G.), i. 365.
 Pythagoras, i. 348.
- Q.
- Quaker City (The), ii. 304.
 Quarterly Register (The), ii. 50.
 Quetelet (M.), i. 499.
 Quincy (Pres.), i. 22; ii. 16.
 Quinsigamond, ii. 309, 315.
 Qui Vive Ball Club, ii. 368.
- R.
- Races (summary of intercollegiate boat), ii. 356.
 Rackett (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366.
 Radcliffe (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377.
 Rafferty (John C.), ii. 478.
 Ragan (Henry H.), i. 365, 504.
 Rains (James Edward), ii. 272.
 Ramsdell (Charles B.), i. 360.
 Ramsey, i. 81.
 Ramus (Peter), i. 26; ii. 499.
 Randall (James M.), ii. 478.
 Randall (John F.), ii. 252.
 Rankin (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
 Rankin (Prof.), i. 408.
 Rankin (Robert), i. 503.
 Ransom (Warren A.), ii. 301.
 Raphael, ii. 150, 152.
 Rawle (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373, 375, 376.
 Rawson (Edward K.), i. 503.
 Ray (Dr.), ii. 67.
 Ray (Luzerne), i. 328.
 Raymond (Carrington H.), ii. 255.
 Raymond (Edward A.), i. 503.
 Raymond (Henry W.), i. 360.
 Reading Room, i. 189.

- Rebellion (The College in the War of the), Paper on, by James M. Hoppin, ii. 211-256.
 Rebellion (Roll of Graduates in the Army during the), ii. 243-256.
 Rebellion (Bread and Butter), i. 136, 304.
 Rebellion (Conic Sections), i. 137.
 Record (Yale), i. 359.
 Rector, probable reasons for selection of the title, i. 23, 165; duties defined, i. 25; election of Israel Chauncy as, i. 24, 165; election of Abraham Pierson as, i. 24, 165.
 Rector's house, built A.D. 1722, i. 51.
 Redfield (James), ii. 231, 245.
 Redfield (William C.), i. 233, 238, 244, 335.
 Red Stocking Ball Club (The), ii. 401.
 Reed (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 381, 384.
 Reed (Horace), ii. 249.
 Reed (Mr.), ii. 170.
 Reed (Nathaniel G.), ii. 362.
 Reeve (Charles McC.), ii. 365, 366, 367.
 Reeve (Tapping), i. 122; ii. 90.
 Regan (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
 Reid (George D.), i. 365.
 Reid (Lewis H.), i. 503.
 Reilly (Edward), ii. 246.
 Religious Intelligencer (The), i. 345.
 Remsen (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 380, 406, 407, 412, 413.
 Resolute Ball Club, ii. 386, 436, 438.
 Revivals of religion, i. 285.
 Revolution (the college as affected by the), i. 94.
 Reynolds (Agallian Ball Club), ii. 366, 372, 376, 378, 381.
 Reynolds (Charles O.), ii. 245.
 Reynolds (Sir Joshua), ii. 151.
 Reynolds (William A.), i. 502.
 Reynolds (William T.), ii. 279.
 Ricardi (Brothers), ii. 299.
 Rice (George), ii. 249.
 Rice (James C.), ii. 246.
 Rice (Richard E.), ii. 462.
 Rice (William H.), ii. 248.
 Rich (Charles), i. 360.
 Richards (Benjamin S.), ii. 376.
 Richards (Channing), i. 503; ii. 248.
 Richards (Eugene L.), i. 434; ii. 360, 507.
 Richards (George), Class of 1840, i. 360, 418.
 Richards (George), ii. 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385.
 Richards (Guy), ii. 462, 466, 477.
 Richards (William R.), i. 360.
 Richards (William W.), ii. 361.
 Richardson (David P.), ii. 247.
 Richardson (Rufus B.), i. 360.
 Richardson (Walker), ii. 266.
 Richardson (William N.), ii. 266.
 Riddel (Samuel H.), i. 418.
 Ridgefield (Town of), i. 429; ii. 200.
 Riggs (Benjamin C.), ii. 290.
 Righter (Chester N.), i. 418, 419.
 Riker, ii. 289.
 Riley (Isaac), i. 482, 484; ii. 244.
 Rinck (Christian Heinrich), ii. 488.
 Ripley (Alfred A.), ii. 433, 434.
 Ripley (George C.), ii. 250.
 Ripley (G. C.), i. 503.
 Ripley (Hczckiah), ii. 210.
 Ripley (Joseph), ii. 462.
 Ritter (Carl), i. 219.
 Ritter (David), ii. 156.
 Rive (August de la), i. 219.
 Riverside Ball Club, ii. 368, 434.
 Riverton Ball Club, ii. 387, 436.
 Robbins (Ammi R.), i. 416; ii. 209.
 Robbins (Asher), i. 398.
 Robbins (Edward D.), i. 501; ii. 447, 448.
 Robbins (Edward W.), i. 360.
 Robbins (Thomas H.), ii. 253.
 Robert (Robert), ii. 462.
 Roberts (Benjamin S.), ii. 232.
 Roberts (Ellis H.), i. 360, 503.
 Roberts (George W.), ii. 231, 248.
 Roberts (Oliver A.), ii. 250.
 Roberts (William J.), ii. 248.
 Robertson (John B.), ii. 462.
 Robertson (Robert), i. 365.
 Robinson, i. 479.
 Robinson (Edward), i. 328; ii. 38.
 Robinson (Faith), ii. 149.
 Robinson (George C.), i. 503.
 Robinson (John), ii. 149.
 Robinson (Lucius F.), i. 365.
 Robinson (Nathaniel E.), ii. 252.
 Robinson (Samuel C.), ii. 246.
 Robinson (William), i. 416.
 Robinson (William C.), i. 155; ii. 96, 101, 167.
 Robinson (William Erigena), ii. 462, 475.
 Rochfort (Thomas E.), ii. 448, 450.
 Rockwell (Alfred P.), i. 152; ii. 112, 247.
 Rockwell (Charles H.), ii. 255.
 Rockwell (Hubbard), i. 502.
 Rockwell (Joseph P.), ii. 255.
 Rockwood (Charles G.), i. 502.
 Roemer, ii. 175.
 Rogers (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
 Rogers (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414, 423.
 Rogers (Charles H.), ii. 244.
 Rogers (Ezekiel), i. 202.
 Rogers (George B.), ii. 364.
 Rogers (George M.), ii. 411, 412, 413.
 Rogers (Joseph A.), ii. 255.
 Rohault, ii. 500.
 Roll of Honor, ii. 243-256.
 Roosa (Daniel B. St. John), ii. 249.
 Root (David), i. 196.
 Root (Edward W.), i. 502.
 Root (Frank D.), i. 503; ii. 337.
 Root (Nathaniel W. T.), ii. 246.
 Ropes (Charles J. H.), i. 503.
 Ropes (Henry), ii. 360.
 Rose, ii. 175.
 Rose Hill Ball Club, ii. 377, 386, 407, 411, 435, 436, 437.
 Rosccrans (Gen.), ii. 226.
 Rosellini, i. 186.
 Roseman (Chelsea Ball Club), ii. 425.
 Roswell (Richard), i. 109, 166.
 Ross (Alexander), ii. 499.
 Ross (William B.), ii. 246.
 Russell (William H.), ii. 254.
 Rossiter (Joseph P.), ii. 466.
 Rossiter (Sheriff), ii. 466.
 Roth (Prof.), ii. 172.
 Rouville (Hertel de), i. 28.
 Rowe (Charles H.), ii. 250.
 Rowena (The), ii. 281.
 Rowland (Henry A.), i. 418.
 Royer (Henry), ii. 248.
 Ruddle, ii. 288.
 Rugby (Rules), ii. 448, 449.
 Rugby (School), ii. 444.
 Ruggles (Samuel B.), i. 384.
 Ruggles (Thomas, Class of 1723), i. 185.
 Ruggles (Thomas), vote of, in the corporation challenged, i. 42; i. 35, 43, 44, 45, 168, 169, 170.
 Rule (Mr.), ii. 425.
 Runyon (Theodore), ii. 244.
 Rush in chapel, i. 278, 279.
 Rush (Dr.), i. 212; ii. 70.
 Russ (Charles T.), i. 502.
 Russ (George H.), ii. 279.
 Russel (John of Hadley), i. 13, 166.
 Russel (Noadiah), identified with New Haven, i. 17, 18; biographical sketch of, i. 18; 163, 166, 175, 367.
 Russel (Samuel), identified with New Haven, i. 13, 20; biographical sketch of, i. 13, 15; meeting of clergymen by appointment at the house of, to found the college, i. 17, 20; chosen trustee, i. 25, 165; i. 13, 14, 17, 18, 35, 39, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 367; ii. 168.
 Russel (William of Middletown), i. 175.
 Russel (William of New Haven), i. 166.
 Russell (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 423.
 Russell (Albert), ii. 477.
 Russell (Charles H.), ii. 248.
 Russell (Frederick W.), ii. 253.
 Russell (Giles), ii. 204.
 Russell (Henry), ii. 482.
 Russell (Henry S.), ii. 360.
 Russell (Hollis), i. 503.
 Russell (Thomas H.), ii. 79.
 Russell (William H.), i. 502; ii. 214, 462.
 Rutgers College, i. 413, 416, 417; ii. 324, 345, 447, 448.
 Ryan (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398, 403, 408.
 Ryan's Mathematical Diary, i. 420.
 Ryswick (Peace of 1697 at), i. 15, 27.
 S.
 "Sabbath Day" houses, i. 207, 208.
 Sachem's Head, ii. 277, 279.
 de Sá (Felippe F.), ii. 482.
 de Sá (Pompeo A.), ii. 482.
 Sage (Henry W.), founds the Lyman Beecher Lectureship, i. 196; ii. 27, 53.
 Sainte-Beuve, i. 344.
 Salisbury (Edward E.), appointed Professor of Arabic and Sanskrit, i. 143; founds a professorship of Sanskrit and comparative philology, i. 143, 158, 195, 196, 197; benefaction to the library, i. 186, 188; i. 194, 383; ii. 141, 142, 144; Paper on the Trumbull Gallery, ii. 149-159, 164, 165.
 Salladé (Madison), ii. 251.
 Salter (Charles C.), ii. 246.
 Salter (Dr., of Mansfield), i. 115; ii. 500.
 Salter (Richard), i. 193.
 Salter (Richard H.), ii. 253.
 Saltonstall (Col.), i. 442, 443.
 Saltonstall (Gen.), ii. 204.
 Saltonstall (Gurdon), becomes governor, i. 32; biographical sketch of, i. 32; favors an ecclesiastical constitution for the churches, i. 33, 34; through his influence a Synod meets at Saybrook A.D. 1708, i. 33; services to the colony, i. 36; removes to New Haven, i. 42; services to the college at the time of its removal to New Haven, i. 42, 43, 44; secures possession for the college of the library left at Saybrook, i. 50; conference with Rector Cutler and his friends on the subject of Episcopacy, i. 53; i. 32, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 53, 192, 368.
 Saltonstall House, i. 48.
 Saltonstall Lake, ii. 3.
 Saltonstall (Madam), i. 192.
 Saltonstall Regattas, ii. 288, 293, 295, 297, 303.
 Saltonstall Ridge, ii. 3.
 Salutatorians, list of, i. 502.
 Salzmann, i. 186.
 Sampson (Ezra), i. 416; ii. 210.
 Sampson (Joseph), i. 196; ii. 185.
 Sandaman (Robert), i. 92.
 Sandamanian Meeting House, i. 309.
 Sanders (Henry M.), i. 503.
 Sanders (Joseph W.), ii. 477.
 Sands (John D.), ii. 253.
 Sandstone (Triassic red), ii. 5; population of the region of New Haven in the era of, ii. 7.
 Sanford (Ahaz), ii. 477.
 Sanford (Charles F.), i. 360; ii. 294.
 Sanford (David), i. 416; ii. 209.
 Sanford (Edward I.), ii. 96.
 Sanford (George B.), ii. 251.
 Sanford (Leonard J.), i. 157; ii. 78, 89.
 Sanford (R.), i. 479.
 Sanford (Rollin), i. 479; ii. 462, 477.
 Sanger (William T.), ii. 362.
 Sargent (Dudley A.), Paper on the Gymnasium, ii. 458-459.
 Sargent (John), i. 212.
 Sassacus (The), ii. 302.

- Savin Rock, ii. 5.
 Savoy (Duke of), i. 15.
 Sawyer (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 423, 426, 427.
 Sawyer (Leicester J.), ii. 253.
 Saxe (John G.), i. 323.
 Saxton & Miles, i. viii.
 Say and Seal (Lord), ii. 199.
 Saybrook, first meeting of the trustees at, i. 24, 163; college located at, for the present, i. 24; students dissatisfied with the location of the college, i. 38; last commencement in, i. 40; transfer of the mouth of the Connecticut River from New Haven to, ii. 7, 8; account of New Haven with, balanced, for taking Connecticut River away, ii. 8.
 Saybrook (Town of), i. 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 64, 68, 80, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 174, 176, 185, 190, 264, 366, 367, 377; ii. 199, 473.
 Saybrook Platform agreed upon, i. 33, 34; the officers of the college required to give their assent to it, i. 34; interpreted by Mr. Pierpont and the other New Haven ministers in such a way that the independence of the churches was not swallowed up, i. 34; repeal of the act requiring the officers of the college to give their assent to, i. 131; i. 33, 34, 48, 53, 65, 83, 92, 131.
 Sayles (John E.), ii. 252.
 Scarborough (Judge), ii. 271.
 Scarborough (William S.), i. 351, 360; ii. 477.
 Schaff (David S.), ii. 444, 445.
 Schaffer (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 395.
 Schermer's Battery, ii. 236.
 Schmidt (Prof.), ii. 129.
 Schmucker (Francis R.), ii. 250.
 Schneider (James H.), i. 418; ii. 249.
 Scholes (John), i. 206.
 School of the Fine Arts, i. 157; Paper on, by John F. Weir, ii. 140-145.
 Schoonmaker (S. Franklin), ii. 250.
 Schott (Guy B.), i. 360, 365.
 Schubert, ii. 485, 486.
 Schuman, ii. 486.
 Schwartz (William H.), ii. 363, 364.
 Schweiger, i. 406.
 Scott (Eben G.), ii. 248.
 Scott (George), i. 207.
 Scott (Henry W.), i. 186.
 Scott (John), i. 202, 203.
 Scott (John Morin), i. 396; ii. 200, 201, 204.
 Scott (Kidder M.), ii. 249.
 Scott (Russell), ii. 354.
 Scott (William), i. 207, 208, 209.
 Scovell (Thomas P.), i. 365.
 Scoville (Samuel), ii. 308, 359.
 Scranton (William W.), ii. 290, 360, 361.
 Scribner's Monthly, i. viii.
 Scroll and Key, i. 145, 483.
 Scudder (H.), ii. 446.
 Scudder (John L.), ii. 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 446, 447.
 Seabury (Samuel), i. 416.
 Searle (Daniel W.), ii. 249.
 Sears (Joseph H.), ii. 253.
 Secretaries of the Corporation (List of), i. 183.
 Sedgwick (George S.), i. 503; ii. 340.
 Sedgwick (Theodore), i. 396; ii. 206.
 Seely (Edward H.), i. 360.
 Seely (Franklin A.), ii. 247.
 Seelye (Benjamin B.), ii. 448.
 Selden (Charles), ii. 209.
 Selden (Edward), ii. 468.
 Selden (Edward G.), ii. 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374.
 Selden (Ezra), ii. 199, 200, 203, 207.
 Selkirk (Lord), ii. 70.
 Sellers (James C.), i. 503.
 Sellman (Mr.), ii. 398.
 Sensitive (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377.
 Sewall-Addington draft of a Charter (The), altered to suit the views of the trustees, i. 22, 23.
 Seward (William H.), i. 328.
 Seybert (Dr.), ii. 183.
 Seykes, i. 278.
 Seymour (Morris W.), ii. 320, 360.
 Seymour (Nathan P.), i. 502.
 Seymour (Origen S.), i. 155, 474; ii. 96.
 Seymour (Storrs O.), ii. 359.
 Seymour (Thomas), ii. 205.
 Seymour (Thomas Young), ii. 209.
 Seymour (Town of), ii. 14.
 Seymour (William W.), ii. 301.
 Shaeffer (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 377.
 Shakespeare, i. 20; ii. 122.
 Shattuck (John W.), ii. 373, 374.
 Shaw (Donald D.), i. 503.
 Shawmut (The), ii. 280, 310, 311, 313.
 Shay's Rebellion, i. 397.
 Shearer (Albert B.), ii. 250.
 Shearer (S.), i. 360, 365.
 Sheffield (Charles J.), ii. 366.
 Sheffield (George St. John), ii. 307.
 Sheffield (J., Esq.), i. 37.
 Sheffield (Joseph E.), biographical sketch of, by William L. Kingsley, ii. 114, 115; benefactions, i. 195, 196; ii. 111; purchase of Medical College, i. 157; builds North Sheffield Hall, i. 161; i. 151, 152, 157, 161, 195, 196, 210, 464, 491; ii. 65, 71, 108, 116, 117, 166.
 Sheffield (Josephine E.), ii. 122.
 Sheffield Scientific School, Paper by T. R. Lounsbury, ii. 105-113; i. 151, 152, 157, 161, 195, 196, 381, 435, 464; ii. 82, 193.
 Sheffield and North Sheffield Halls, Paper by William H. Brewer, ii. 116, 117.
 Sheldon's "Continental Horse," ii. 202, 203.
 Sheldon (George P.), ii. 367, 368.
 Sheldon (Henry C.), i. 503.
 Sheldon (James A.), ii. 244.
 Sheldon (Joseph), i. 503.
 Sheldon (William), i. 502.
 Sheldon (Winthrop D.), ii. 250.
 Shelley (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372, 380.
 Shelton (Charles S.), ii. 214.
 Shepard (Charles E.), i. 503.
 Shepard (Charles U.), i. 336.
 Shepard (Durell), ii. 254.
 Shepard (Samuel), i. 417.
 Shepard (Samuel B.), ii. 254.
 Shepherd (Mr.), i. 298.
 Sheridan (Gen.), ii. 226, 228.
 Sherman (Gen.), ii. 231, 266.
 Sherman (Isaac), ii. 199, 201, 203, 207.
 Sherman (Roger), i. 190, 191, 244, 380; ii. 199.
 Sherman (Roger Minott), i. 399.
 Sherman (Thomas T.), ii. 446, 447.
 Sherwood (John D.), i. 360, 502.
 Shew (A. W.), ii. 79.
 Shipley (Joseph L.), i. 360.
 Shipman (Blanton), ii. 260.
 Shipman (Caroline), ii. 260.
 Shipman (Elias), ii. 260.
 Shipman (Thomas L.), ii. 462.
 Shirley (Arthur), i. 502.
 Shiverick (Andrew F.), ii. 232, 250.
 Shoemaker (Charles D.), ii. 477.
 Shooting Stars, i. 239, 420, 426, 427, 499.
 Short (William, Jr.), i. 324.
 Shortrede, i. 255.
 Showalter (John W.), i. 365.
 Shurtleff (William S.), ii. 246.
 Sill (Edward R.), i. 328, 360, 365, 503.
 Sill (Elisha), ii. 205.
 Sill (Richard), ii. 199, 208.
 Simonds (Columbia Foot Ball Club), ii. 446.
 Silliman (Benjamin, Class of 1796), appointed professor, i. 116; biographical sketch of, by Arthur W. Wright, i. 210-223; college work, i. 220; character as a scientific man, i. 222; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 293; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494; i. 115, 116, 119, 131, 144, 149, 150, 156, 194, 215, 224, 230, 232, 234, 244, 275, 293, 334, 335, 336, 394, 423, 424, 454, 455, 480; ii. 20, 59, 61, 63, 64, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 106, 107, 118, 119, 153, 156, 163, 164, 165, 183, 184, 277, 279, 468, 472, 475, 482, 494, 503, 504.
 Silliman (Benjamin, Class of 1837), Paper on inventors and promoters of public interests among Yale Graduates, i. 401-410; Paper on the Medical Department, ii. 62-80; biographical sketch of, ii. 81-83; i. 107, 108, 150, 151, 156, 217, 218, 219, 220, 225, 335, 351, 383, 464; ii. 78, 81, 82, 83, 86, 107, 118, 149, 163, 164, 165, 166, 178, 179, 180, 289, 307, 335.
 Silliman (Mrs. Benjamin, Junior), i. 219.
 Silliman (Benjamin D.), ii. 462.
 Silliman (Gold Selleck), i. 210; ii. 200, 201, 204, 494.
 Silliman (Henrietta), i. 424.
 Silliman (Mary Fish), i. 210; ii. 494.
 Silliman (William), ii. 253.
 Simmons (William H.), ii. 361.
 Simonds (William E.), ii. 253.
 Simonson (Eckford Ball Club), ii. 374.
 Sinsbury (Town of), i. 446; ii. 12.
 Sitting Room (The), i. 345.
 Skeele (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
 Skelding (Arthur E.), ii. 359.
 Skelding (Thomas), ii. 250.
 Skinner (Aaron N.), i. 383, 502.
 Skinner (Richard), i. 360; ii. 232, 250.
 Skinner (Samuel W.), ii. 244.
 Skull and Bones March, ii. 484.
 Skull and Bones Society, i. 145, 483.
 Slade (Francis H.), ii. 246.
 Slatter and Rose, ii. 356.
 Sloan (Thomas C.), ii. 367.
 Slosson (Barzillai), ii. 497.
 Smalley (George W.), ii. 306, 311, 313.
 Smalley (John), i. 139, 416, 418; ii. 31.
 Smalridge (Dr.), i. 59.
 Smith (Ann), i. 208.
 Smith (Ashbel), i. 328.
 Smith (Augustus), ii. 392.
 Smith (Azariah), i. 418; ii. 23.
 Smith (Benjamin), ii. 252.
 Smith (Burritt A.), i. 436.
 Smith (Charles E.), i. 360; ii. 252.
 Smith (Charles H.), i. 502.
 Smith (Class of 1878), ii. 448.
 Smith (Cotton Mather), i. 416; ii. 209.
 Smith (Daniel, Class of 1791), i. 485.
 Smith (David, of Norwich), i. 196.
 Smith (David, Class of 1795), i. 485; ii. 146.
 Smith (David P.), ii. 78, 88, 245.
 Smith (Edward C.), ii. 391, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 415, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434.
 Smith (Edward P.), i. 418.
 Smith (E. Kirby), ii. 262.
 Smith (Eli), i. 418, 419.
 Smith (Eugene), i. 502.
 Smith (Frederick W.), ii. 363, 364.
 Smith (George F.), ii. 248.
 Smith (Hamilton L.), i. 245, 246, 248, 249.
 Smith (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373, 375, 376.
 Smith (Henry Boynton), i. 328.
 Smith (Howard), ii. 279.

- Smith (Israel), i. 398.
 Smith (James M.), ii. 300.
 Smith (James W.), ii. 300, 301.
 Smith (Joel Sumner), ii. 488.
 Smith (John C.), i. 333.
 Smith (John D., Class of 1832), ii. 243.
 Smith (John D., Class of 1847), i. 503.
 Smith (Joseph L.), ii. 442.
 Smith (Joseph M.), i. 365.
 Smith (Junius), i. 401.
 Smith (Linonian Society), i. 313.
 Smith (L. Ward), i. 365; ii. 244.
 Smith (Moses), ii. 246.
 Smith (Dr. Nathan), i. 121, 131, 215, 394; ii. 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 78, 83, 491.
 Smith (Hon. Nathan), ii. 115.
 Smith (Nathan Ryno), i. 394; ii. 69.
 Smith (Nathaniel), ii. 253.
 Smith (Noah), i. 397.
 Smith (Phillip C.), ii. 376.
 Smith (Preston), ii. 272.
 Smith (Ralph D.), i. 393.
 Smith (Rufus B.), i. 360.
 Smith (Samuel, Class of 1713), i. 39, 41, 42, 170.
 Smith (Sidney I.), i. 335; ii. 112, 137, 167, 193, 194.
 Smith (Theophilus), i. 418.
 Smith (Truman), ii. 156.
 Smith (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372.
 Smith (Wilder), i. 502.
 Smith (William, Class of 1745), i. 395.
 Smith (William, Class of 1844), i. 360.
 Smith (William, Class of 1719), i. 395.
 Smith (William F.), ii. 251.
 Smith (William Manlius), ii. 244, 275.
 Smith (William McC.), ii. 253.
 Smithsonian Contributions, i. 238.
 Smybert (John), i. 60; ii. 150.
 Smyser (Jacob H.), ii. 248.
 Sneed (Samuel K.), i. 418.
 Snell (Prof.), i. 236.
 Snyder (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
 Societies (Literary), Paper on, by Edward B. Coe, i. 307-323.
 Societies (Secret), i. 145.
 Society libraries, i. 188.
 Socinus, ii. 24.
 Somers (Town of), i. 416.
 Sommerville (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 408, 412.
 Sophocles, ii. 505.
 Soule (William), ii. 254.
 South Carolina (College of), i. 413.
 South College, i. 110, 209, 351; Paper on, by John D. Champlin, Jr., i. 457-462.
 South Middle, Paper on, by Frederic J. Kingsbury, i. 441-450; i. 77, 189, 202, 209, 215, 217, 249, 308, 363; ii. 183.
 South Farms (Town of), i. 234.
 Southbury (Town of), i. 186.
 Southgate (Charles M.), i. 360.
 Southington (Town of), i. 416; ii. 14.
 Southmayd, ii. 224.
 Southport (Town of), i. 153, 197; ii. 26, 52.
 Southwick (Warren K.), ii. 248.
 Southworth (Edward W.), i. 503.
 Southworth (George C. S.), i. 365; ii. 306.
 Southworth (Mase S.), ii. 297.
 Southworth (Wells), ii. 52.
 Spalding (Edward F.), ii. 250.
 Spalding (Josiah), i. 502.
 Spain (King of), i. 15.
 Spanish Succession, disastrous effect of the war of the, upon Connecticut and the college, i. 35.
 Sparks (Jared), i. 341.
 Sparrow (Orson C.), ii. 246.
 Spence (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 415.
 Spencer (Charles L.), i. 360.
 Spencer (Gen.), ii. 149.
 Sperry, i. 41.
 Sperry (Watson R.), i. 360, 503.
 Spooner (Samuel B.), ii. 246.
 Spooner (Thomas H.), ii. 478.
 Sprague (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373.
 Sprague (Dewitt C.), ii. 253.
 Sprague (Franklin M.), ii. 252.
 Sprague (Homer B.), i. 360, 365, 503; ii. 246, 267.
 Sprague (William B.), i. 125, 328, 384, 417.
 Spring (Andrew J.), ii. 273.
 Spring (Gardiner), i. 327, 417, 502.
 Springfield Republican, ii. 133.
 Sportsman (The), ii. 454, 456.
 Spruill (George E.), i. 340, 502.
 Squier (Ephraim G.), ii. 196.
 St. John (Bolinbroke), i. 36.
 St. John's College, ii. 377.
 St. John (Isaac M.), ii. 264.
 St. John (Maria), ii. 114.
 St. John (Samuel), i. 502.
 St. John (T.), ii. 114.
 Stafford (T. J.), i. 355.
 Stafford (Ward), i. 502.
 Stamford (Town of), i. 40, 44, 46, 166, 168.
 Stamford Sentinel (The), i. 254.
 Stanbrough (Josias), i. 202, 203.
 Stanchfield (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
 Stanley (Anthony D.), i. 144, 235, 295, 426; ii. 165, 506; sketch of the life of, by Elias Loomis, i. 254-256.
 Stanley (Catherine Van Garsbeck), i. 254.
 Stanley (Hannibal), ii. 279.
 Stanley (Martin), i. 254.
 Stanley (Oliver), i. 315.
 Stanley (Theodore), i. 502.
 Stanton (Alexander H.), ii. 248.
 Stanton (Charles T.), ii. 250, 308, 360.
 Stanton (John A.), i. 27.
 Stanton (Lewis E.), i. 26.
 Stanwood (Frank), ii. 251.
 Stapler (Henry B. B.), i. 503; ii. 386.
 Staples (Seth P.), i. 131, 327, 399; ii. 90, 91, 93.
 Star Ball Club, ii. 371, 383, 413, 415, 435, 437.
 Stark (Gen.), ii. 108.
 Stark (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414, 423.
 Starkweather (Ephraim), ii. 209.
 Starr (Ezra), ii. 208.
 Starr (Grosvenor), ii. 251.
 Starr (Pierre S.), ii. 249.
 Start (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 424.
 "Statement of Facts," i. 321.
 Stearns (Charles W.), ii. 244.
 Stearns (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369, 392.
 Stearns (Henry P.), ii. 79, 246.
 Steele (Gen.), ii. 262.
 Steinheil, i. 405.
 Stent (Eleazer), i. 207.
 Sterling (Francis N.), ii. 322, 250.
 Sterling (John W.), i. 503.
 Sterne (Laurence), i. 352.
 Stevens (Alex. A.), i. 394.
 Stevens (Alex. H.), ii. 308.
 Stevens (Edwin), i. 418, 419; ii. 477.
 Stevens (Eugene R.), ii. 248.
 Stevens (Frederick W.), i. 187; ii. 248, 294, 307, 360.
 Stevens (Ledyard), ii. 290.
 Stevens Institute, ii. 449.
 Stewart (Dugald), i. 387, 389, 390.
 Stewart (Edwin), ii. 251.
 Stickney (John B.), ii. 247.
 Stiles (Anna C.), i. 426.
 Stiles (Ezra), experiments with electricity, i. 78; elected president, i. 103; efforts to bring the college back into the line of its traditions, i. 108, 109; secures the repeal of the "test laws" of Pres. Clap, i. 104; brings to an end the long estrangement between the legislature and the college, i. 110; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 291; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 493; i. 20, 27, 66, 78, 85, 93, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 176, 180, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 291, 308, 313, 315, 329, 331, 332, 373, 379, 412, 416, 448, 449, 453, 457, 459, 465; ii. 18, 62, 66, 476, 493, 494, 498, 500.
 Stiles (Ezra, Jr.), i. 324.
 Stiles (Isaac), i. 269.
 Stiles (Joseph C.), i. 417, 426; ii. 257, 259.
 Stiles (R. Cresson), ii. 245.
 Stiles (Robert A.), i. 503.
 Stillé (Charles J.), i. 328, 384.
 Stillé (Henry M.), ii. 252.
 Stillwell (Columbia Foot Ball Club), ii. 446, 447.
 Stilson (William B.), i. 502.
 Stimson (Henry A.), i. 503.
 Stimson (Lewis A.), ii. 251.
 Stocking (Gilbert M.), ii. 250.
 Stocking (William), i. 360, 503; ii. 252.
 Stoddard (David T.), i. 245, 418, 419.
 Stoddard (Solomon), i. 470, 502.
 Stoeckel (Gustave J.), Paper on music and musical societies at Yale, ii. 479-488; ii. 485.
 Stokes (Frederick A.), ii. 456.
 Stokes (William E. D.), ii. 447.
 Stone (Andrew L.), ii. 244.
 Stone (Collins), i. 413.
 Stone (Edward C.), i. 413.
 Stone (Henry V. D.), ii. 255.
 Stone (James B.), ii. 255.
 Stoney Creek, ii. 4.
 Stonington (Town of), i. 19, 40, 42, 163, 168, 171, 174.
 Storck (Baron), ii. 67.
 Stork (Amherst Ball Club), ii. 408.
 Storr, ii. 37.
 Storrs (Experience), ii. 199, 205.
 Storrs (Harriet Moore), i. 428.
 Storrs (John), ii. 209.
 Storrs (Mary Jenks), i. 436.
 Storrs (Mr.), i. 445.
 Storrs (Melancthon), ii. 246.
 Storrs (Richard Salter, of Braintree), i. 273.
 Storrs (Richard Salter, of Brooklyn), i. 328, 428, 436.
 Storrs (Richard Salter, of Longmeadow), i. 273, 416.
 Storrs (William L.), i. 155, 340; ii. 94.
 Story (Joseph), i. 398.
 Stoskopf (Louis), ii. 319, 360, 361.
 Stout (Asher M.), ii. 478.
 Stow (Joshua), ii. 92.
 Stow (Van Der Lynn), ii. 364.
 Strain (Lieut.), ii. 241.
 Stratfield (Town of), i. 77, 177.
 Stratford (Town of), i. 17, 18, 24, 51, 52, 61, 131, 133, 213, 392; ii. 491.
 Stratford Ball Club, ii. 378, 379, 381, 382, 435.
 Street (Alfred B.), i. 328.
 Street (Amaryllis), ii. 146.
 Street (Augustus R.), biographical sketch of life of, by James M. Hoppin, ii. 146-148; proposal to the corporation to build a School of the Fine Arts, ii. 141; various gifts to the college, ii. 148; i. 157, 195, 196, 197, 379, 436, 492; ii. 26, 53, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 148, 506.
 Street (Nicholas), i. 379.
 Street (Titus), ii. 53, 146.
 Strong (Augustus A.), i. 360, 365, 503.
 Strong (Caleb), ii. 478.
 Strong (Charles H.), i. 360.
 Strong (Edward), i. 502.
 Strong (Edward A.), ii. 477.
 Strong (George A.), i. 360-503.
 Strong (Henry A.), ii. 371, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 446, 455.
 Strong (Nathan), i. 95, 215, 268, 330, 331, 416; ii. 43, 62, 63, 64, 209.
 Strong (Nehemiah), i. 95, 101, 106, 107, 109; ii. 495.
 Strong (Selah B.), ii. 462.
 Strong (Simeon), i. 396.
 Strong (William), i. 328, 399, 470, 479.
 Stuart (George), ii. 247.
 Stuart (Gilbert C.), ii. 159.
 Stuart (Isaac W.), i. 479.
 Stuart (James C.), ii. 243.
 Stuart (Moses), i. 121, 379, 417, 418, 502; ii. 18, 29, 30, 37, 38, 44, 500.

- Student's Companion (The), i. 341, 346, 348, 349, 355.
- Studies in Yale College, plan of, Paper by Ex-Pres. Woolsey, ii. 495-502; Paper by Pres. Porter, ii. 503-508; plan of, established at Saybrook, A.D. 1701, i. 25; ii. 16; changes introduced by Rector Williams, i. 57; changes by Rector Clap, i. 66; further changes, i. 78; changes in time of Pres. Daggett, i. 96; eriticism of John Trumbull, i. 97; changes by Pres. Dwight, i. 125; attempts to raise the grade of scholarship by Pres. Day (1820-1830), i. 132, 133, 134; changes introduced by Pres. Woolsey, i. 148.
- Sturges (Hezekiah), ii. 462, 477.
- Sturges (Thomas B.), ii. 477.
- Sturtevant (Julian M.), i. 140, 141, 328, 384, 470; ii. 23.
- Suffield (Town of), i. 215.
- Sugar Johnny (The), ii. 276, 306.
- Sullivant (William S.), ii. 477.
- Sully (Thomas), ii. 159.
- Sumner (Lowell Ball Club), ii. 370.
- Sumner (Charles B.), ii. 250.
- Sumner (Edward A.), ii. 305.
- Sumner (Edwin G.), ii. 254.
- Sumner (Gen.), ii. 224.
- Sumner (George), i. 394.
- Sumner (William G.), i. 438, 503; ii. 97, 167, 224, 507.
- Sunday afternoon services in Chapel discontinued, ii. 507.
- Sutherland (Jacob), i. 339.
- Sutton (Athletic Ball Club), ii. 395.
- Swan (Alden S.), ii. 335, 339.
- Swan (Giles H.), ii. 477.
- Swan (Roswell R.), i. 502.
- Swandell (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 374, 380.
- Swayne (Wager), ii. 247.
- Sweet (Edwin F.), i. 360, 503.
- Sweet (William H. S.), ii. 249.
- Sweetland (Joseph), ii. 491.
- Swift (Everett M.), ii. 301, 334, 358.
- Swift (Frederick B.), ii. 246.
- Swift (Jabez), ii. 206.
- Swift (Job), ii. 210.
- Swift (Jonathan), i. 59, 344.
- Swift (Zephaniah), i. 397; ii. 92, 95.
- Swinburne (Louis J.), i. 354, 360, 504.
- Syle (Louis DuP.), i. 504.
- Sylvester (George P.), ii. 252.
- T.
- Tacitus, i. 260.
- T. B. Club, ii. 402, 404, 407, 436, 437.
- Taft (Alphonso), i. 159, 186.
- Taft (Harry W.), ii. 364, 456.
- Taft (Peter R.), i. 502.
- Taft (William H.), i. 365, 502.
- Taintor (Henry E.), ii. 252.
- Taintor (James W.), ii. 365, 366, 367.
- Tait (William), ii. 397.
- Talcott (Arthur DeN.), ii. 251.
- Talcott (Gov.), i. 69.
- Talcott (John B.), i. 502, 503.
- Taleott Mountain, ii. 3.
- Taleott (Thomas G.), i. 360; ii. 477.
- Tallmadge (Benjamin), i. 108; ii. 200, 201, 202, 203, 208.
- Tappan & Horner, ii. 262.
- Tappan (James Camp), ii. 262.
- Tarbell (Frank B.), i. 360, 502, 503, 504.
- Tarbox (Increase N.), Paper on the Chapel, i. 264-286; i. 328; ii. 462, 477.
- Tariffville (Town of), ii. 12.
- Tatum (Joseph T.), ii. 248.
- Taylor, i. 81.
- Taylor (Class of 1878), ii. 449.
- Taylor (Augustine), ii. 209.
- Taylor (Fitch W.), ii. 243.
- Taylor (Henry W.), ii. 462.
- Taylor (John L.), i. 502.
- Taylor (John P.), i. 360, 502.
- Taylor (Moses), i. 296.
- Taylor (Nathaniel), i. 100, 416; ii. 209.
- Taylor (Nathaniel W.), i. 85, 121, 128, 129, 139, 140, 141, 153, 379, 417, 418; ii. 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 44, 45, 49, 52, 120, 156, 489; biographical sketch of, by Benjamin N. Martin, ii. 28-36; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 294; inscription on monument in cemetery, ii. 494.
- Taylor (Nathaniel W., Class of 1844), ii. 244.
- Taylor (Richard), ii. 263, 264.
- Taylor (William), i. 46, 368.
- Taylor (William H.), ii. 247.
- Taylor (William M.), ii. 27, 53.
- Taylor (William R.), ii. 363.
- Taylor (Zachary), ii. 263.
- Teal (John W.), i. 365.
- Temple (Sir John), ii. 150.
- Temple (William J.), ii. 250.
- Teniers, ii. 152.
- Tennant (Charles J.), ii. 254.
- Tennessee (East), College of, i. 413.
- Terry (Adrian), ii. 246, 359.
- Terry (Adrian R.), ii. 394.
- Terry (Alfred H.), ii. 253.
- Terry (Charter Oak Ball Club), ii. 367.
- Terry (Frederick P.), ii. 366, 368, 373.
- Terry (Henry W.), ii. 462.
- Terry (James), i. 448.
- Terry (J. Wadsworth), ii. 254.
- Terry (Roderie), ii. 299, 361, 362.
- Terryville (Town of), i. 448.
- Thacher (Alfred B.), i. 503.
- Thacher (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 400, 401, 409, 410.
- Thacher (James K.), i. 335.
- Thacher (John S.), i. 502.
- Thacher (Rev. Mr.), ii. 489.
- Thacher (Thomas A.), i. viii., 27, 117, 143, 225, 228, 289, 461, 470; ii. 141, 163, 167, 462, 482, 506.
- Thanksgiving Jubilee, ii. 461.
- Thayer (Edward D.), ii. 363.
- Thayer (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 409, 410, 423, 426, 427, 433.
- Thayer (Henry W.), ii. 250.
- Theocritus, i. 259.
- Theological Department, Paper on, by George P. Fisher, ii. 15-27; i. 128, 153.
- Theological Seminary of the Northwest, ii. 115.
- Thetis (The), ii. 318, 356.
- Thomas (Benjamin F.), i. 328.
- Thomas (Bryan M.), ii. 271.
- Thomas (Charles H.), ii. 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382.
- Thomas (Gen.), ii. 273.
- Thomas (George B.), ii. 248.
- Thomas's History of Printing, i. 204.
- Thomas (John G.), ii. 271.
- Thomas (Nathaniel P. S.), ii. 253.
- Thompson, ii. 411, 412.
- Thompson (Heber S.), ii. 250.
- Thompson (James M.), ii. 313, 358.
- Thompson (John H.), ii. 252.
- Thompson (Joseph), i. 62.
- Thompson (Joseph P.), i. 328, 360, 470, 502; ii. 55, 478, 482.
- Thompson (Joseph P., Jr.), ii. 252.
- Thompson (Launt), i. 29.
- Thompson (Oliver D.), ii. 301, 363, 364, 448, 449, 450, 454, 456, 457.
- Thompson (Town of), i. 250; ii. 494.
- Thomson (James), i. 96.
- Thomson (William H.), ii. 254.
- Thorp (Mabel), ii. 114.
- Thorp (Walter), ii. 114.
- Throop (Dyar), ii. 205.
- Thueydides, i. 259.
- Thulia (The), ii. 280, 283, 298, 299, 303, 318.
- Thurston (Asa), i. 418, 419; ii. 462, 464, 465, 477.
- Tiffany (Henry D.), ii. 255.
- Tighe (Ambrose), i. 360.
- Tilden (Samuel J.), i. 144; ii. 269.
- Tilden (S. W.), ii. 265.
- Tillinghast (Charles), i. 360; ii. 391, 448, 453.
- Tilney (Thomas J.), i. 360, 503.
- Timmerman (Henry S.), ii. 253.
- Tinker (Anson P.), i. 360, 503.
- Tipper (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 392, 397, 403, 408, 412.
- Tischendorf, i. 187.
- Tison & Gordon, ii. 271.
- Tison & Mackay, ii. 271.
- Titus (Herbert B.), ii. 248.
- Tod, i. 278.
- Tod (George), i. 327.
- Todd (Eli), i. 394.
- Todd (John), i. 418.
- Todd (John E.), i. 502.
- Todd (Josiah), ii. 11.
- Tolland County, i. 486.
- Tom (Mount), ii. 2, 3, 7, 10.
- Tomahawk (The), i. 358.
- Tomlinson's Bridge, ii. 278, 289, 291.
- Tomlinson (Charles), ii. 248.
- Tomlinson (Gideon), i. 327.
- Tomlinson (Jabez H.), ii. 209.
- Tourville, i. 15.
- Tower (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 423.
- Towle (George M.), i. 503.
- Town (Ithiel), ii. 115.
- Towne (Edward C.), i. 502.
- Townsend, ii. 239.
- Townsend Essays, i. 353.
- Townsend (Isaac H.), i. 143, 155; ii. 93, 94.
- Townsend (James M.), ii. 96.
- Townsend (James M., Class of 1874), i. 503.
- Townsend Prizes, ii. 97; list of those who have received them, i. 503, 504.
- Townsend (Timothy B.), ii. 78.
- Townshend (Charles), i. 94, 396.
- Tracey (Mr.), ii. 395.
- Tracy (Charles), i. 328; ii. 239.
- Tracy (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
- Tracy (Elisha), i. 393.
- Transit (The), ii. 281, 298.
- Transylvania University, i. 413, 417; ii. 259.
- Trap rock of the New Haven region, ii. 5.
- Treadway (Frederick S.), ii. 254.
- Treadwell (George E.), ii. 252.
- Treadwell (G.), i. 268.
- Treadwell (John), i. 234, 242, 243, 244, 330, 333, 447, 459.
- Treadwell (John H.), ii. 255.
- Treasury, Paper on, by Henry C. Kingsley, i. 190-198.
- Treat (Gov.), i. 13, 18.
- Treat (Selah B.), i. 418, 475, 477.
- Trenwith (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 412.
- Trinity College, i. 131, 254, 413, 417; ii. 85, 115, 314, 315; Ball Club, ii. 414, 423, 426, 437, 438; Boat Club, ii. 333, 335, 342, 343, 345, 347, 349, 357; Foot Ball, ii. 450.
- Trinity (First), Cambridge, England, ii. 304, 305.
- Triton (The), ii. 252.
- Trobridand (Gen. de), ii. 483.
- Trotter (Silas Flourney), ii. 483.
- Trowbridge, i. 41.
- Trowbridge (Capt.), i. 204.
- Trowbridge (Henry), ii. 26, 52.
- Trowbridge (Luther S.), ii. 248.
- Trowbridge (Thomas), i. 207.
- Trowbridge (William H.), ii. 254.
- Trowbridge (William P.), i. 152, 335; ii. 112, 197.
- Troxell (E. R.), ii. 300.
- Troy Polytechnic, ii. 331.
- Trumbull (Benjamin, Class of 1759), i. 12, 75, 76, 203, 209, 416, 448.
- Trumbull (Benjamin, Class of 1790), i. 448.
- Trumbull (Charles E.), i. 503.
- Trumbull (David), ii. 352, 364, 447, 448, 453, 454.
- Trumbull Gallery, Paper on, by Edward E. Salisbury, ii. 149-159; i. 141, 142; ii. 143.
- Trumbull (Henry Clay), ii. 221.
- Trumbull (J. Hammond), i. 335; ii. 167.
- Trumbull (John, Class of 1767), i. 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 190, 191, 268, 380, 397; ii. 501.

- Trumbull (Col. John), i. 141, 157, 198; ii. 140, 149, 159, 198.
 Trumbull (Gov. Jonathan), i. 100; ii. 149.
 Trumbull (Mrs. Jonathan), i. 486.
 Trumbull (second Gov. Jonathan), i. 332.
 Trumbull (Lyman), i. 448.
 Trumbull (Sarah), ii. 156.
 Trumbull (Town of), ii. 14.
 Tryon (Gov.), i. 105, 396.
 Tueker (Alanson), ii. 362.
 Tueker (George), ii. 359.
 Tuckerman (George S.), ii. 245.
 Tuckerman (Henry T.), ii. 149, 159.
 Tudor (Elihu), i. 393.
 Tufts College, ii. 449.
 Tully (William), i. 394; ii. 71, 74, 75, 76, 77.
 Turnbull (Frederick M.), i. 335.
 Turner (Edwin), ii. 273.
 Turner (William W.), i. 413; ii. 462.
 Turrill (Henry S.), ii. 254.
 Tuthill (Cornelius), i. 343, 345.
 Tuthill (Mrs. Cornelius), i. 344.
 Tuttle (Hannah), i. 206.
 Tuttle (John), i. 206.
 Tuttle (Joshua), i. 202.
 Tuttle (Lueius B.), ii. 253.
 Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, i. 355.
 Tuttle (Moses), i. 206.
 Tuttle (Moses H.), ii. 251.
 Tuttle (Thomas), i. 202.
 Tuttle (William), i. 200.
- U.
- Ullmann (Daniel), ii. 243.
 Una (The), ii. 303.
 Undergraduate (The), i. 356.
 Undine (The), ii. 280, 284, 289, 310, 311, 317.
 Union Ball Club, ii. 369, 371, 372, 434, 435.
 Union College, i. 325, 350; ii. 170, 344, 346, 347, 348, 454.
 Union Hall (South College), built A.D. 1793, i. 110.
 Union Theological Seminary, ii. 127.
 University of Dublin, Ireland, ii. 304.
 University Quarterly, i. 356, 357, 358, 359.
 University, Vale College reorganized by the corporation as a, i. 161.
 Upham (Nathan), ii. 253.
 Upson (Andrew), ii. 245.
 Upson (Henry), ii. 248.
 Upton (Henry), ii. 249.
 Upton (William H.), i. 504.
 Utrech (Treaty of), i. 36, 58, 63, 74.
- V.
- Vaille (Frank W.), ii. 447, 448.
 Valectictorians (List of), i. 502.
 Valentine, ii. 311.
 Van Blareom (James), ii. 245.
 Van Buren (John), i. 461.
 Van Cott, ii. 376.
 Vandeventer, ii. 396, 399.
 Vandyke, ii. 152.
 Van Harlingen (Arthur), ii. 255.
 Van Harlingen (Martin), ii. 255.
 Vanhomrig (Mrs.), i. 58.
 Van Name (Addison), Paper on the Library, i. 184-189; i. 153, 337, 502; ii. 26, 40, 167, 176.
 Van Oosterzee, ii. 56.
 Van Rensselaer (Cortlandt), i. 187, 418, 475.
 Van Rensselaer (Renslaer), i. 445.
 Van Rensselaer (Stephen), i. 445.
 Van Volkenburgh (Thomas S.), ii. 366, 367.
 Van Vorst (H. C.), ii. 273.
 Van Wyek (T. P.), ii. 367.
 Variek (John L.), ii. 367.
 Varnum (Col.), ii. 199.
 Varnum (Joseph B.), i. 360.
 Varuna (The), ii. 281, 283, 284, 296, 298, 299, 302, 315, 327.
 Vega, i. 254.
 Vereellone, i. 187.
 Vergniaud, ii. 235.
 Vermont (University of), ii. 125, 413.
 Verne (Jules), i. 230, 344.
 Vernon (Admiral), i. 74.
 Vernon (T. A.), ii. 301.
 Veronese (Paolo Cagliari), ii. 143.
 Verplanck (Abram G.), ii. 251.
 Verrill (Addison E.), Paper on the Zoological Department of the Peabody Museum, i. 152; i. 335, 337; ii. 112, 136, 167, 181, 193, 194.
 Vesper (The), ii. 304.
 Vibbert (George A.), ii. 252.
 Vincent (Boyd), i. 503.
 Vincent (Thomas M.), ii. 227.
 Vincent's Catechism, ii. 498.
 Virgil, i. 260; ii. 481, 498, 500, 501.
 Virginia University, ii. 260.
 Visitation, Pres. Clap's vindication of the independence of the college against any right of, on the part of the Legislature of Connecticut, i. 90; ii. 17.
 Volante (The), ii. 281, 315, 360.
 Volta, i. 406, 455.
 Voltaire, i. 20.
 Von Siebold, i. 186.
- W.
- Wabash College, i. 412, 413, 417.
 Wade (Levi C.), i. 360, 503.
 Wadsworth Athenæum, ii. 155.
 Wadsworth (Daniel), i. 185, 217; ii. 155.
 Wadsworth (Gen.), ii. 221, 222, 237.
 Wadsworth (James), ii. 200, 201, 204.
 Wadsworth (James S.), ii. 253.
 Wadsworth (Jeremiah), i. 331, 332.
 Wadsworth (Joseph B.), ii. 206.
 Wagner (Prof.), ii. 129.
 Wagner (Richard), ii. 485, 486.
 Waite (Morrison R.), i. 144, 374, 399; ii. 281.
 Waite (Richard), ii. 246, 281, 306, 308, 313, 359.
 Waitt (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 415.
 Wakeman (William J.), ii. 447, 448, 450, 453, 454, 455.
 Walkcott (Charles F.), ii. 359.
 Waldeck (Prince of), i. 15.
 Walden (Russell), ii. 433, 434.
 Wales (Joseph H.), ii. 360.
 Wales (Leonard E., Class of 1807), i. 327, 339, 502.
 Wales (Leonard E., Class of 1845), ii. 245.
 Wales (Samuel), i. 95, 107, 121, 268, 269, 270, 416, 451; ii. 18, 210, 495.
 Walker (Amasa), ii. 133.
 Walker (Augustus), i. 418, 419.
 Walker (Augustus H.), ii. 247.
 Walker (Charles S.), ii. 252.
 Walker (Edward A.), i. 418; ii. 247.
 Walker (Francis A.), ii. 97, 112, 133, 134, 167.
 Walker (George Leon), i. 379.
 Walker (Joseph), ii. 208.
 Walker (Nathaniel U.), ii. 449.
 Walker (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 404, 405, 415.
 Walker (Sears C.), i. 249, 421.
 Walker (Sir Hovenden), i. 36.
 Wallace (John), i. 212.
 Waller (Columbia Ball Club), ii. 369.
 Wallingford (Town of), i. 52, 69; ii. 65, 394.
 Wallis (Hamilton), ii. 290, 297, 306.
 Walpole (Sir Robert), i. 59, 60, 74, 79.
 Walters (Mutual Ball Club), ii. 375.
 Walworth (Arthur C.), ii. 297, 299.
 Ward Brothers, ii. 322.
 Ward (Charles), ii. 79.
 Ward (Charles S.), ii. 254.
 Ward (Henry D. A.), i. 188.
 Ward (John B.), ii. 371.
 Ward (Joshua), ii. 303, 331, 333, 358.
 Ward (Julius H.), i. 360, 503.
 Ward (Mr.), ii. 170.
 Ward (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 371.
 Ward (Thomas), ii. 247.
 Ward's Mathematics and Trigonometry, ii. 498, 499.
 Ware, ii. 390.
 Waring (Charles B.), i. 360.
 Waring (Joseph F.), ii. 267.
 Warner (Charles Dudley), ii. 97.
 Warner (C.), i. 502.
 Warner (Wyllys), i. 183, 190, 193, 194, 380.
 Warren (Baltimore Ball Club), ii. 398.
 Warren (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 424.
 Warren (G. K.), ii. 133, 232.
 Warren (Gen. Joseph), ii. 150, 154.
 Warren (John), ii. 68.
 Warren (Joseph), ii. 359.
 Wartensee (Schuyder von), ii. 480.
 Washburn (Emory), i. 328.
 Washburn (Joseph), i. 417.
 Washburn (William B.), i. 159.
 Washington (City of), ii. 153.
 Washington College, i. 319; ii. 259.
 Washington College (Pennsylvania), ii. 129.
 Washington (George), i. 86, 102, 113, 341; ii. 150, 152, 153, 155, 157; reviews the students on the College Green, ii. 199, 260.
 Washington (John N.), ii. 260, 482.
 Washington (Town of), i. 246.
 Washington University (St. Louis), i. 245, 413; ii. 484.
 Washington-Lee University (Virginia), i. 413; ii. 182, 268.
 Waterbury Ball Club, ii. 366, 367, 368, 386, 407, 411, 434, 436, 437, 438.
 Waterbury (Town of), i. 197, 437; ii. 52.
 Waterbury (Jared B.), i. 418.
 Waterhouse (Benjamin), ii. 68.
 Waterman (Cameron D.), ii. 300, 447, 451.
 Waterman (Elijah), i. 327, 485.
 Waterman (Henry B.), ii. 251.
 Waters, Balch & Co. (of Troy), ii. 287, 288, 348, 354.
 Watertown (Town of), ii. 52.
 Watkins (Hezekiah), ii. 248, 360.
 Watkins (The), ii. 304.
 Watson (Arthur), i. 406; ii. 444.
 Watson (James), ii. 355, 358, 453, 454, 455.
 Watson (Robert C.), ii. 361.
 Watson (Robert W.), ii. 450.
 Watt (James), i. 403.
 Watts (Isaac), i. 62.
 Watts (W. P.), ii. 455.
 Watts's Logie, ii. 498, 499.
 Wa-Wa (The), ii. 313.
 Way (Francis R.), ii. 249.
 Wayland (Francis), Paper on the Law Department, ii. 90-100; i. 155; ii. 96, 97, 100.
 Wayland (H. L.), ii. 100.
 Wayne (Gen.), ii. 203.
 Webb (Charles), ii. 201.
 Webb (Gen.), i. 87.
 Webb (George C.), ii. 454, 455.
 Webb (Joseph), i. 18, 19, 20, 21, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170.
 Webb (Joseph of Stamford), i. 166.
 Webb (Nathaniel), ii. 205.
 Webb (William R.), ii. 270.
 Webb's Continental Regiment, ii. 203.
 Webber (Prof.), ii. 68.
 Webber's Mathematics, ii. 499.
 Weber (Albrecht F.), ii. 172.
 Weber (Baron Karl), ii. 485, 486.
 Weber (John C.), ii. 451.
 Weber (Wilhelm E.), i. 405.
 Webster (Charles), ii. 251.
 Webster (Cyprian G.), i. 365.
 Webster (Daniel), i. 284, 477.
 Webster (John R.), ii. 250.
 Webster (Julia), ii. 48.
 Webster (Noah), i. 110, 326, 333, 394, 397, 431; ii. 48, 50, 76, 127, 199, 209.
 Weed (William B.), i. 418.

- Weeks (Frederick D.), ii. 358, 452.
 Weeks (Henry A.), ii. 244.
 Weeks (Henry DeF.), ii. 300, 301.
 Weeks (Robert K.), i. 503.
 Weeks (William J.), ii. 274, 276-280, 297.
 Weir (John F.), Paper on the Yale School of the Fine Arts, ii. 140-145; i. 157; ii. 144, 160, 161.
 Weitzel (Gen.), ii. 228.
 Welch, Bigelow & Co., ii. 355.
 Welch (John B.), ii. 254.
 Welch (Moses C., Class of 1772), i. 416.
 Welch (Moses C., Class of 1850), ii. 245.
 Welch (of New Milford), i. 442.
 Weld (Louis L.), ii. 246.
 Weld (Mason C.), ii. 255.
 Weld (William F.), ii. 346, 358.
 Welles (Benjamin), ii. 208.
 Welles (Noah), ii. 209.
 Welles (Roger), ii. 200, 204, 208.
 Wells (David A.), ii. 97.
 Wells (Gideon), ii. 248.
 Wells (Harvard Boat Club), ii. 373, 376, 378, 381.
 Wells (Thomas), i. 442.
 Welsh (Whitman), ii. 209.
 Wenona (The), ii. 281, 298.
 Wesleyan Female College, ii. 130.
 Wesleyan University, ii. 86, 101.
 Wesleyan University Ball Club, ii. 365, 438; Boat Club, ii. 333, 334, 335, 340, 343, 345, 346, 347, 357, 358; Foot Ball Club, ii. 448.
 Wesson (George M.), ii. 249.
 West (Atlantic Ball Club), ii. 393, 394.
 West (Benjamin), ii. 150, 151, 158.
 West (Stephen), i. 416, 418; ii. 31.
 West (William F.), ii. 255.
 West Granby (Town of), ii. 87.
 West Hartford, ii. 41, 42.
 West Haven, i. 52, 105.
 West Point, i. 240, 420; ii. 160.
 West Point Military Academy, i. 413; ii. 125, 160.
 West River, ii. 4.
 West Rock, ii. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 481.
 Westcott (John W.), ii. 363.
 Western Reserve College, i. 413, 418, 420.
 Westminster Assembly, i. 6.
 Westminster Confession of Faith, ii. 497.
 Weston (Theodore), ii. 311.
 Weston (Town of), i. 214, 430; ii. 185.
 Westville, ii. 2, 4, 5.
 Wethersfield, i. 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 56, 57, 62, 94, 95, 167, 169, 170, 172, 173, 175, 211, 367, 368, 392; ii. 200, 499.
 Wethersfield (rival Commencement in), i. 46, 173.
 Wetmore (Charles W.), ii. 363.
 Wetmore (George Peabody), i. 187; ii. 178, 179, 181, 294.
 Wetmore (James), i. 52, 53, 54.
 Whalley (General), i. 8.
 Wheaton (University Ball Club), ii. 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428.
 Wheaton (Nathaniel S.), i. 417.
 Wheatstone (Sir Charles), i. 406.
 Wheeler (University Ball Club), ii. 376, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383.
 Wheeler (Albert S.), ii. 167.
 Wheeler (Arthur M.), i. 149, 430; ii. 97, 167, 307, 358; Paper on Durfee College, i. 493-497; 506, 508.
 Wheeler (Charles M.), ii. 249.
 Wheeler (John D.), ii. 255.
 Wheeler (Joseph), ii. 271.
 Wheeler (Russell C.), ii. 233.
 Wheeler (Mrs. Theodosia D.), i. 195; ii. 233.
 Wheeler (Thomas), i. 202, 203.
 Wheeler (William), i. 195, 483; ii. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 247.
 Wheeler (William E.), ii. 361.
 Wheeler (Xenophon), ii. 249.
 Wheelock (Eleazar), i. 62, 265, 412, 415.
 Whipple (Edwin P.), i. 328.
 Whiston (William), i. 37, 445.
 White (Andrew D.), i. 328, 352, 360, 412, 503; ii. 141.
 White (Enoch), ii. 206.
 White (Erskine N.), ii. 246.
 White (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 377, 378, 381, 384, 385, 388, 389, 423.
 White (Henry), i. 155, 502; ii. 94, 462; Paper on the College Green, i. 199-209.
 White (James H.), ii. 250.
 White (Jonathan), i. 360, 503.
 White (Jonathan, of South Hadley), ii. 491.
 White (M.), ii. 297, 300.
 White (Moses C.), i. 158; ii. 78, 86.
 White (Peregrine), i. 165.
 White (Phineas), ii. 491.
 White (Thomas H.), ii. 249.
 White Stockings Ball Club, ii. 377, 435.
 White (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 414.
 Whitefield (George, first visit to New Haven, i. 68, 69, 89; preaches in College Chapel, i. 283; i. 70, 72, 79, 265, 266, 284.
 Whitin (Lewis F.), ii. 252.
 Whiting, i. 41.
 Whiting (John), i. 225.
 Whiting (Rev. Mr.), ii. 68.
 Whiting (Samuel), ii. 206.
 Whitman (Elnathan), i. 65.
 Whitmore & Miner, i. 349, 350.
 Whitney (Eli), i. 185, 193, 244, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 409.
 Whitney (Henry), ii. 158.
 Whitney (Henry M.), i. 360; ii. 252.
 Whitney (Henry O.), i. 360.
 Whitney (Josiah D.), ii. 129.
 Whitney (Stephen), ii. 251.
 Whitney (William C.), i. 365.
 Whitney (William D.), i. 152, 158, 337; ii. 109, 110, 167, 172, 173, 193; biographical sketch of James Hadley, i. 257-267, 508.
 Whitney (William M.), ii. 252.
 Whitney Lake, ii. 4, 293.
 Whitney Peak, ii. 6, 9, 11.
 Whiton (James M.), i. 502, 503; ii. 306, 310.
 Whiton (John M.), i. 417.
 Whittaker (H. T.), ii. 367.
 Whittelsey (Charles H.), ii. 246.
 Whittelsey (Chauncey), i. 69, 71, 266, 379, 441, 442.
 Whittelsey (Rev. Mr., of Wallingford), i. 52, 53.
 Whittelsey (Samuel), i. 486.
 Whittelsey (Samuel G.), i. 418, 419.
 Whittemore (Arthur D.), i. 360, 503.
 Whittlesey (Charles B.), ii. 248.
 Whittlesey (Eliphalet), ii. 244.
 Whittlesey (John S.), ii. 253.
 Wickes (Thomas), i. 418.
 Wickes (Thomas P.), i. 360.
 Wickham (Joseph D.), ii. 462, 465.
 Wickham (William), i. 308.
 Wicks (Frederick S.), ii. 382.
 Wigglesworth (Edward), i. 205, 206.
 Wigglesworth (Edward, of Cambridge), i. 175.
 Wigglesworth (Michael), i. 205.
 Wight (C. A.), i. 360; ii. 456.
 Wight (P. B.), ii. 141.
 Wilbur (Albert B.), ii. 248.
 Wilcox (Ansley), ii. 301, 343, 358.
 Wilcox (Arthur H.), i. 360.
 Wilcox (James A.), ii. 245.
 Wilcox (Lucian S.), ii. 78, 87.
 Wilcox (Marion), i. 360.
 Wilcox (Timothy K.), i. 502.
 Wilcox (Trinity Ball Club), ii. 423.
 Wilder (Edward P.), i. 306, 503.
 Wildman (Joel T.), ii. 251.
 Wilkes, ii. 194.
 Wilkes (Charles), i. 423.
 Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, ii. 453.
 Wilkinson (Edward T.), ii. 361.
 Wilkinson (Robert), i. 502.
 Willard (Andrew J.), i. 503.
 Willard (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 373.
 Willard (Joseph N.), ii. 359.
 Willard (Prof.), i. 448.
 Willard (Sidney), ii. 311, 359.
 Willcox (David J. H.), i. 502.
 Willcox (Giles B.), i. 360, 503.
 Willets (Andrew J.), ii. 247.
 Willey (Nathan), ii. 248.
 William III. and Mary, i. 13, 14, 21.
 William and Mary College, i. 324; ii. 468.
 Williams (Alpheus S.), ii. 243.
 Williams (Bishop), ii. 123.
 Williams (Col.), ii. 155.
 Williams College, i. 86, 225, 357, 399, 412, 416, 417, 431, 437; ii. 57, 172, 435; Base Ball Club, ii. 371, 375, 435; Boat Club, ii. 331, 332, 334, 335, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 357, 411, 412, 415, 416, 417, 418, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428.
 Williams (Columbia Foot Ball Club), ii. 447.
 Williams (Cooper), ii. 356.
 Williams (Ebenezer), ii. 312.
 Williams (Eliphalet), i. 100, 105.
 Williams (Elisha), i. 39, 42, 45, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 74, 167, 172, 173, 175, 179, 265, 290; ii. 499.
 Williams (Ephraim), i. 86.
 Williams (George S.), ii. 246.
 Williams (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 376.
 Williams (Henry S.), i. 335.
 Williams (Moseley S.), i. 360.
 Williams (Nathaniel), i. 175.
 Williams (Ralph O.), i. 360; ii. 250.
 Williams (Richard), i. 203.
 Williams (Samuel P.), i. 417.
 Williams (S. Wells), ii. 167, 169, 170, 171, 508.
 Williams (Thomas), i. 417.
 Williams (Thomas S.), i. 188, 399.
 Williams (Thomas W.), ii. 475.
 Williams (Warham), i. 183.
 Williams (William), i. 57.
 Williams (Yale Ball Club), ii. 406, 408, 411, 412, 415, 416, 417, 418, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428.
 Williamson (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 387, 396, 399, 400, 401.
 Willington (Town of), i. 420.
 Willis (Grinnell), ii. 362.
 Willis (Nathaniel P.), ii. 477, 492.
 Willis (Richard Storrs), Reminiscences of Music-life at Yale, ii. 480-485.
 Williston (John T.), ii. 477.
 Willson (Robert N.), ii. 249.
 Wilson & Co., ii. 355.
 Wilson (Charles P.), ii. 249.
 Wilson (Joseph W.), ii. 359.
 Wilson (Merceon S.), ii. 452.
 Wilson (Philip J.), ii. 301.
 Wilson (Samuel), i. 205.
 Wilson (William T.), i. 360.
 Wilson's Trigonometry, ii. 498.
 Winchester Observatory, Paper on the, by Hubert A. Newton, ii. 197.
 Winchester (Oliver F.), i. 158, 196, 197, 242.
 Windham (Town of), i. 65, 265.
 Windham County, i. 486.
 Windsor (Town of), i. 19, 40, 163, 164, 168, 174, 269, 393.
 Winn (Henry), ii. 249.
 Winslow (Charles), ii. 251.
 Winslow (Gordon), ii. 243.
 Winslow (Hubbard), i. 418.
 Winslow (Myron), ii. 251.
 Winsor (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 433.
 Winthrop (Buchanan), i. 196.
 Winthrop (Edward), i. 502.
 Winthrop (Fitz John), i. 15, 32.
 Winthrop (Francis Bayard), ii. 239.
 Winthrop (Henry R.), i. 502.
 Winthrop (Gov. John, of Connecticut), i. 18, 392.

- Winthrop (Gov. John, of Massachusetts), i. 33, 298; ii. 238.
- Winthrop (Robert C.), ii. 178, 179, 181.
- Winthrop (Theodore), ii. 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 245.
- Winthrop (William W.), i. 503; ii. 241, 245.
- Wisconsin (University of), i. 412, 413; ii. 136.
- Wistar (Dr.), i. 212; ii. 70.
- Wiswell (Frank W.), ii. 249.
- Withering (Dr.), ii. 67.
- Withington (Leonard), i. 327, 340, 341, 384.
- Withington (Nathan N.), ii. 245.
- Witmer (Theodore B.), ii. 477.
- Witter (Ebenezer), ii. 254.
- Wolcott (Alexander), i. 393.
- Wolcott (Oliver), i. 180, 185, 193, 202, 204, 331, 332, 397.
- Wolcott (Oliver, Class of 1778), ii. 209.
- Wolcott (Roger), i. 393.
- Wolfe (Gen.), i. 88; ii. 151.
- Wollaston (William H.), ii. 498.
- Wolfebius's theology, ii. 16, 496, 497, 498, 499.
- Womack (S. V.), ii. 267, 269.
- Wood (Ephraim M.), ii. 248.
- Wood (Frederick), ii. 304, 305, 363.
- Wood (John S.), i. 360.
- Wood (Jonathan D.), ii. 252.
- Wood (William), ii. 320, 333, 358.
- Wood (William C.), i. 502.
- Wood (William P.), ii. 300.
- Woodbridge (Enoch), i. 397.
- Woodbridge (Samuel), ii. 210.
- Woodbridge (Timothy), biographical sketch of, i. 19; absence from first meeting of trustees suggests a doubt whether the part of the colony which he represented had taken any active interest in the college, i. 163; opposition to the action of the other trustees, i. 39; moderator at the commencement of the rival college at Wethersfield, i. 46; i. 56, 57, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 368.
- Woodbridge (Town of), ii. 3, 5, 6, 10, 207.
- Wooden Spoon Exhibition, ii. 461.
- Woodford (Oswald L.), i. 360.
- Woodford (Stewart L.), ii. 246.
- Woodgate (Walter Bradford), ii. 356.
- Woodhouse (James), i. 212.
- Woodhull (Selah S.), i. 417.
- Woodruff (Curtiss T.), ii. 245.
- Woodruff (Lewis B.), ii. 462.
- Woodruff (Richard K.), ii. 251.
- Woods (Princeton Ball Club), ii. 396, 399, 404, 405, 415.
- Woods (Samuel F.), ii. 247.
- Woods (William B.), ii. 245.
- Woodward (Calvin M.), ii. 360.
- Woodward (Dr.), i. 37.
- Woodward (Richard W.), i. 360, 503.
- Woodward (Rufus), i. 327.
- Woodward (Stanley T.), i. 360; ii. 247, 503.
- Woodworth (John), i. 399.
- Woolsey (Benjamin, Class of 1709), i. 292.
- Woolsey (Benjamin, Class of 1744), i. 292.
- Woolsey (Elizabeth), ii. 239.
- Woolsey Fund, i. 196, 383.
- Woolsey (John M.), i. 292.
- Woolsey (Theodore D.), elected Professor, i. 141; gift to the library, i. 186, 188; views respecting the rights of the officers of the different faculties, i. 127; elected president, i. 147; special services as president; i. 148; introduction of a broader culture, i. 148; change in studies of Senior year, i. 148; changes in corporation, i. 159, 181; inscription on memorial window in Battell Chapel, i. 292; Paper on the Course of Instruction in Yale College, ii. 495-502; i. 38, 40, 53, 54, 73, 95, 96, 117, 127, 131, 141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 155, 156, 159, 181, 219, 221, 222, 225, 227, 232, 235, 242, 243, 261, 275, 286, 288, 290, 292, 299, 319, 362, 383, 384, 391, 412, 448, 470, 481, 488, 502; ii. 16, 48, 54, 83, 91, 92, 96, 97, 99, 104, 142, 163, 164, 165, 235, 443, 482, 505, 506.
- Woolsey (Theodore S.), Paper on the College Lot in the New Haven Cemetery, ii. 489-494; i. 167, 187, 292; ii. 96, 104, 503.
- Woolsey (William Cecil), i. 292.
- Woolsey (William Walton), i. 292; ii. 239.
- Wooster, i. 41.
- Wooster (David), ii. 202, 204.
- Wooster (Madam), i. 106.
- Wooster (Samuel R.), ii. 254.
- Wooster (William B.), ii. 253.
- Worcester (Edwin D.), i. 502, 503, 504.
- Worcester (Joseph E.), ii. 50.
- World (The Sunday), ii. 445.
- Worman (Amos), ii. 251.
- Worman (George), ii. 250.
- Worthington (Lewis S.), ii. 249.
- Wright (Harvard Ball Club), ii. 423, 426, 427, 433.
- Wright (New Haven Ball Club), ii. 409, 412, 415.
- Wright (Union Ball Club), ii. 370, 372.
- Wright (Yale University Ball Club), ii. 386, 387, 388, 389, 390.
- Wright (Arthur W.), biographical sketch of Benjamin Silliman, i. 210-223; Paper on the Laboratory, i. 453-456; i. 431; ii. 74, 80, 507.
- Wright (Caleb), i. 473.
- Wright (Dexter R.), ii. 253.
- Wright (Edwin), i. 502.
- Wright (Elizur), i. 328.
- Wright (Frederick H.), ii. 447, 448.
- Wright (Harriet Williams), i. 431.
- Wright (Hendrick B.), ii. 101.
- Wright (Henry P.), i. 439, 502; ii. 167, 253, 507.
- Wright (Jesse), i. 431.
- Wright (Robert W.), i. 360; ii. 478.
- Wurtz (Rudolph), ii. 447, 448, 449.
- Wyllys (Hezekiah), ii. 200, 206.
- Wyllys (John Palsgrave), ii. 200, 201, 203, 204, 208.
- Wyllys (Samuel), ii. 199, 203, 205.
- Wyman (William C.), i. 503.
- Wyncoop (Augustin), ii. 478.
- X.
- Xenophon, i. 407, 505.
- Y.
- Yale Banner (The), i. 358.
- Yale Courant (The), i. 358, 359.
- Yale Crayon (The), i. 345.
- Yale (Elihu), gift of books to the college, i. 37, 184; other gifts, i. 45; the College Hall receives the name of, i. 46; death, i. 51; epitaph on the tomb of, i. 51; inscription on picture sent to the college, i. 52; i. 37, 45, 46, 48, 168, 184, 185, 188, 192, 205, 209, 290, 351, 367, 368, 387, 460; ii. 472.
- Yale in the Revolutionary War; Paper by H. P. Johnston, ii. 198-210; Roll of Graduates who served in the Army, ii. 204.
- Yale Literary Magazine, i. 144, 318, 319, 338, 341, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 470, 481; ii. 127, 461, 476; list of editors, i. 360; Yale Literary Medal, i. 353; list of recipients of the Yale Literary Medal, i. 360.
- Yale Literary Quidnunc (The), i. 355.
- Yale Record (The), i. 359.
- Yale Review (The), i. 355.
- Yale the Mother of Colleges; Paper by Aaron L. Chapin, i. 411-414.
- Yale (Thomas), i. 205, 209.
- Yardley (Henry A.), i. 360.
- Yarnall (Thomas C.), i. 360.
- Yates (Andrew), i. 417.
- Yeatman (Miss), ii. 272.
- York (Hartford Ball Club), ii. 407, 412, 413, 424.
- Young (Ben. D.), i. 360.
- Young (Mason), i. 159, 383.
- Young (Thomas), ii. 251.
- Z.
- Zoological Department of the Peabody Museum (Paper on the), by Addison E. Verrill, ii. 193.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 069262233